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XI.—IRISH TEACHERS' JOURNAL : “There can be no second opinion as to the research, industry, and ability displayed in the work.”

XII.—(Liverpool) UNITED IRISHMAN : “Our generation has witnessed a great disentombment of the almost forgotten chronicles of our race, and amongst the many works of the various scholars and antiquaries who have laboured in this direction, Mr. O'Hart's book is one of the most valuable.”

XIII.—GALWAY VINDICATOR : “By unveiling the Irish Genealogies, Mr. O'Hart has rendered good service to his country.”

XIV.—WATERFORD NEWS : “The author deserves the lasting gratitude of the Irish Nation, for publishing, at so much expense, such a work.”

XV.—ROSCOMMON MESSENGER : “With the exception of the Jews, there was, we believe, no other race on earth who trace their lineage to so remote an antiquity as can the descendants of Heber, Ir, and Heremon. Thanks to Mr. O'Hart, they have now a new start in the pages of history, and will come down to posterity as fresh as those who have succeeded them by a thousand years.”

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XVII.—BALLINA HERALD : “The ‘Pedigrees’ display an astonishing amount of research, and are concisely put and admirably arranged by the author.”

XVIII.—IRISH TIMES: “Mr. O’Hart claims for his book no more than that it is a carefully and honestly-made compilation from the works of the highest authority. The author proves uncontestedly that Queen VICTORIA is of Irish lineal descent, and gives the ‘Stem of the Royal Family’ at considerable length, tracing Her Majesty’s pedigree back to the father of the human race . . . As a book of reference Mr. O’Hart’s work will be found very useful to the Irishman imbued with proper affection for the history of his race.”

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XXI.—NORTHERN WHIG: “The author actually traces the Genealogy of the Irish race from the creation of man—from Adam down to the present day.”

XXII.—LIVERPOOL MERCURY: “The volume is the result of a considerable amount of careful research, which has enabled the compiler to bring to light many hidden and curious historical records.”

XXIII.—CLARE ADVERTISER: “We have now before us one of the most valuable and interesting Irish works perhaps ever published . . . There is a pleasing simplification of abstruse terms which is calculated to enhance its value manifold beyond the general range of historical Irish works . . . The root and stem and wide-

extending branches of the Irish nation are given with great succinctness and clearness, from Adam and from Noah down to the 17th century. But perhaps one of the strangest items in this most valuable *repertoire* of Irish antiquity, is that showing how her Majesty, the Queen, derives her lineal descent from a branch of the author's family . . . No matter what page the book is opened at —from the Preface to the Appendix, the reader is sure to find something interesting, attractive, and novel. The typography is faultless, the binding and gilding chaste, grand, firm, and substantial. . . . It is a volume which deserves to get wide circulation."

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XXV.—BANBRIDGE CHRONICLE : "Altogether, Mr. O'Hart's volume is a notable example of research and learning on this particular subject . . . We may express a hope that his diligence will be requited by that full measure of success which it thoroughly deserves."

XXVI.—MUNSTER NEWS : "One of the most interesting and reliable works on Irish Pedigrees which has appeared this century."

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It supplies a long-felt want in Irish antiquarian literature, in which nothing exactly like it exists . . . Mr. O'Hart's book, to describe it in a few words, is the sum and substance, the *flos et medulla*, the concentrated essence of all the best works on the subject of Pedigrees."

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XXXI.—NATION : " An interesting and valuable compilation."

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XXXIII.—FORNEY'S SUNDAY CHRONICLE (Washington) : " It has long been conceded that the chronicles of Ireland reached back into a past much more remote than those of any other State of Western Europe."

XXXIV.—WEEKLY PUBLIC OPINION (Treston, N.J., America): " The bearing of the Celtic language and literature upon modern civilization, and its influence in moulding the character of the people who inhabit the British Isles and the United States, is not only little understood here (in America), it is scarcely dreamed of ; and yet the cursory reading of this erudite but popular work acquaints us at once with facts of the most profound interest and importance. In the development of the personal history of the Irish people, we are carried back to the origin and stem of the Irish nation, and find in it a past as remote and well-authenticated as that of the Hebrews."

IRISH PEDIGREES;

OR,

THE ORIGIN AND STEM

OF THE

IRISH NATION.

(SECOND SERIES.)

BY

JOHN O'HART, Q.U.I.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND ;

AUTHOR OF "THE LAST PRINCES OF TARA," ETC.

"Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time,
For the long-faded glories they cover."

—Moore.

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P R E F A C E.

In the first series of this Work, published in 1876, I promised that, if God spared me, I would, so far as I could, complete IRISH PEDIGREES ; this book is that promised volume.

As my first series* had withstood the strictest scrutiny, I asked the permission of Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms — himself a distinguished Genealogist, to compare my Notes with O'Ferrall's *Linea Antiqua* : to see if the genealogies which I had traced for my second series would agree with those recorded in the copy of that excellent work preserved in the Office of Arms. With that flowing courtesy for which he has ever been proverbial, Sir Bernard not only granted me that permission, but also the permission to inspect Sir William Betham's enlarged edition of the *Linea Antiqua*, and any ancient record in the Office of Arms bearing on my subject. For that kindness and courtesy I desire to record my grateful acknowledgments. I think it right to observe that, in my careful inspection of those valuable records, I found that the genealogies which I had traced agreed more fully with those recorded in the splendid volumes of the "Betham Collection", than with those in O'Ferrall's *Linea Antiqua*.

* *Series* : Where reference is made in this book to "first series", it means the first volume or series of this Work; and it may be well to mention that the word in [bracket], in this or the first series, is meant to simplify the pronunciation of the word which precedes it.

I have also studied with great advantage Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage", and his "Landed Gentry", which are full of valuable genealogical information. The knowledge which I thus gleaned, together with the varied information I obtained from the "Annals of the Four Masters", Funeral Entries, Inquisitions, and other public records, as well as from private authentic sources—all enabled me to "complete" this series, such as it is ; and to continue some of the Genealogies down to the present time. Or, to use the language towards me of the friendly reviewer in the "Boston Pilot" (see *ante*), I have "collected, systematized, and digested the *disjecta membra* which lay scattered over many a volume."

Already I have collected in this Work three hundred and twenty-seven Genealogies, namely : fifty-one of the House of Heber ; six of the House of Ith ; twenty-eight of the House of Ir ; two hundred and eight of the House of Heremon; and thirty-four of Anglo-Norman families. But almost every one of those Genealogies is a stem from which branch many other families whose pedigrees I have not yet traced ; but, if I am spared, I hope to throw more light on the subject, in a future edition.

Of the reviews of the first series which have reached me, not one was adverse ; although it was thought that, because "Irish Pedigrees" must necessarily bring to light a portion, at least, of Ireland's past sad history, some of the English press would review it in a hostile spirit. This was not the case ; for, my Work, while unveiling the Irish Genealogies, subserves no sect or party.

At all times the subject of Genealogies must command the respect and attention of both rich and poor ; on ac-

count of the intimate bearing it has upon the individual, together with the tribes, people, nation, and family to which he belongs. So it was in the past ; and so it ever shall be. The ancient Romans were fond of having the statues of their illustrious ancestors in prominent places, so as to animate themselves to deeds of virtue and valour ; and also that the memory of them would shed lustre on their descendants. Even our blessed Saviour would descend to have his genealogy, according to the flesh, traced up and left on record : the Evangelist St. Matthew traces it back to Abraham ; the Evangelist St. Luke, back to our First Parents. And we are told by St. Jerome that, in his own day, the boys in the very streets of Jerusalem could name their ancestors up to Adam.

The ancient Irish were not behind other nations in this respect ; for, according to O'Donovan, in the *Miscellany of the Celtic Society* (1849)—

“ Those of the lowest rank among a great tribe traced and retained the whole line of their descent with the same care which in other nations was peculiar to the rich and great ; for, it was from his own genealogy each man of the tribe, poor as well as rich, held the charter of his civil state, his right of property in the cantred in which he was born, the soil of which was occupied by one family or clan, and in which no one lawfully possessed any portion of the soil if he was not of the same race as the chief.”

Up to the end of the sixteenth century—or as long as the “ Tanist Law”* remained in force in Ireland, collections of authentic Irish pedigrees existed ; in one or other of which was carefully registered the birth of every member of a sept, as well of the poor as of the rich, and by

* *Tanist-Law* : See “The Laws of Tanistry” in the Appendix of the first series of this Work.

which was determined the portion of land to be allotted for the sustenance of each head of a family and of those dependent on him. All those local records have disappeared : when, by the conquest of Ireland, they ceased to be useful for their own special purpose, they would naturally be neglected ; and, in all probability, have most of them perished. But, before they disappeared, they doubtless formed the *basis* of the genealogical collections made by MacFirbis, O'Clery, Keating, and in O'Ferrall's *Liber Antiquus*.

"A time came", writes the author of *The Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Mor*, "when it was of importance for the conquerors of Ireland to know something of the native families from whom they must expect irreconcileable hostility, or might hope for allegiance ; and out of this necessity arose a new value for all Genealogical records, present and past, which had not yet perished. The attention of English official personages in Ireland, towards the close of the sixteenth century, was, in a marked manner, directed towards the recovery of such documents ; and able statesmen like Sir George Carewe, then President of Munster ; Lord Burgley, and Sir Robert Cecyll ; Irish supporters of the Government, like the Earl of Thomond ; official legal persons, as Richard Hadsor ; and, as Dr. O'Donovan asserts, paid spies, employed by the lord deputies, greatly contributed to the preservation of Irish pedigrees, and, truth to say, greatly also to the inaccuracies and confusion in which so many collections abound. From wills and lawsuits—customary sources of genealogical evidence, little information could be expected amongst a people who had no power of disposing of the portion of sept-lands which they held during life, and whose contentions when not settled by the sword, were pleaded and decided orally by Brhons on hill-sides under the open heavens, and which were little likely to be placed on permanent record : hence the more diligence would be needed by spies or official persons for acquiring the information, past or present, desired by the English Government."

As mentioned in the Preface of the first series, it was my happiness, when searching for my own family pedigree, to meet with ancient Irish Manuscripts (some of which were long considered as lost), from which, in 1873, I compiled my “Last Princes of Tara”*; and which form the basis of this work. In addition to the other authorities mentioned in that Preface which aided me in my research, I am since indebted to the Very Rev. Canon Ulick J. Bourke’s “Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language”: Longmans, Green & Co., London; the Lectures on Ancient Irish History, by the eminent Irish Scholar, the Rev. David B. Mulcahy, Lisburn; and the Right Rev. Dr. O’Brien’s Irish Dictionary: Paris, 1768.

It may be asked—Why trace in this Work the genealogy of the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland; since Queen VICTORIA’s immediate ancestors were German Princes, in no way connected with Ireland. I would reply that, as Queen VICTORIA is of *Irish lineal descent*, I have traced in IRISH PEDIGREES Her Majesty’s Lineage. And it is satisfactory to me to have to record that the Queen’s Irish lineal descent, as I trace it down from Heremon, son of Milesius of Spain, is the same as that compiled by the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M.A.; and published† within the last month or two in London!

Lest the Irish genealogies might remain in the obscurity in which I found them, I published the first series at my own expense; but, unaided, I was not prepared to

* *Last Princes of Tara*: In that book I first traced the *Irish* lineal descent of Queen VICTORIA; and my own family genealogy.

† *Published*: The Leaflet in which Queen VICTORIA’s lineal descent is traced by the Rev. Mr. Grimaldi, M.A., is published in London, by W. H. Guest, 29, Paternoster Row.

incur the further pecuniary responsibility of publishing this volume. Accordingly, I appealed to representatives of families whose genealogies are traced in the Work; soliciting subscriptions towards the printing expenses of the publication : in this series are inserted the names and addresses of those who, up to the date of going to press, responded to my appeal. Further subscriptions will be acknowledged in a future edition.

In the “Dedication” pages of this series I venture to show that the Gaels were the first inhabitants of Great Britain ; that there is not that difference in *race* between Celt and Teuton which many have supposed ; and that the *Gaelic* was the primeval language of Man ! The extracts from ancient Irish history given in the “Appendix” will, I hope, also prove instructive.

The “Exile of Erin”, wherever his lot is cast, or the descendant of such exile who loves the land of his fathers, may find in this Work not only the *lineage* of his family, but also perhaps the name of the territory once possessed by his ancestors in the “Old Country.”

In compiling the first series my object was simply to “unveil” the genealogies therein recorded ; and to spell the names so that they might the more easily be pronounced by the reader unacquainted with the Irish language. In preparing the materials for this series, however, I saw the great help it would render to the Science of Comparative Philology, were I to give in its correct orthography each Irish proper name mentioned in the Work. With that view I revised, *de novo*, all my notes ; and, errors excepted, have written the personal names and surnames therein recorded as they were spelled in the Irish

language. To the Philologist and Ethnologist the study of these Irish proper names will disclose a mine of antiquarian wealth more precious, in my opinion, than any of the rich antiquities discovered in Assyria, Mycenæ, or the Troad.

In the first series it is shown that, in the eleventh century, “sirnames” (or *sire*-names) were first adopted in Ireland ; until that time every Irish personal name was significant, and was sometimes rendered more so by the application of some surname or epithet. The English meaning of the Irish name, or epithet, from which each Irish sirname is derived, is, in almost every instance, here given ; and, in some cases, I trace the epithet or its cognate in others of the ancient languages, to show that the Gaelic Irish speech is connected in sisterhood with the most venerated languages in the world.

The reader who looks through the “Index of Sirnames”, in this and the first series, will find in the body of the work (where I give the derivation of the names), that many families are of Irish descent who have long been considered of foreign extraction : for, dispossessed in former times of their territories in Ireland, by more powerful families than their own, or by the Danish, or English invasion, members of some Irish families settled in Great Britain, or on the continent ; and, from time to time afterwards, descendants of such persons, with their surnames so twisted, translated, or disguised, as to appear of English or Anglo-Norman origin, came to Ireland in the ranks of its invaders—in the hope that, if they succeeded in its conquest, they would, as many of them did, receive from the conquerors some of the Irish estates confiscated in those unhappy times in Ireland.

It has been said that the Irish genealogies cannot be authentic ; because, it is alleged, that, so late as 1809, the Irish did—

Plough their horses by the tail,
And thresh their oats by fiery flail ;

and that therefore they must have been then so ignorant that they were unable to preserve their genealogies. No doubt, compared with our present advanced civilization and improved agricultural machinery, those were primitive modes of *ploughing* and *threshing* ; but it does not follow that, even if, in 1809, the Irish “ ploughed their horses by the tail”, no genealogical records then existed in Ireland.

De Vere, in his *Antar and Zara* (London : Henry S. King & Co. 1877), says :

“On examining the material records still existing, we find abundant proofs of the antiquity of Irish civilization. The traces of the husbandman’s labour remain on the summit of hills which have not been cultivated within the records of tradition ; and the implements with which he toiled have been found in the depth of forest or bog.”

It has been also stated that, “the names, dates, and events recorded by the old Irish annalists from the earliest times down to the third century were mere fiction.” A great admission, however, in the statement is—that there were old annalists who *recorded* the history of the Irish nation, before the third century. I admit that errors and inaccuracies existed in some of the ancient Irish annals, as well as in the annals of other countries ; for, we are told that the compilers of the “Psalter of Tara”, in the reign of the Irish Monarch King Cormac Mac Art (who died, A.D. 266), were strictly enjoined by him to purge

that celebrated work of all matter which could not be well authenticated. Of that Monarch the *Annals of the Four Masters* say :

"It was this Cormac, son of Art, that collected the chroniclers of Ireland to *Teamhair* ("Tara"), and ordered them to write the chronicles of Ireland in one book, which was named the *Saltair Teamhrach* (anglicised "The Psalter of Tara"). In that book were entered the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the Kings of Ireland with the Kings and Emperors of the world ; and of the Kings of the provinces, with the Monarchs of Ireland."

The "Book of Ballymote", preserved in the Royal Irish Academy ; and the *Leabhar Buidhe Leacan* (or "The Yellow Book of Leacan"), in Trinity College, Dublin, say that a noble work was performed by Cormac Mac Art, at that time : namely, the compilation called Cormac's *Saltair*.

In Keating's History of Ireland, by O'Mahony, it is said :

"This Cormac (Mac Art) was, indeed, one of the wisest Monarchs that ever possessed Ireland. Of this fact let his *Tegasq Righ* (or 'Book of Precepts for Kings'), which was transcribed by his son, Carbri Lificar, bear testimony, as well as the many other praiseworthy institutes, named from him, that are still to be found in the books of the Brehon Laws."

Copies of the *Tegasq Righ* are yet extant in the "Book of Leinster" and in the "Book of Ballymote" ; and translated extracts from it are given in the first volume of the "Dublin Penny Journal", by Dr. O'Donovan. Of Cormac Mac Art,* the learned O'Flaherty also writes :

* *Cormac Mac Art* : For a further account of King Cormac Mac Art see Notes under No. 82, pages 110, 111, 112, 113, first series ; and "Cormac's Palace at Tara", in the Appendix to this volume. It may be permitted the humble writer of these pages to say that (see No. 82, page 136, first series,) he is the lineal descendant of that once illustrious Monarch.

"His laws, enacted for the public good, were never abrogated while the Irish Monarchy lasted."

In their wonderful compilation, known as the *Annala Rioghachta Eireann* (or the Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland), the "Four Masters" carefully purged of fable and fiction the other Manuscript materials (written since the "Psalter of Tara" was compiled) which, during sixteen years, they had collected for the purpose of compiling those "Annals." Besides : the brief plain style of recording individuals and events, employed in the Annals of Ireland compiled by the "Four Masters," is, in itself, a convincing proof of their authenticity ; for, if they were the inventions of *fiction*, they would certainly display its deceptive embellishments, but could never present the pleasing simplicity and consistent chronological order which distinguish them. And, as facts stated in the *Annala Rioghachta Eireann* have been amply corroborated by other Manuscripts contemporary with those facts ; and as the early Irish chronicles are remarkably confirmed by science, as regards eclipses, astronomical calculations, etc., the works of the "Four Masters" have justly been accepted by the most cautious archaeologists as trustworthy and reliable. Hence have I adopted as trustworthy, the genealogies compiled by Michael O'Clery, who was the principal of the "Four Masters."

Scholars who are best acquainted with them contend that the Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, compiled by the "Four Masters", are more reliable than even those of Greece ; which have been accepted, because of the accident of the Greek language having been studied and encouraged by the Romans, who led the mind of Europe so long

before and after the Christian era. But, as the greatest nations have often been the most ruthless in their treatment of conquered races, so it was with the ancient Romans towards the nations which they subdued ; therefore it was that, through conquest, most of the countries of Europe, including Britain and Gaul, were forced to receive the Roman civilization. But, with Pagan Rome Ireland had no dealings ; she was, says De Vere, “an Eastern nation in the West ; her civilization was not military, it was patriarchal—whose type was the family, and not the army; it was a civilization of Clans”. Claudian, speaking of the battles of the Roman general Stilico with the Britons and Picts, and the Scots of Ireland, in the latter end of the fourth century, says—

— Totam cum Scotus *Iernem*,
Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.

Which may be translated as follows :

When the Scot moved all *Ireland* against us, and the ocean foamed with his hostile oars.

“ Leagued with their countrymen in Scotland, and with the Picts”, writes DeVere, “the ancient Irish had repeatedly driven back the Romans behind their further wall, till they left the land defenceless.” Therefore it was that Pagan Rome hated Ireland and its belongings. As the Romans never conquered or attempted to invade Ireland, they had no interest to serve by studying the Irish language; and, following in the footsteps of their masters, the Roman-conquered nations learned to frown not only on the language of Ireland, but, on Ireland's admirable Philosophy.

Ignorant of its worth in the domain of a Classical education, some of the Irish people of to-day have, through *fashion*, unhappily learned to despise their native tongue —the Gaelic language of Ireland :

Long, long neglected Gaelic tongue,
Thou'st died upon our Irish plains,
Save some lingering sounds that stay,
To tell us that a wreck remains.
Our "hundred hills" each bears a name—
An echo from each vale is wrung
Upon our ears—these bring with shame
Remembrance of our native tongue.

As if, however, the Celtic were the language of Destiny, philology has come to its rescue. Of that science the Rev. Canon Bourke writes :

"The Lectures of Max Muller and Matthew Arnold, at Oxford ; of Geddes, at Aberdeen ; Blackie, at Edinburgh ; the published works of Prichard and Pictet ; of Cox and Nigra ; of Sir Henry Sumner Maine and of Mons. H. Gaidoz in the *Revue Celtique* ; the publication at home of O'Curry's *MS. Materials of Irish History* ; the Essays and learned works on philology by W. K. Sullivan, have given the science in this country a public status which it had never before the present time enjoyed. The German host of Gaelic lovers are found in the van of this wonderful movement."

As showing that there is not that chasm between Celt and Teuton which ignorance, prejudice, and political differences in the past had placed between the two races in Great Britain and Ireland, Arnold says, in his *Essays on the study of Keltic Literature* :

"There exists in the mind of many Englishmen, yea, and of many Irishmen in Ireland, such a sense of mutual repulsion, such a feeling

of incompatibility, of radical antagonism between the two races that the Jews seemed, at least not long ago, nearer than the Gael to Englishmen . . . I remember when I was young I was taught to think of Kelt as separated by an impassable gulf from Teuton ; my father in particular was never weary of contrasting them ; he insisted much oftener on the separation between us (the English) and them (the Irish), than on the separation between us and any other race in the world . . . The sense of apathy to the Irish people, of radical estrangement from them, has visibly abated amongst all the better part of us. I am inclined to think that the march of science —science insisting that there is no such original chasm between us—has had an appreciable share in producing this changed state of feeling."

The estrangement on the part of the Irish towards the English people was equally intense; for, I well remember having in my boyhood asked my mother, why, as she understood the English language, she did not speak it. Her reply to me, interpreted, was :

" My child, I hate the English for the cruelties they inflicted on our people, since first they came to Ireland ; my heart can therefore never warm to the language of the *Sacsanach*."^{*}

Beyond what is revealed in the genealogies recorded in this Work, it is not my province to enter into the past sad history[†] of Ireland ; but the immortal Moore has mildly

* *Sacsanach* : This word *Sacsanach*, gen. *Sacsanaigh* [Saxony], is the Irish name for "a Saxon", and "an Englishman."

+ *Sad History*: To their credit be it told, there are many benevolent Englishmen who candidly admit that, in the past, England inflicted on Ireland wrongs, for which honourable amends should now be made : among them, Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., late First Lord of the Treasury in the "Gladstone" Administration ; and Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., son of the amiable Duke of Marlborough, Her Majesty's Viceroy in Ireland, in 1877, under the "Beaconsfield" (or Disraeli) Administration.

told it in the following lines, which he hopefully inscribed to the Hero of Waterloo, as a distinguished Irishman :

While History's Muse the memorial was keeping

 Of all that the dark hand of Destiny weaves,
Beside her the Genius of Erin stood weeping,

 For *hers* was the story that *blotted* the leaves ;
But oh ! how the tear in her eyelids grew bright.

 When, after whole pages of sorrow and shame,

 She saw History write.

 With a pencil of light
That illumin'd the volume, WELLINGTON's name !

Yet still the last crown of thy toils is remaining,

 The grandest, the purest, even *thou* hast yet known;
Though proud was thy task, other nations unchaining.

 Far prouder to heal the deep wounds of thy own.
At the foot of that throne for whose weal thou hast stood,

 Go, plead for the land that first cradled thy fame—

 And, bright o'er the flood
 Of her tears and her blood,

 Let the rainbow of hope be her WELLINGTON's name !

RINGSEND SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

J. O'HART.

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DEDICATION.

TO

SIR J. BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D.,

ULSTER KING OF ARMS,

IRELAND.

SIR,

Addressing you in the first series of this Work, as the only person, in my opinion, competent to pronounce on the genealogies which I trace in IRISH PEDIGREES, I there quote an important passage from page 728 of Camden's *Britannia*, which says—

“ From the deepest sources of antiquity the history of the Irish is taken ; so that, in comparison to them, that of other nations is but novelty and a beginning.”

If this be true of the “history” of the Irish Nation—and few, if any, will dispute Camden's *dictum*—it also follows that, compared with the Irish tongue, the language of any other nation is but “novelty and a beginning.”

Eminent geologists and ethnologists maintain that the locality of Man's primitive origin, the seat of the Garden of Eden—the so-called “Paradise”—was in the Pacific

Ocean, south of the present continent of Asia, westward to Africa, and eastward to Australia. When the great Pacific continent* slowly sank, so that the ocean commenced filling up the valleys, Man retreated to the mountains ; which, by continued sinking, were transformed into islands, and now form the many groups of Polynesia. If this theory could be reconciled with the narrative in the Sacred Volume (see Genesis, ii. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)—and Scripture Commentators confess that the sites of some countries, cities, and places mentioned in the Bible are even yet unascertained—it would explain the origin of the ancient temples and other buildings found in America after its discovery by Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1492 ; and

* *Continent* : It is a well-known fact that the whole Pacific coast (especially California) with all its mountains, is perpetually rising, and that at a comparatively rapid rate. The land containing on its bosom the great American lakes is slowly sinking ; while Southern Indiana, Kentucky, and the surrounding States are rising. Geological investigations prove that those great lakes, except Ontario, had formerly a southern outlet ; until, by gradual northern depressions and southern upheavals, a northern outlet was formed from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, about forty thousand years ago ! This outlet—the Niagara river—is still wearing its channel. The division line of the watershed south of the lakes and the Mississippi Valley has since that time been steadily travelling southward ; and when Chicago recently turned the water of Lake Michigan through the Chicago river into the Mississippi Valley, the old state of affairs was artificially re-established. New Jersey is sinking, with New York City and Long Island, at the estimated rate of about sixteen inches per century. The coast of Texas is ascending at a comparatively very rapid rate—some observers stating that it is as much as thirty or forty inches in the last half century. Combining these observations with the results of the recent deep-sea soundings of the United States steamer “Tuscarora,” in the Pacific Ocean, we find that the bed of that ocean is evidently a sunken continent ; abounding in volcanic mountains some twelve thousand feet high, many of them not reaching the surface of the ocean, and others, which do so, forming the numberless islands of the Pacific. The study of coral rocks proves that this sinking has continually been taking place during several centuries ; and observations of the coast reveals the fact that it has not ceased.

proclaim the great civilization of the inhabitants of the Pacific continent before its submersion. It is not however difficult to understand that, civilized as those people may then have been, the insular position of the races thus preserved should, in the absence of intercourse with other civilized nations, have, in the course of ages, conduced to a savage condition—savage in some instances even at the present day ; nor is it difficult to see that their insular position should also have conduced to the preservation of their language—whatever it may have been.

Writing of the Pyramids of Egypt—"those stupendous monuments of human labour and engineering skill," Canon Bourke says :

"Egypt stands in her Pyramids a perennial landmark in the domain of the world's history, connecting the period of the deluge with the present. Take away the records written by the pen of Moses, there still remain the Pyramids, raising their heads above all passing mists, and proclaiming the story of the knowledge and the skill, and the practical power of the immediate posterity of Noah and his children."

The first inhabitants of Europe after the deluge were the Celts ; who were descended from Japhet. But the Celts and the Gaels were identical in origin ; for, according to Liddell (in his "History of Rome"), *Celt* is strictly the same as *Gael*, and the Greek *Keltai* and *Gallatai* and the Latin *Galli* are all one. Heretofore, however, the Celts and the Gaels were considered as two distinct nations : the Celts as descended from Gomer ; the Gaels, from Magog—two of the sons of Japhet.

According to O'Brien's "Irish Dictionary" (from which I have largely quoted in these pages), that portion of the

posteriority of Japhet which peopled the south and south-west parts of Europe, must, after the deluge, have first proceeded from the centre of the dispersion of mankind (*Genesis xi. 8.*) towards the straits of the Thracian Bosphorus and those of the Hellespont; which they crossed by means of boats, whose construction was, doubtless, familiar to them from the traditional knowledge they had of the ark. Those tribes which passed over the Hellespont first inhabited the south parts of Thrace*, as also Macedonia or ancient Greece; and those which crossed the Thracian Bosphorus (now called the straits of Constantinople) must have been the first inhabitants both of the northern parts of Thrace and of lower and upper Mesia, and also of Dacia when some of them had crossed the Danube.† In process of time a portion of the tribes which first settled in the two Mesias and the northern parts of Thrace proceeded towards Illyricum and Pannonia; from which regions, where they were separated into two different bodies, it is natural to conclude (from the situation of those localities) that they proceeded towards the west by two different courses: those of Pannonia going towards Noricum (now called Austria), Stiria, Carniola, and upper Bavaria—from which

* *Thraco*: The ancient name of Adrianople, in Thrace, was, according to Ammianus, *Uscudama* ("uisge": Irish, *water*, and "daimh", *a house*, more correctly "domh"; Lat. "dom-us"), meaning "the watery residence": showing an affinity in language between the Thracians and the ancient Irish.

† *Danube*: The name of the river "Danube" is, in the old Celtic, *Danou* ("dana": Irish, *bold*; "obha" or "obhuin," an old Irish word for *river*), and signifies "the bold impetuous river."

(See the Irish epithet *Gharbh*, in Note under the "O'Mahony" pedigree, for the root of the Latin river *Garumna* and the French, *Garonne*: each of which literally means "the boisterous river.")

countries it would appear that all the western parts of Germany were first peopled, as the east and north-east of that country were probably peopled from Dacia ; and those of Illyricum taking their course towards Istria, from which point of the Adriatic coast they poured down into the regions of Italy, whence, in after ages, some of them proceeded to Gaul, speaking the very same language as that spoken by those of their nation whom they left in Italy, and who, by the ancient authors, were called *Indigenæ* or *Aborigines* ; meaning that they were the original or primitive people who first inhabited that land. Those people were the Siculi, the Ausones, the Umbri (and all their descendants of different names mentioned by Cluver in his *Geogr.*, *Liber 3. c. 33. p. 332*). Some of the ancient authors rank the Aborigines with the Umbrians, whom Pliny (*Lib. 3. c. 14*) represents as the most ancient people of Italy: “*Umbrorum gens Antiquissima Italiam existimatur*” ; and Florus calls them “*Antiquissimus Italiam populus*.” But it is conceded that the Aborigines were a tribe of the first inhabitants of Italy, and consequently of the same stock of people, of whom the first planters of Gaul were only a detachment ; as the Umbri are acknowledged by some of the ancient authors to have been of the same stock as the old Gauls. The Sabini, who, as well as the Umbri and the Aborigines, formed a portion of the people afterwards called *Latins*, were but a tribe of the Umbri, and consequently of the same stock as the primitive Gauls. That the primitive inhabitants of the above-mentioned regions had originally but one and the same language, Cluver (in his *German. Antiq. c. 6, 7, 8,*) produces clear vestiges in Gaul, Germany, Spain, Italy,

and Illyricum ; he might have added Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece.

"I am much inclined," says Dr. O'Brien, "to believe that the near agreement which the ancient writers have remarked between the old Latin and Greek was, in greater measure, owing to this original identity of the European languages, than to whatever mixture might have been introduced into the Latin from the dialects of the Greek adventurers that came to Italy from time to time. Nor do I doubt but that the Gauls who repassed the Alps and settled in Upper Italy in the earliest times of the Romans, found the language of that country very nearly agreeing with their own : in the same manner and by the same reason that the people of Ireland and those of the Highlands of Scotland easily understand each other's dialects, though it be now near twelve hundred years since the Scots of Scotland parted from those of Ireland."

That the Iberno-Celtic or Gaelic Irish language is the best preserved dialect of the old Celtic, and therefore the most useful for illustrating the antiquities of all the Celtic nations, was the opinion of the great Leibnitz, who (in his *Collectan. Etymol.*, vol. i. p. 153) writes :

"Postremo, ad perficiendam, vel certe valde promovendam litteraturam Celtican, diligentius Linguæ Hibernicæ studium ad-jungendum censeo, ut Lhudius egregie facere cœpit. Nam, uti alibi jam admonui, quemadmodum Angli fuere Colonia Saxonum, & Brittanni emissio veterum Celtarum, Gallorum, Cimbrorum; ita Hiberni sunt propago antiquorum Britanniæ habitatorum, colonis Celticis, Cimbricisque nonnullis, ut sic dicam, mediis anteriorum. Itaque ut ex Anglicis linguae veterum Saxonum, & ex Cambriae veterum Gallorum; ita ex Hibernicis vetustiorum adhuc Celta Rum, Germanorumque, &c., ut generaliter dicam, accoliarum Oceanii Britannici Cismarinorum antiquitates illustrantur. Et si ultra Hiberniam esset aliqua insula Celtici sermonis, ejus filo in multo adhuc antiquiora duccremur."

And the learned Welshman,* Edward Lhuyd, mentioned by Leibnitz in the foregoing extract, acknowledges that the roots of the Latin are better and more abundantly preserved in the Irish than in the Welsh, which is the only Celtic dialect that can pretend to vie with the Gaelic Irish, as regards purity or perfection. Addressing the Irish nation, Lhuyd says :

“ Your language is better situated for being preserved than any other language to this day spoken throughout Europe ;”

meaning, no doubt, that languages are best preserved in *islands* and in mountain-countries, as being the most difficult of access for strangers, and especially because the Roman arms never reached Ireland, which, up to the Danish invasion, received no colonies but from Celtic countries. But, addressing the Welsh, the candid Lhuyd gives the preference to the Irish, not only for purity and perfection, as well as for priority of establishment in the British Isles, but also for its utility in illustrating the remote antiquities of Great Britain ; he says :

“ It is impossible to be a complete master of the ancient British, without a competent knowledge of the Irish language.”

And he fully establishes the fact that the Gaels† had been the primitive inhabitants of Great Britain, before the Cymri or ancient Britons (who were the ancestors of

* Welshman : See Lhuyd’s “ Irish Vocabulary ;” and his *Archæologia Britannica*, published in English by Dr. Nicholson, in his “ Irish Library.”

+ Gaels : Baxter, in his *Glossario Antiquæ Britanniæ*, considers that the Brigantes (who were a part of the Gaelic colony which went from Spain to Ireland) were the first inhabitants of Britain ; and Lhuyd shows that the Brigantes were the first inhabitants of all that part of Great Britain which now comprehends England and Wales.

the Welsh) arrived in that island ; and that the dialect of those Gaels was then the universal language of the whole British Isle.*

The Island of Great Britain was called by the Gaels *Alban*, *Albain* ("aill" : Irish, *a rock* or *cliff*, and "ban", *white* ; because of the *chalky cliffs* of Dover, as seen from the direction of Gaul), and, more lately, *Albion* ("alb-us" : Lat., *white*), signifying the *white cliff* ; and when the Gaels were driven by the Britons to the northern portion of the Island, that part only was called "*Alba*", "*Alban*", or "*Albain*", while the southern portion of the Island, now known as England, was called *Britain* or "*Albion*."

According to Usher (in his *Antiquit. Eccl. Brit.*, page 378), "*Albion*" was the name under which Great Britain was known to the Greeks, not only in the time of Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota, Eustachius, etc., but also in the much more ancient time of Aristotle and of Theophrastus : a very natural name for it by a Gaul placed on the continent at or near Calais, where the first and only knowledge he may have of the British Isle consists in the bare sight of the *white cliffs* of Dover ; and this Gaul having crossed the channel and observed the situation and shape of the land above Dover, naturally calls it *Ceantir* ("ceanntr" : Irish, *head land*), which the Romans latinized *Cantium*, now

* *Isle*: When the Cymri (see "Cimbrians and Britons", in Appendix), settled in Britain, they forced the Gaels to the northern part of the Island ; and the name *Alban* or *Albain*, which the Gaels had first given to it, followed them, so as to be appropriated to whatever tract they inhabited. Hence it is that the term *Albanach* is the Irish for a native of Alba or Scotland, or North Britain, even at the present day.

+ *Ceantir* : This word is compounded of the Irish *ceann*, "the head", and *tir*, "a land", "a country", "a nation" ; and this *ceann*

“Kent.” A numerous colony of the Gaels having afterwards crossed over from Gaul to Britain, which by degrees they peopled from one end to the other, they gave names to all the remarkable objects of nature and art throughout the whole country—such as rivers, mountains, headlands, towns, etc., ; and, accordingly, we find these Gaelic names everywhere in England and Wales, from Dover to York, namely : from *Ceantir* (or “ Kent”) to the river *Isc*, now called the “Ouse”, which passes through York ; and from the river *Isca* (which passes through the town of *Caer Leon-ar-Isc*, in Monmouthshire,) to *Longdion* (or “London”), and its river *Tamh-isce* or *Thamisis*, now the “Thames.”

In his *Mona Antiqua*, Roland observes that the remains of old habitations still to be seen on the tops of high places in Anglesea are called to this day *Cetir Guidelod*, which he anglicises “the Irishmen’s cottages”,* but which

makes *cinn*, in the genitive case. Hence the Anglo-Saxon word *king* ; because the “King” is the *head* of his people or subjects : the Irish C being equivalent to the English letter K ; and the final double *n*, to the English *ng*.—See O’Brien’s Irish Dictionary, under the word “Cinn.”

* *Cottages* : The ancient Irish had four sorts of habitations, viz.—1. *Caithir*, “a city” (the Welsh *ceitir*) ; 2. *Baile*, “a town” (Latin, *villa*), called *Baille mor*, if “a large town” ; 3. *Dun*, “a strong or fortified habitation”; 4. *Bruighean*, “a palace”, “royal residence”, “a grand house or building.” *Bruighean* is like the *Prain* of the Welsh, which means “a king’s court”; they also call it *Priv-lys* (“Prinlh-lios”: Irish, *a chief fort*), meaning “a principal residence.” The Irish word “*Brug*” or “*Brog*” is the root of *Bruighean*, here mentioned ; and is the same in meaning as the German, Gaulish, and Spanish *Bruiga*, *Brigu*, and *Broga*. The Thracian *Bria* (acc. *Brian*) signified “a town” or “habitation”; and the Irish *Bruighean* is pronounced “*briuan*”, the same as the Thracian *Brian*—both words having the same signification.

Strabo observes that the “Phryges” were formerly called *Bryges*, or, as the Greeks wrote it, *Bruges* (Irish, *Brigeis*), and were of the Thracian kind : “Phryges antiquitus Bryges Thracum genus”; which goes to prove that the Phrygians, Thracians, and ancient Irish dwelt in houses and in cities, and were thus distinguished from the Nomads.

should more properly be rendered “the habitations of the Gaels”; and he justly observes that those are vestiges of the first habitations that were made by the first planters of the island, because the valleys were then all covered with woods, which were the haunts of wolves and other wild beasts. Two other objects, whose names are plain Irish, are living evidences that the Gaels were the ancient inhabitants of Anglesea before the Welsh. The landing-place of the ferry or passage from North Wales to Anglesea is, in Welsh, called *Port-aeth-wy*, which is a corruption of the Irish *Port-ath-bhuidhe*, meaning “the bank or landing place of the yellow ford”: the water of that arm of the sea being of a *yellowish* colour. It is also remarkable that *Tin-dath-wy*, the name of the territory adjacent to *Port-aeth-wy*, is pure Irish; for *tyn*, in Welsh, signifies “a country or territory”, as *tain* does in Irish: so that originally the name was *Tain-ath-bhuidhe*, meaning “the territory of the yellow ford.”

Even the name of the very capital of Britain, as used in the time of the Romans (who added the termination “um” to it) was mere Irish; for *long* is still the only word in common use in Irish to signify “a ship,” as *din* or *dion* has been used to express “a place of safety or protection”: so that *Longdin* or *Longdion*, which the Romans changed to *Londinium* (now “London”), literally means “a place of safety for ships.” It is also worthy of remark that the name of the river on which London is built was plain Irish. Cæsar calls it *Isis*, which is only latinizing the Irish word *isc*, (“water”), which was the Gaelic name of that river before the Romans invaded Britain; and whether the word *Tam* was always prefixed to *isc* or *isis*, either as

an epithet, or as, being the name of the river *Tame*, which joins its water, in either case, the Irish word *Tamh*, which signifies “still” (or quiet, gentle, smooth), was a natural epithet for the river *Thames*, as well as being a very significant name for the river *Tame*, on account of the *stillness* of its water.

According to the ancient Irish historians and to Nenius, the Briton, the Gaelic colony which came to Ireland from Spain, and brought a mixture of the old Spanish or Cantabrian into the Irish language, was called the “Milesian or Scotic Nation”; they were also called *Scots*. That Milesian colony never inhabited Britain before their arrival in Ireland, but came directly by sea to this country; whence, after a long process of time, they sent a colony to the north-west coast of Great Britain, and, in the fifth century, another colony under the command of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, the founder of the Scottish Monarchy in North Britain.

The Gaelic Irish bears a striking affinity not only to the old British in its different dialects, the Welsh and Armoric, besides the old Spanish or Cantabrian language preserved in Navarre and the Basque provinces, but also to the Greek, the Latin, the Hebrew, Phoenician, the Chaldee, the Syriac, the Arabic, etc. Instances of this affinity are given throughout this work. Dr. O'Brien shows that the *lingua prisca* of the aborigines of Italy (from which the Latin of the twelve tables and afterwards the Roman language were derived) could be nothing else than a dialect of the primitive Celtic; and I venture the opinion that, if Philologists investigate the matter, they will find that the Aborigines of America and of the Polynesian Islands

speak dialects of the ancient Celtic ! (For further valuable information on this subject see Dr. O'Brien's excellent " Irish Dictionary.")

The Problem—" What was the Language of our First Parents ", has long been a disputed question.

Some say it was the Pelasgian, which was another name for the Japhetic ; and some say that the Japhetic was the Scythian, which was another name for the Celtic.

In a Scottish Gaelic poem by Allister MacDonald, in praise of the Gaelic language, the following passage occurs :

" Si labhar Adhamh a b-pairthas fan,
S'ba snasmhar Gaelig a m-beul aluin Eabha" ;

which may be thus interpreted :

" The expressive Gaelic language was that which Adam spoke in Paradise, and which flowed from the lips of the fair Eve."

Or, divested of its adjectives, the passage may be reduced to the following proposition :

The Gaelic was the Language of Eden.

Of the Gaelic speech the Very Rev. Canon Bourke writes :

" In its plastic power and phonetic fecundity Irish Gaelic possesses like its primitive Aryan parent tongue, not only the virtual but the formal germinal developments of dialectic variety."

And Canon Bourke also says—

" The science of Comparative Philology has, without direct reference to revelation, enabled men of literary research to discover the most convincing proofs, to show that before the dispersion of the human family there existed a common language, admirable in its raciness, in its vigour, its harmony, and the perfection of its forms".*

* Forms : In the same strain writes Adolphe Pictet, of Geneva, in his *Les Origines Indo-Europeennes, ou les Aryas Primitifs* (Paris, 1859).

That common primeval language of Man, which some call by the name *Aryan*, I prefer to call the *Scythian*.

According to the “Four Masters”, the Scythian language was the Celtic ; which, after Gaodhal [gael] who “ refined and adorned it”, was called *Gaodhilig* or *Gaelic*.

Phœniusa Farsaidh (or Fenius Farsa : see No. 14, Part I., c. i, first series), son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet, was the inventor of “ letters” ; he was also the grandfather of Gaodhal, *a quo* the GAELS. This Phœniusa Farsaidh was king of Scythia, and was the ancestor of the *Phœnicians* : after him the Scythian language was called the “ Phœnician.” It is worthy of remark that Cadmus* the Phœnician (who is mentioned by O’Flaherty in his *Ogygia* as brother of Phœniusa Farsaidh) was, according to the ancient Irish annalists, contemporary with Joshua ; and it is a curious coincidence that the alphabet of the Gaels consisted of sixteen letters—the very number of letters as in the Phœnician alphabet, and the very number brought by Cadmus to Greece, from Egypt,† where the Gaels were first located, and whence they made their first migration, namely—that to the Island of Creta (now called Candia), in the Mediterranean Sea.

* *Cadmus* : This name may be derived from the Irish *Cadhmus* [caw-mus], which means “ pride” ; some persons, however, advance the opinion that there was no such person as “ Cadmus.”

+ *Egypt* : This circumstance regarding the Gaelic alphabet is the more remarkable, as its whole natural and primitive stock of letters is but sixteen in number ; the same as that of the first Roman or Latin alphabet which, according to Tacitus (Anal. ii.) and Pliny (Liber. 7. c. 56), Evander, the Arcadian, brought from Greece to the Aborigines of Italy, and which was the original Phœnician set of letters communicated by Cadmus to the Greeks. And yet our sixteen letters of the primitive Irish alphabet were sufficient for all the essential purposes of language ; each preserving its own sound or power, without usurping that of any other letter. In the primitive Gaelic alphabet H and P were not included.—O’Brien’s *Irish Dictionary*.

The ancient alphabet of the Gaels contained sixteen letters ; the Phœnician, sixteen ; the modern Gaelic, eighteen ; the Burmese, nineteen ; the Italian, twenty ; the Indians of Bengal, twenty-one ; the Chaldee, Hebrew, Latin, Samaritan, and Syriac, twenty-two each ; French, twenty-three ; English, twenty-four, it has now twenty-six ; Greek, twenty-four ; Dutch and German, twenty-six ; Slavonic, and Spanish, each twenty-seven ; Arabic, twenty-eight ; Welsh, twenty-eight ; Persian, thirty-one ; Coptic, thirty-two ; Turkish, thirty-three ; Georgian, thirty-six ; Armenian, thirty-eight ; Russian, forty-one ; Muscovite, forty-three ; Sanscrit, and Japanese, fifty ; Ethiopic, and Tartarian, each two-hundred-and two ; the Chinese have, properly speaking, no alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name : their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to about eighty thousand.

The letters of the Gaelic alphabet were named after shrubs and trees : the name of the letter in every instance, save that of the aspirate H, begins with the letter itself ; to preserve, as it were, its proper sound or power.

The sixteen letters of the ancient Gaelic alphabet were arranged in the following order : B L F S N D T C M G R, and A O U E I. The H and P have since been added ; so that the modern Gaelic alphabet consists of eighteen letters, arranged as follows : A B C D E F G H I L M N O P R S T U.

Beginning with A, the names of the letters of the modern Gaelic alphabet are : *Ailm*, which means the fig or palm tree ; *Beith*, the birch tree ; *Coll*, the hazel tree ; *Dair*, the oak tree ; *Eadha*, the aspen tree ; *Fearn*, an alder tree ; *Gort*, the ivy ; (H) *Uath* (the name of the

aspirate *h*), the white thorn ; *Ioga*, the yew tree ; *Luis*, the wild ash ; *Muin*, the vine tree ; *Nuin*, the ash tree ; *Oir*, the broom tree ; *Peith*, the dwarf elder ; *Ruis*, the bore tree ; *Suil*, the willow tree ; *Teine*, the furze or whin bush ; *Ur*, the heath shrub.

There is no K in the Gaelic alphabet, ancient or modern ; nor had the ancient Latins any character like that letter : they gave the sound of K to C, as in the word *sacra* (pronounced “sakra”), where the *c* has the sound of the English letter *k*. The latin name *Cæsar* is now in English pronounced “Seasar” (where *c* has the sound of *s*) ; in German, however, it is pronounced “Kaiser” ; but in no case can C in Gaelic be sounded like S. Nor have the Greeks the letter C in their alphabet ; but K (the Greek letter “kappa”) corresponds to the Gaelic and Latin C, which has or should have the sound of the English letter K.

Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet, was contemporary with Nimrod ; of whom, according to an ancient Irish poem, it is said :

One was at first the language of mankind,
Till haughty Nimrod, with presumption blind,
Proud Babel built ; then, with confusion struck,
Seventy-two different tongues the workmen spoke.

That *one* language was the language of mankind down from Adam to the building of the Tower of Babel, when (Genesis xi. 1) “the whole earth was of one language and of one speech.”

Upon the division of the Earth by Noah amongst his sons, and by Japhet of his part thereof amongst his sons, Scythia came to Baath’s lot. Thus in Scythia, in Central

Asia, far from the scene of Babel, the Valley of Shinar—the *Magh Senaar* of the ancient Irish annalists, Baath and his people, we are told, took no part with those of Shem and Ham in the building of the Tower of Babel ; and that hence, the lasting vitality of the Celtic language !

If Baath and his people took no part in the building of the Tower of Babel, it may be affirmed that they did not on that head incur the displeasure of the Lord ; and that, therefore, their language was not confused. But the language of Baath and his people was the Scythian : *ergo*, the Scythian language was not confused. If, then, the Scythian language was not confused ; and that *one* was the language of mankind, from Adam down to the building of the Tower of Babel, when “the whole earth was of one language and of one speech”, it follows that the “Scythian” was that *one language*—was, in fact, the language of Eden. But it has been above shown that the Scythian language was the Celtic ; and that the Celtic was the Gaelic : therefore, “The Gaelic was the language of Eden.”

Some persons consider that, because the Hebrew* was the language of the Jews—the once chosen people of God, it therefore was the language of our First Parents ; but,

* *Hebrew* : The Druidic Irish had Hebraic customs to a great extent : for instance—the Druidic judges were of a priestly caste, and wore each a collar of gold. Buxtorf states that this collar was called *Iodhan Morain* ; and that “*Iodhan Morain*” is Chaldee for *Urim and Thummim* (see Exodus, xxviii. 30). I cannot say whether it was the Gaels who borrowed that Mosaic badge from the Israelites, or that it was the Israelites who borrowed it from the Gaels ; but *Iodhan Morain* is also Gaelic, and is said to be so called after a celebrated Irish Brehon who lived in the first century (see “Brehon Families”, in the Appendix).

As showing the affinity between the Irish and the Hebrew languages, it may be remarked that the Irish pronoun *sé* signifies “he”,

if the ancient Gaelic alphabet had only sixteen letters, while the Hebrew has twenty-two, it appears to me that, of the two languages, the Gaelic is the more primitive—is in fact more ancient than any of the languages above enumerated !

After the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel, Phœnusa Farsaidh, king of Scythia, and the inventor of “letters”, as above mentioned, employed learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their several languages ; who, when those men returned well-skilled in what they went for, opened a “school” in the valley of Shinar, near the city of Æothena ; where, with his younger son, Niul, he remained teaching for twenty years. On account of Niul’s great reputation for learning, Pharaoh invited him into Egypt ; gave him the land of Campus-Cyrunt, near the Red Sea, to inhabit ; and his daughter Scota in marriage.

The ancient Irish historians tell us that the river “Nile” was so-called after this Niul ; and that Scota, his wife, was the daughter of Pharaoh, who (*Exodus*, ii., 5) rescued the infant Moses from drowning in the Nile : hence, it is said, the great interest which Niul and Scota took in the welfare and education of Moses ; the affection which Moses entertained for them and their son Gaodhal ; and the friendship which long afterwards existed between the Feiné and the Israelites in the Land of Promise. Such

“him”, and that the Hebrew pronoun *se* also means “he”, “him” ; that the Irish pronoun *so*, which means “this” or “that”, is like the Hebrew *so*, which has the same meaning ; and that the Irish pronoun *isi*, always expressed to signify “a female”, is analogous to the Hebrew *isa*, which means “a woman.”—See Buxtorf’s *Hebrew Lexicon*.

was the intimacy between Moses and Niul that, we are told, Moses invited him to go on board one of Pharaoh's ships on the Red Sea, to witness the miracle (Exodus, xiv., 16, 17, 18) to be performed by the Great I AM, the God of the Israelites, in their deliverance from Egyptian bondage ; but, on account of his being the son-in-law of Pharaoh, Niul, while sympathising with the Israelites in their great affliction, asked Moses to excuse him for declining the invitation. Then Moses held Niul excused.

The Egyptians were the most learned nation on the face of the earth ; and the Bible tells us that Moses was instructed in all the learning of Egypt. It does not however appear that, before the time of Moses, the Egyptians had any knowledge of *alphabetical* writing. If, then, it was the Celtic alphabet which Cadmus the Phœnician brought from Egypt into Greece, we may infer that the Celtic language and alphabet were at that time known in Egypt ; and that it was in the school conducted by Niul and his father in the Valley of Shinar, or from Niul and his colony in Egypt, that the Egyptians received their knowledge of "letters", and probably much of the knowledge for which ancient Egypt was so renowned. But, wherever the Feine (or Phœnicians) and the Egyptians themselves received their education, it was they who had the honour of instructing civilizing, and polishing the Grecians. by the colonies they sent among them : the Phœnicians taught them navigation, writing, and commerce ; the Egyptians, by the knowledge of their laws and polity, gave them a taste for the arts and sciences, and initiated them into their mysteries.

For three generations the descendants of the Feine, who, under the chieftaincy of Niul here mentioned, settled

in Egypt, possessed and inhabited the territory near the Red Sea which was granted to him and his people by Pharaoh. Because, however, of the sympathy which Niul and his colony had manifested for Moses and the Israelites in bondage, the Egyptians (see the first series) forced Sruth, son of Asruth, son of Gaodhal, son of the said Niul, to leave Egypt, himself and his colony ; when, after some traverses at sea, Sruth and the surviving portion of his people (who were known as *Phœne* or *Feine* as well as Gaels) reached the Island of Creta, where he died. We learn that some of Sruth's colony remained in Creta ; some of them migrated to Getulia, in the North of Africa, where Carthage* was afterwards built ; and some of them sailed towards the Land of Canaan, where, on the Island of Sor, off its coast, they founded the city of "Tyre" : this colony of the Gaels was called *Tyrians*. Grateful for the sympathy which their forefathers in Egypt had experienced from Niul and his people, the Israelites, after they had been some time settled in the Land of Promise, allotted to the Tyrians that tract of country on the north-west of Palestine, which had been inhabited by the Canaanites ; and that territory was, from the name "*Phœnē*", called *Phœnicians* and, more lately, *Phœnicia*.

* *Carthage* : This name is derived through the Latin *Cartha-go* from the Phœn. and Chald. *Kartha*, "a walled city" ; which word "*Kartha*" seems to be derived by metathesis from the genitive case *cathrach*, of the Irish *cathair* [cawhir], "a city." Compare *cathair* with the British *kaer* ; the Seyth. *car* ; the ancient Sax. *caerten* ; the Goth. *gards* ; the Cantabr. *caria* ; the Breton. *Ker* ; the Heb. *Kariah* or *Kiriah* and *Karth* ; the Syriac *Kari-tita* ; and the Gr. *Karak*. *Mel-Kartha* (meaning "the King of the city") was the title of the Phœnician Hercules—the reputed founder of Tyre ; and "*Mel-Kartha*" is evidently derived from the Irish or Celtic *Maol Carthach*, which means the hero or king of the city."—See Note, in this series, under the surname "MacCarthy."

As the Phœnē (or Feiné) while in Egypt were familiar with the motives which actuated the Egyptians in building their Pillar-Towers along the Nile (similar to those in Babylon and other Eastern nations), it is considered that, from the same motives, the Fenian leaders who settled in Ireland in those early times, did there erect those mysterious “Round Towers”, concerning the origin of which there have been so many conflicting opinions ; for, at that early period in the world’s history, a colony of the Feine (who are represented as good navigators, a race of giants, and “great builders in stone”), discovered and settled in Ireland.

I have thus traced the great antiquity of the Irish language, the affinity in race between Celt and Teuton, the origin and migrations of the Gaels, and their early settlement in Great Britain ; to show that there is not that difference in *race* between the English and the Irish peoples, which some would incline to believe.

Under the auspices of your revered name I now commit my IRISH PEDIGREES to the care and perusal of the children of the Gael.

With great respect, I am, Sir,

Your ever faithful servant,

JOHN O’HART.

RINGSEND SCHOOL, DUBLIN,

February, 1878.

PART I.

HOUSE OF HEBER.

HEBER (see the first series) was the eldest of the three sons of Milesius of Spain who left any issue ; from him the following families, along with others given in the first series, are descended :

1.—THE STEM OF THE “CLANCY” (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

NIALL or Neal, brother of Menmon who is No. 105 on the “Macnamara” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Mac Flancha**; which is anglicised *Clanchy*, *Clancie*, *Clancy*, *MacClancy*, and *Clinch*.

105. Niall : son of Aodh (or Hugh) odhar ; a quo the Hy-Niall (or *O'Neill*), of Munster.

106. Flancha : his son ; a quo *MacFlancha*.

107. Donald : his son.

108. Giloilbhe (“oilbhe-im” : Irish, *a reproach*) : his son.

109. Flaitheamh : his son.

110. Giloilbhe (2) : his son.

111. Flaitheamh (2) : his son.

112. Flathrigh (*flath* : Irish, “a chief”, and *righ*, “a king” ; Corn. *ruy* ; Arm. *rue* ; Hind. *raj-a* ; Lat. *rex* ; Fr.

roi) : his son ; a quo *O'Flathrigh*, anglicised *Flattery*.

113. Diarmaid (or Dermod) : his son.

114. Racneach : his son ; had two brothers—1. Hugh, and 2. Donald.

115. Hugh : son of Racneach.

116. Donald : his son.

117. Hugh (2) : his son.

118. Murtach : his son.

119. Baothach (latinized Boetius) : his son.

120. Hugh (3) : his son.

121. Baothach (2) : his son.

122. Baothach (3) Clancy : his son.

* *MacFlancha* : The root of this name is the Irish word “Flann”, genitive, “flainn” [floin or flin], *blood* ; and the name itself means “the descendants of the red-complexioned man.” Besides *Mac Flancha* the following surnames are derived from the same prolific

2.—THE STEM OF THE “COGHLAN” FAMILY.

DEALBHA* (or Dealbhaoth), a brother of Bladd who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCoghlan*; anglicised *Coghan* and *MacCoghan*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 92. Dealbha : the ninth son of Cass. | 106. Fogartach : his son. |
| 93. Aedhan: his son : had a brother named Gnobog, who was the ancestor of <i>O’Curry</i> . | 107. Anbheith : his son. |
| 94. Bilé (or Beg): his son. | 108. Gormogan : his son. |
| 95. Anbheile : his son. | 109. Laithgheal : his son. |
| 96. Sioda: his son. | 110. Cochlan MacCoghlan : his son ; the first who assumed this sirname. |
| 97. Trean : his son. | 111. Murthach : his son. |
| 98. Treachar : his son. | 112. Longseach : his son. |
| 99. Dathal (or Dathin) : his son. | 113. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 100. Lorcan : his son. | 114. Conchobhar (or Connor) mor : his son. |
| 101. Cochlan (“cochal” : Irish, <i>a cowl or hood</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>MacCochlan</i> . | 115. Conor oge : his son. |
| 102. Maol - Michil : his son. | 116. Amhailgadh [Awly] : his son. |
| 103. Cochlan (2) : his son. | 117. Melachlin : his son. |
| 104. Fionn : his son. | 118. Donald : his son. |
| 105. Fuathmaran : his son. | 119. Conor (3) : his son. |
| | 120. Sbane (or John) : his son. |
| | 121. Melachlin (2) : his son. |
| | 122. Felim : his son. |

root: Flanagan, Flannagan, Flinn, Flynn, Glenn, Glinn, Glynn, Linn, Lynn, Macklin, Maglin, Magloin, McGloin, etc.

“In the early ages,” says Dr. Joyce, “individuals received their names from epithets implying some personal peculiarities, such as colour of hair, complexion, size, figure, certain accidents of deformity, mental qualities—such as bravery, fierceness, etc.; and we have only to look at the old forms of the names, to remove any doubt we may entertain of the truth of this assertion.”—*Irish Names of Places*.

* *Dealbha*: From this Dealbha the territories of the “seven Dealbhnae” (part of the King’s County) are so called; and now go by the name of *Delvin*: whereof his posterity were Lords, until dispossessed, during the Commonwealth, by Oliver Cromwell.

123. Melachlin (3) : his son.	126. John (2) : his son.
124. Cormac : his son.	127. John oge MacCoghlan : his son ; living in
125. Art : his son.	1657.

3.—THE STEM OF THE “CULLEN” FAMILY.

DONN, brother of Brian who is No. 93 on the “Keely” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Coilean*; which has been anglicised *Colin*, *Collin*, *Collins*, *Culhane*, and *Cullen*.

93. Donn : son of Caol-luighe.	100. Coilean-caonra : his son.
94. Dunaghach : his son.	101. Donall : his son.
95. Ainnir : his son.	102. Conor mor : his son.
96. Coilean an catha (“coilean”: Irish, <i>a young warrior</i>), meaning “the young war dog”: his son; a quo <i>O’Coilean</i> .	103. Conor oge : his son.
97. Conor : his son.	104. Teige mhaighe o-nagrain : his son.
98. Dermot : his son.	105. Giolla lachtghi : his son.
99. Teige O’Cullen : his son; who settled in Carbery and first assumed this surname.	106. Niall : his son.
	107. Ranall : his son.
	108. Ranall (2) : his son.
	109. Dermot O’Cullen : his son.

4.—THE STEM OF THE “CURRY” FAMILY.

GNOBOG, brother of Aedhan who is No. 93 on the “Coghlan” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Curaidh*; anglicised *Corey*, *Cory* and, more lately, *Curry*.

93. Gnobog : son of Dealbha.	98. Aodh : his son.
94. Baodan : his son.	99. Dungal : his son.
95. Maithan : his son.	100. Dungus : his son.
96. Maoltuile : his son.	101. Innealach : his son.
97. Saraan : his son.	102. Luachan : his son.
	103. Lughaidh : his son.

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 104. Cass : his son. | 112. Fergus : his son. |
| 105. Sioda : his son. | 113. Donoch (Donogh) : his son. |
| 106. Baodan (2) : his son | 114. Curadh (2) : his son |
| 107. Lughaidh (2) : his son. | 115. Fergus (2) : his son. |
| 108. A m hailg a d h (or Awly) : his son. | 116. Donogh (2) : his son. |
| 109. Curadh (" curadh ",* Irish, <i>a valiant champion</i>) : his son : a quo <i>O'Curaidh</i> . | 117. Donogh (3) : his son. |
| 110. Conor : his son. | 118. Donald : his son. |
| 111. Diarmaid (Dermod) O'Corey : his son ; the first who assumed this surname. | 119. Conor (2) : his son. |
| | 120. Donald (2) : his son. |
| | 121. Conor O'Curry : his son. |
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5.—THE STEM OF THE " DOWNES" FAMILY.

BROCAN, a younger brother of Lughaidh who is No. 83 on the "O'Hara" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Duana*: anglicised *Doan*, *Downes*, *Duaine*, *Duane*, *Dwain*, and *Hooke*.

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|---|---|
| 88. Brocan (" brocan " : Irish, <i>a little badger</i>) : third son of Cormac Galeng ; a quo <i>O'Brocain</i> , anglicised <i>Brogan</i> . | 98. Robartach : his son. |
| 89. Talglaine : his son. | 99. Ruadhrach : his son. |
| 90. Gosda : his son, | 100. Aonachan ("aonach" : Irish, <i>a fair</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Aonaghain</i> , anglicised <i>Hinnegan</i> , <i>Henaghan</i> , and <i>Henehan</i> . |
| 91. Finghin : his son. | 101. Airgead : his son. |
| 92. Blathmac : his son. | 102. Aongus : his son. |
| 93. Baodan : his son. | 103. Tuileagna : his son. |
| 94. Crunmaol : his son. | 104. Tuileagna (2) : his son. |
| 95. Maoinach : his son. | 105. Cormac : his son. |
| 96. Colgan : his son. | 106. Crunmaol (3) : his son. |
| 97. Crunmaol (2) : his son. | |

* *Curadh* : This word is derived from the Irish obsolete substantive *cur*, "power," "manliness"; and from it some genealogists incorrectly derive *Conry* (see "Conroy").

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|--|---|
| 107. Diognadha : his son. | <i>plexioned man ; a fishing hook) : his son a quo O'Duana.</i> |
| 108. Crimthann : his son. | |
| 109. Oisein : his son. | |
| 110. Alla ("alla": Irish, <i>a hall</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Alla</i> , anglicised <i>Ally</i> and <i>Hall</i> . | |
| 111. Siódhal : his son. | 114. Searragh : his son. |
| 112. Eochagan : his son. | 115. Ceallach O'Duana : his son ; first assumed this surname. |
| 113. Dubhan ("dubhan" [duan] : Irish, <i>a dark-com-</i> | 116. Giolla-Chriosd : his son. |
| | 117. Tuileagna O'Duana : his son. |
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6.—THE STEM OF THE "DURKIN" (HOUSE OF HEBER) FAMILY.

SINEALL, brother of Carthann who is No. 93 on the "Macnamara" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h Dobharcon* ; anglicised *Durkin*.

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|---|--|
| 93. Sineall : son of Cas-san. | 99. Luchodhar : his son. |
| 94. Cillin ("cillin" : Irish, <i>a little cell</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Cillin</i> , anglicised <i>Kil-leen</i> . | 100. Orghus ; his son. |
| 95. Aodh : his son. | 101. Menmon odhar : his son |
| 96. Banbhan ("banbh" : Irish, <i>a sucking pig</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Banbhain</i> , anglicised <i>Bannin</i> . | 102. Cathan : his son. |
| 97. Dubhlaoihd : his son. | 103. Gormghal : his son. |
| 98. Dobharchiu ("dob-harcu" : Irish, <i>an otter</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Dobharchon</i> . | 104. Ceilceann ("ceil" : Irish, <i>to conceal</i> ; Heb. "chele", <i>a prison</i>) : his son. |
| | 105. Padraic (Patrick) : his son. |
| | 106. Donald ; his son. |
| | 107. Donoch O'h-Dobhar-con : his son. |
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7.—THE STEM OF THE "HAMILTON" (DUKE OF ABERCORN) FAMILY.

WALTER (the *Mor Mhaor Leamhna* or "Great Steward of Lennox"), lord high steward of Scotland, who is No. 115 on the "Stewart" pedigree, was the remote ancestor of

Hamilton,* duke of Abercorn. This Walter, lord steward, married Margery, the only daughter of Robert Bruce (called “King Robert the First”) King of Scotland; upon whose issue by the said Walter the crown was entailed by the Scotch Parliament, in default of male issue of the said Robert Bruce’s only son, David, King of Scotland, who died without issue, A.D. 1370.

115. Walter, lord “Steward” of Scotland: son of John of Bute; ancestor of *Stewart* and *Stuart*.

116. Robert Stewart or Robert the Second, King of Scotland: his son.

117. Robert the Third, King of Scotland, his son; his first name was John.

118. James the First, King of Scotland: his son.

119. James the Second, King of Scotland, his son; had a brother named Ninion.

120. Princess Mary of Scotland: his daughter, who married James, the first lord Hamilton.

121. James Hamilton, first earl of Arran: their son.

122. James, second earl of Arran, his son.

123. Claud, the first lord Paisley: his son.

124. James, first earl of Abercorn: his son.

125. Sir George Hamilton: his son; created a baronet, A.D. 1660.

126. James: his son; who died in his father’s lifetime.

127. James: his son; the sixth earl of Abercorn.

128. James, the seventh earl: his son.

129. Hon. John Hamilton: his son.

130. John-James, the 9th earl of Abercorn: his son; was created “marquis of Abercorn.”

131. James, viscount Hamilton: his son.

132. James Hamilton, marquis of Abercorn: his son; created, in 1868, “marquis of Hamilton and duke of Abercorn”, in the Peerage of Ireland; living in 1877; was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1876; had a brother named Claud.

* *Hamilton*: This surname is derived from the Irish “amhail” (Gr. “omai-os”. Lat. “simil-is”) *like*, and “thonn”, *a wave*; and implies that the ancestor of the family was as *impetuous* in battle as the *billows* are at sea.

133. James, marquis of Hamilton : his son ; living in 1877. This James had 7 sisters, named—1. Lady Harriet, 2. Lady Beatrice, 3. Lady Louisa, 4. Lady Catherine, 5. Lady Georgiana, 6. Lady Alberta-Frances - Anne, 7. Lady Maud - Evelyn ; and five

brothers, named—1. Claud- John, 2. George-Francis, 3. Ronald-Douglas, 4. Frederick - Spencer, and 5. Ernest-William.

134. James-Albert-Edward-Hamilton, lord Paisley: his son ; born in 1869, and living in 1877.

8.—THE STEM OF THE “HANRAGHAN” (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

AEDH (or Hugh), brother of Anluan who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’h-Anraghain*; anglicised *Hanrahan*.

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|--|--|
| 100. Hugh: son of Nat-hun. | 116. Donogh: his son. |
| 101. Fionn: his son. | 117. Brian: his son. |
| 102. Foghmail: his son. | 118. Shane (or John): his son. |
| 103. Aongus: his son. | 119. Donall: his son. |
| 104. Muireadhagh: his son. | 120. Donall oge: his son. |
| 105. Eoghan (owen): his son. | 121. Thomas: his son. |
| 106. Cu-Ultagh: his son. | 122. John (2): his son. |
| 107. Faolan: his son. | 123. William mor an-racan (<i>an racan</i> : Irish, “the rake”), called William <i>O’h-Anraghain</i> (or William the Rake): his son; who lived in Ballyna-ccroidhe. |
| 108. Donghaile: his son. | 124. William oge O’Hanraghan: his son. |
| 109. Seagha: his son. | 125. Teige: his son. |
| 110. Maithan: his son. | 126. Donall (3): his son. |
| 111. Teige na lann (“lann”: Irish, <i>the blade of a sword</i> ; Lat. “lan-io”, <i>to cut</i>): his son; a quo <i>O’Laine</i> , anglicised <i>Lane</i> , and <i>Laney</i> . | 127. Rory: his son. |
| 112. Ricard mor: his son. | 128. Brian (2): his son. |
| 113. Ricard oge: his son. | 129. Denis O’Hanraghan: his son. |
| 114. James: his son. | |
| 115. Murtogh: his son. | |

9.—THE STEM OF THE “HEFFERNAN” FAMILY.

AONGUS (or *Æ*neas) Ceannattin, brother of Bladd who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’h-Iffernain*; anglicised *Hefferan*, *Heffernan* and *Heyfron*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 92. <i>Æ</i> neas Ceannattin :
son of Cass. | 102. Sioda : his son.
103. Donoch : his son.
104. Conn : his son.
Some annalists make this Conn the ancestor of <i>Muintir Cuinn</i> or <i>Quin</i> , of Munster. |
| 93. Conall : his son ;
had a brother named Baoth
(“baoth”: Irish, <i>simple</i>), a quo <i>Booth</i> . | 105. Meil (or Neal) : his son. |
| 94. Colman : son of
Conall. | 106. Faolach : his son. |
| 95. Geimhdealach : his
son. | 107. Core : his son. |
| 96. Culen (or Ulen) : his
son. | 108. Moroch (or Mortogh)
his son. |
| 97. Cathbharr (or Abhartach) : his son. | 109. Donoch (2) : his son. |
| 98. Conor (also called
Core) : his son. | 110. Giollaseana : his son. |
| 99. Iffernan (“ifearn” :
Irish <i>hell</i> ; Lat. “ <i>infernus</i> ”): his son ; a quo <i>O’h-Iffernain</i> . | 111. Donoch (3) : his son. |
| 100. Faolchadh : his son. | 112. Donald : his son. |
| 101. Conligan : his son. | 113. Thomas : his son. |
| | 114. Donald : his son. |
| | 115. Donald oge : his son. |
| | 116. Conor O’Heffernan :
his son. |

10.—THE STEM OF THE “HICKEY” FAMILY.

EINSIODA, brother of Maolclochach who is No. 101 on the “MacNamara” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’h-Iocaigh*, and *MacIocaigh* anglicised *Hickey*, *Hicks*, and *Hickson*.

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 101. Einsioda : son of
Cuilean. | Irish, <i>a payment</i>) ; his son ;
a quo <i>O’h-Iocaigh</i> and <i>Mac-</i>
<i>Iocaigh</i> . |
| 102. Ainochadagh : his
son. | 104. Michliagh : his son. |
| 103. Iocaigh (“ioc” : | 105. Erc : his son. |

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 106. Donall O'Hickey :
his son ; first assumed this
surname. | 113. Owen : his son. |
| 107. Deaghadh : his son. | 114. Muireadhagh : his
son. |
| 108. Aedh : his son. | 115. John : his son. |
| 109. Cormac : his son | 116. Aedh (or Hugh) : his
son. |
| 110. James : his son. | 117. John (2) : his son. |
| 111. Cormac (2) : his son. | 118. John (3) O'Hickey :
his son. |
| 112. Teige : his son. | |
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11.—THE STEM OF THE “HOGAN” FAMILY.

COSGRACH, brother of Cineidh [kenneth or kenneda] who (see the first series) is No. 104 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Ogain*, of Munster; anglicised Hogan.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 104. Cosgrach : son of
Lorcan : a quo <i>Cosgrave</i> ;* of
Munster. | 112. Edmond : his son. |
| 105. Aitheir : his son. | 113. Edmond (2) : his son. |
| 106. Ogan (“ogán”: Irish,
<i>a youth</i>) : his son ; a quo
<i>O'h-Ogain</i> . | 114. Edmond (3) : his son. |
| 107. Teige : his son. | 115. Diarmod : his son. |
| 108. Conor : his son. | 116. Conogher : his son ;
who died, A.D. 1635. |
| 109. Teige (2) : his son. | 117. Conogher (2), alias
Giallgarbh † [gilgariv],
O'Hogan, of Cranagh,
county Tipperary : his son ;
a quo <i>Kilgarriff</i> . This Giall-
garbh had a brother named
Dermod ; living in 1657. |
| 110. Giolla Padraic : his
son. | |
| 111. Aodh : his son. | |

* *Cosgrave* : The Irish *cosgar*, “victory”, is the root of the surname *O'Cosgrighe*; anglicised Cosgrave, MacCosery, MacCusker, Lestrangle, and L'Estrange.

† *Giallgarbh* : This name (“giall” : Irish, *a hostage*, and “garbh”, *fierce*) means the “fierce hostage.”

12.—THE STEM OF THE “KEELY” FAMILY.

CONN, brother of Cairbre eadbha who is No. 91 on the “O’Donovan” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Caoile* and *MacCaoile*; anglicised *Keely*, *Keily*, *Kiely*, and *Cayley*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 91. Conn : son of Brian. | 98. Maccon : his son. |
| 92. Caoile (“caoile”: Irish, <i>leanness</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Caoile</i> and <i>MacCaoile</i> , chiefs of <i>Hy-MacCaoile</i> , now the barony of “Imokilly”, county Cork. | 99. Cairbre : his son. |
| 93. Brian : his son ; had a brother named Donn, who was the ancestor of <i>Cullen</i> . | 100. Flann : his son. |
| 94. Conn (2) : son of Brian. | 101. Cumhal : his son. |
| 95. Donall : his son. | 102. Mathun : his son. |
| 96. Direach (“direach”: Irish, <i>straight</i> ; Heb. “derekh”, <i>a way</i>) : his son : a quo <i>O’Dirighe</i> , anglicised <i>Derry</i> and <i>Deering</i> . | 103. Dermot na glaice : his son. |
| 97. Donn O’Caoile : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 104. Donogh nimhneach (“nimhneach”: Irish, <i>peevish</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Nimhnighe</i> , anglicised <i>Neeny</i> . |
| | 105. Mathun gharbh : his son. |
| | 106. Muirceartagh : his son. |
| | 107. Maolseaghlainn : his son. |
| | 108. Donogh O’Keely : his son. |

13.—THE STEM OF THE “KENNEDY” (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

DONCHUAN, a brother of the monarch Brian Boru who (see the first series) is No. 105 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cinnidh*; anglicised *Kennedy*.

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| 105. Donchuan : son of Cineadh. | 108. Donchuan : his son. |
| 106. Cineadh (“cineadh”: Irish, <i>a nation</i> or <i>kind</i> ; Gr. “gen-os”; Lat. “gen-us”): his son ; a quo <i>O’Cinnidh</i> . | 109. Mahoun O’Kennedy: his son ; first assumed this surname. |
| 107. Aodh : his son. | 110. Teige : his son. |
| | 111. Giollacomin(or Giol-lacaoimhghin) : his son. |

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| 112. Donall-cathaleitreach
his son. | 119. Padraic (or Patrick):
his son. |
| 113. Teige : his son ; had
a brother named Giollaco-
min. | 120. Philip : his son. |
| 114. Giollacomín (2) : his
son. | 121. Dermod : his son. |
| 115. Giolla Padraic : his
son. | 122. Maithan ; his son ;
a quo “ Clann Maithan
Donn O'Kennedy.” |
| 116. Aodh : his son. | 123. Teige : his son ; had
three brothers. |
| 117. Donald : his son. | 124. Rory : his son. |
| 118. Gillcomin : his son ;
had two brothers—1. Pat-
rick, and 2. Donall gall. | 125. Dermod O'Kennedy :
his son ; had four brothers. |
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14.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACAULIFFE ” FAMILY.

TEIGE, brother of Cormac who (see the first series) is No. 109 on the “ MacCarthy ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacAmhailgaidh* (anglicised *MacAwly*, *MacAwliff*, and *MacAuliffe*), of Eallo or Duhallow, in the county Cork.

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| 109. Teige : son of Mure-
dach. | 112. Conor MacAwliff :
his son. |
| 110. Donogh : his son. | 113. Conor oge : his son. |
| 111. Amhailgadh (“ am-
hail ”: Irish, <i>like</i> , and “ gad ”,
<i>a twisted osier</i>) : his son ; a
quo <i>MacAmhailgaidh</i> --mean-
ing “ the son of the withe-
like man.” | 114. Maolseaghlainn : his
son. |
| | 115. Conor (2) : his son. |
| | 116. Conor (3) : his son. |
| | 117. Owen MacAwliff :
his son. |
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15.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACCARTHY ” (GLAS) FAMILY.

DONAL goth (“ goth ”: Irish, *straight*), brother of Cormac fionn who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the

“ MacCarthy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCarthy*,* of Glean-na-Croim (or the Vale of Crom).—See No. 114 on the “ O’Donovan” pedigree, for the origin of the name *Glean-na-Croim*.

112. Donal goth : son of Donal Mor na-curra ; lord of Carbery, A.D. 1205 to 1251.

113. Donal maol : his son ; lord of Carbery, 1262 to 1310.

114. Donal caomh : his son ; lord of Carbery, 1311 to 1320.

115. Cormac donn : his son ; lord of Carbery and Ivaghe, A.D. 1366.

116. Felim : his son ; chieftain of Glean-na-croim, a quo “Sliochd Feidhlimidh”—the tribe name of the MacCarthy’s of Glean-na-Croim.

117. Tadhg (or Teige) : his son.

118. Finin (or Florence) : his son.

119. Cormac : his son ; died A.D. 1562.

120. Dermod na-neglac (or Dermod of the Conflicts) : his son ; married in 1562 a daughter of Tadhg, the eleventh lord of Muskerry.

121. Tadhg an fhorsa (Teige of the forces) : his son ; chieftain, 1578 to 1618.

122. Tadhg an duna (or Teige the Hospicious) : his son ; second in command of the Munster forces in 1641 ; chieftain, A.D. 1618 to 1648.

123. Dermod (called in English official documents “Jeremy Cartie, Esq.”) : his son ; restored to the lands of Glean-na-Croim, by act of Grace of King Charles II. ; married Catherine, daughter of Finin, son of Sir Owen, the seventh

* *MacCarthy*: This surname is derived from *Carthach*, who (see the first series) is No. 106 on the “ MacCarthy” pedigree. *Carthach* implies “ the founder of a city.” The root of the word is the Irish *cathair*, gen. *cathrach*, “ a city.” *Mel-Kartha* was the title of the Phœnician Hercules, the reputed founder of Tyre ; and the Irish *Maol-Cartha* means the “ hero or king of the city.” Ancestors of *MacCarthaighe* (or “ MacCarthy”) founded the city of Cashel, which was formerly the royal seat of the Kingdom of South Munster. Compare the Phœn., Chald., and Syr. *Kartha*, the Punic *cartha* (a quo “ Carthage”), the Heb. *Kyria*, and Pers. *car*, “ a walled city”; the Heb. *chader*, “ a city”, and *Kyr*, “ a wall.”—See Note “ Carthage”, in the Dedication pages of this series.

MacCarthy Reagh, by a daughter of Edmund Fitzgibbon, the "white knight."

124. Felim : son of said Dermod.

125. Cormac glas (otherwise Charles of Lorraine) : his son ; a captain in the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot Guards to King James II.

126. Donoch (or Denis) glas : his son.

127. Daniel glas : his son.

128. Daniel glas (2) : his son.

129. Daniel glas, of Glean na-Croim : his son ; living in 1877.

130. Florence Strachan MacCarthy Glas, of Westdown House, Bradworthy, North Devon, England : his son ; living in 1877.

131. Finin : his son ; has three brothers and three sisters : the brothers are—1. Charles, 2. Donal, 3. Eugene ; the sisters are—1. Kathleen, 2. Mary, 3. Aileen—all living in 1877.

16.—THE STEM OF THE "MACCARTHY" (LORDS OF MUSCRY) FAMILY.

DONALD MACCARTHY Mor, who (see the first series) is No. 116 on the "MacCarthy" pedigree, had a brother named Dermod mor of Muscerry (now Muskerry) who was the ancestor of *MacCarthy*, lords of Muscerry, and earls of Clancarthy.

116. Dermod mor : brother of Donald MacCarthy Mor ; was A.D. 1353, created "lord of Muscerry" ; from him descended Felimy, who was ancestor of *MacCarthy*, of Tuonadroman, and of Donoch, who was ancestor of *Carthy* (modernized *Cartie*), of Cluanfada. This Dermod mor was slain by his mother's brother, the lord Fitzmaurice.

117. Cormac, Lord Muscerry : his son ; slain in battle by the Barries, in 1374. From his younger son Donald are descended the "Carthies" of Sean Choill.

118. Teige (or Thadeus), lord Muscerry : his son ; died, 1448 ; from his younger son Dermod are descended the "Carthies" of Drishan.

119. Cormac (2), lord Muscerry : his son ; who built five churches, and the Castles of Blarney, Kilcrea, and Ballymaccadan ; was slain, 1494.

120. Cormac oge, Lord Muscry: his son; fought the battle of Cluhar and Moor, where he defeated the earl of Desmond, in 1521; he died in 1536.

121. Teige, lord Muscry: his son; had six sons—1. Dermod; 2. Sir Cormac Mac Teige, lord of Muscry, who was ancestor of the families of Courtbreack, Bealla, Castlemor, and Clochro; 3. Owen, who was slain at Dromanee; 4. Donald-na-countea* (who died in 1581); 5. Ceallachan (who was ancestor of the "Carthies" of Carricknamuck); and 6. Donoch, who was ancestor of "Carthy" of Carrew.

122. Dermod, lord Muscry: son of Teige.

123. Cormac mor, lord Muscry: his son; living in 1608.

124. Cormac oge, lord Muscry: his son; died in 1640.

125. Donoch, lord Muscry: his son; was the first "earl of Clancarthy." This Donoch was twice married: by his first wife he had a son named Donal; by his second marriage he had three sons—1. Cormac oge; 2. Ceallachan; 3. Justin; and one daughter named Elana, who was countess of Clanrickard.

126. Cormac oge, lord Muscry: his son; was in his father's time slain in a sea-fight against the Dutch, in June 1665, leaving no male issue. His brother Ceallachan succeeded his father in the earldom.

127. Donoch MacCarthy, earl of Clancarthy: son of the said Ceallachan; living, A.D. 1691.

17—THE STEM OF THE "MACCARTHY" (OF MINNESOTA) FAMILY.

DONAL, eldest son of Donoch who is No. 125 on the "MacCarthy" (lords of Muscry) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCarthy*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S. America.

125. Donoch, the eighteenth lord Muscry, Baron of

* *Donald na countea*: This epithet *na countea* means "of the county." In the State Papers, *temp. Elizabeth*, this Donald is styled "Donyll ny-Countie."

Blarney, the first "earl of Clancarthy", Confederate Chief-tain and Commander of the Munster forces, in the wars of 1641-52.

126. Donal : his eldest son.

127. Donal-Cormac : his son.

128. Fingin (or Florence), of Coom : his son ; had two sons—1. Donal (who died young, without issue), and 2. Fingin Mor ; he had four daughters.*

129. Fingin Mor : son of Fingin ; took an active interest in the Irish Insurrection of 1798 ; died in 1818, aged 98 years. This Fingin Mór left issue by his wife Margaret O'Connor (Leagh) five sons† and five daughters.

* Daughters : The four daughters were married—one to O'Mahony (Coin) ; another to O'Connor (Cathal), of Coom, a descendant of Cathal-craobh-dearg O'Conor, King of Connaught ; another to O'Sullivan, of Curragh ; and another daughter to O'Leary, of Ive-Leary, called "Teige-na-Post." The issue of this last marriage was Professor Arthur O'Leary ; Jeremiah O'Leary, father of Professor Jeremiah O'Leary of Lindsay, Ont., Canada, living in 1877, and father of Arthur and Hugh O'Leary of the same place, Barristers, etc. ; and a daughter, Nancy, who was married to Jeremiah O'Brien, of Dunmanway, County Cork. Of the children of this last marriage are the Very Rev. Canon O'Brien, P.P., of Bandon, County Cork, and Dr. O'Brien, late of France, but now (1877) living in Ireland.

+ Sons : The sons were—1. Donal Mor ; 2. Fingin oge ; 3. John ; 4. Cornelius ; 5. Charles ; and the daughters were—1. Margaret ; 2. Ellen ; 3. Catherine ; 4. Mary ; and 5. Johanna. Fingin oge, here mentioned, married Mary O'Crowley, by whom he had issue who migrated to America ; John married a MacCarthy (Tullig), and had issue who died in Ireland without issue ; Cornelius married Kate Forbush, by whom he had issue who went to America and settled in Vermont ; and Charles married Nancy O'Donovan, and emigrated to Canada. Margaret married Owen O'Connor (Cathal), who took part in the Irish Insurrection of 1798 ; the issue of this marriage was Ellen, married to Timothy Collins, also a "98" man ; John, father of John O'Connor, C.E., Ottawa, Canada ; Timothy, father of the Rev. John S. O'Connor, P.P., of Alexandria, Canada ; and Owen, father of Eugene and Edward O'Connor, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Of the other daughters of Fingin Mor, Ellen married Samuel Beamish ; Catherine married John Callanan ; Johanna married John Beamish ; and Mary married Hurlhy, the chief of his sept, by whom she had a son named Dennis, who removed to America.

130. Donal Mor* : son of Fингин Mor ; was a captain in the Insurrection of 1798, and commanded the Irish forces in the battle of Ballynascarthy ; left Ireland, A.D. 1825, and died in Canada some few years after. This Donal Mor had issue by his wife Mary (daughter of Francis Richeson, Esq., by his wife Ellen O'Callaghan) four sons and three daughters.

131. Charles : his son ; born 2nd February 1808 ; was the last of the family who migrated to America, in 1828. This Charles married Ellen, daughter of Timothy Collins, by his wife Ellen O'Connor (Cathal), in Canada, and there settled as an Architect ; until 1868, when he and his family removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. ; living in 1877. This Charles had issue four daughters, Mary and Johanna, living, and Ellen and Margaret, deceased ; and five sons, viz.—1. Daniel-Francis† ; 2. John-Collins ; 3. Charles, 4. Florence-Joseph, both deceased ; and 5. Cornelius Mor.

132. Cornelius Mor MacCarthy, of St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law ; living in 1877.

18.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACCRAITH ” FAMILY.

CRAITH, brother of Roger who (see the first series) is No. 117 on the “ O’Sullivan Mor ” pedigree, was the ancestor

* *Donal Mor* : His sons were—1. John ; 2. Cornelius ; 3. Charles ; and his daughters—1. Mary ; 2. Ellen ; 3. Johanna. Mary, his eldest child, born A.D. 1790, married Hayes, by whom she had two children—John and Johanna ; Mary survives her children and is now (1877) living in Canada. John and Cornelius, sons of Donal mor, went to Canada, where they died without issue ; Ellen married Martin Donovan, of Dunmanway ; and Johanna went to Canada, where she married Joseph DeFoe, by whom she had a son, surviving, named Daniel MacCarthy DeFoe. Barrister, etc., of Toronto, and a daughter Eliza, married to Paul Whyte.

† *Daniel-Francis* : This Daniel-Francis MacCarthy, of St. Paul, Minn., married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Allen, by whom he has issue—Charles-Allen, Catherine-Louise, Joseph-Pius, and Ellen-Frances. His brother, John-Collins MacCarthy, of St. Paul, Minn., married Anne-Eliza, daughter of John H. Grindall, by whom he has issue—Charles-Grindall, Mary-Agnes, Daniel-Francis, and John-Edward. His brother, Charles, died young, without issue ; and his youngest brother, Florence-Joseph, was proprietor of the *Western Times*, St. Paul, but died without issue, 31st December, 1874.

of *MacCraith*; anglicised *MacCraith*, and modernized *Macrae* and *Macrae*.

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| 117. Craith ("craith": Irish, <i>to weave</i>): son of Dunlong; a quo <i>MacCraith</i> , implying "the son of the weaver." | 119. Conor: his son.
120. Owen: his son.
121. Buadhach: his son.
122. Dermod: his son.
123. Conor (?): his son.
124. Owen MacCraith: his son. |
| 118. Donall MacCraith: his son. | |
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19.—THE STEM OF THE "MACMAHON" (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

TURLOUGH Mor, the 178th monarch of Ireland, who died A.D. 1086, and (see the first series) is No. 107 on the "O'Brien" pedigree, had two sons—1. Mathghabhuin*; 2. Dermod: this Mathghabhuin was the ancestor of *MacMathghamhna*, anglicised *MacMahon*; and his brother Dermod was the ancestor of *O'Brien*, Kings of Thomond.

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| 108. Mathghabhuin ("magh": Irish, <i>a plain</i> ; "gabhuin", <i>a calf</i>): son of Turlogh Mor; a quo <i>MacMathghamhna</i> (of Munster). | 113. Dermod: his son.
114. Rory buidhe [boy]: his son.
115. Donogh na glaice: his son.
116. Teige roe: his son; had a brother named Donogh. |
| 109. Morogh: his son.
110. Dermod MacMahon: his son; first of this family who assumed this surname. | 117. Teige (2): his son.
118. Turlogh (or Terence) his son. |
| 111. Morogh na mongnach: his son.
112. Donogh: his son. | |

* *Mathghabhuin*: This name means "the bear of the plain", or "a wild calf"; for a bear is strictly a kind of *wild calf*. From this word is derived the surnames *Mahon*, *MacMahon*, *Mahony*, and *O'Mahony*; but it may be here observed that the "Mahon" and "MacMahon" families of Munster are distinct from the "Mahon" and "MacMahon", of Ulster.

119. Teige (3) : his son.
 This Teige had two brothers
 —1. Brian ; and 2. Donogh
 (or Donatus), who (there is
 reason to believe) was the
 ancestor of "MacMahon" of
 France*.

120. Morogh : son of
 Teige.

121. Teige (4) : his son.
 122. Turlogh roe : his
 son.
 123. Sir Teige : his son.
 124. Sir Turlogh MacMa-
 hon, of *Corca Baisgin* (now
 the barony of "Moyarta",
 in the county Clare) : his
 son.

20.—THE "MACMAHON" (OF FRANCE) FAMILY.

TERENCE (or Turlogh) MacMahon, ancestor of this family, who died in 1472, must have been contemporary with Turlogh who (see the first series) is No. 118 on the "O'Brien" pedigree, and who died in 1457. This fact leads me to believe that this Terence (or Turlogh) MacMahon was the same person as the Turlogh (or Terence) who is No. 118 on the (foregoing) "MacMahon" (of Munster) pedigree ; whose son, Donogh (latinized "Donatus") was the "Donatus MacMahon" who is mentioned in the Count de Equilly's genealogy (see No. 119), in this pedigree.

* *MacMahon of France*: Patrick MacMahon of Torrodile, in the county Limerick, having espoused the cause of King James the Second, settled in France after the Treaty of Limerick, A.D. 1691. His son, John MacMahon of Autun, in France, was created "Count de Equilly" ; who, in order that his children and his posterity might have sufficient proof of "the proud fact that they were of Irish descent", applied on the 28th September, 1749, to the Irish Government (accompanying his application with necessary facts, etc., for the Officers of Ulster King of Arms), to have his genealogy, together with the records, etc., of his family duly authenticated, collected, and recorded, with all necessary verification. All this was accordingly done, the various requisite signatures affixed thereto, and countersigned by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In these records, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, Count de Equilly is described as of "the noble family, paternally, of 'MacMahon', of Clondeas (in the county Clare), and, maternally, of the noble family of 'O'Sullivan Beara.'" This John MacMahon (Count de Equilly) was the grandfather of Marshal Patrick MacMahon of France, Duke of Magenta, President of the French Republic ; born A.D. 1808, and living in 1877.

118. Terence (or Turlogh MacMahon, proprietor of Clondiralla, who died A.D. 1472, married Helena (daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare) by whom he had a son, named Donogh or Donatus.

119. Donatus, who married Honora O'Brien : their son.

120. Terence, married to Johanna, daughter of John Macnamara, of Dohaghtin —commonly called "Macnamara Reagh" : their son.

121. Bernard, who was married to Margaret, daughter of Donogh O'Brien, of Daugh : their son.

122. Murtagh, whose wife was Elonora, daughter of William O'Nelan (or O'Nealan), of Emri, who was Colonel of a regiment of horse in the army of King Charles the First : their son.

123. Maurice, who was married to Helena, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Ballinœ, Knight of Glyn : their son.

124. Murtagh, whose wife was Helena, daughter of Emanuel MacSheehy, of Ballylinan : their son.

125. Patrick, of Torrodile, in the county Limerick: their son ; who married Margaret, daughter of John O'Sullivan of Bantry, in the county Cork ; and who, after the Treaty of Limerick, A.D. 1691, first visited France in the suite of the exiled King James the Second of England, and there settled.

126. John MacMahon (or Jean Baptiste de MacMahon) of Autun, in France, but born in Ireland : their son ; who, in 1750, was ennobled by the French Government, and created "Count de Equilly."

127. Maurice De MacMahon : his son ; was faithful to the Bourbon cause, and was therefore, during the reign of Louis XVIII, King of France, created a Lieutenant-General, and Commander of the Order of St. Louis.

128. Marshal Patrick MacMahon, President of the French Republic, Duke of Magenta, etc. : his son ; born in 1808, and living in 1877.

21.—THE STEM OF THE "MACNAMARA" PEDIGREE.

CASIN, a younger brother of Bladd who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the "O'Brien" pedigree, was the an-

cestor of *Macconn Mara*; anglicised *Macnamara*, and *McNamara*.

92. Casin: son of Cass.

93. Carthann: his son.

This Carthann had three brothers—1. Eocha, who was ancestor of *O'Grady*, etc.; 2. Sineall, ancestor of *Durkin*, of Munster; and 3. Cormac, ancestor of *Clann Eocha*.

94. Ardgal (also called Fergal): his son.

95. Athluan: his son.

96. Conn: his son.

97. Eoghan: his son.

98. Dungal: his son.

99. Urthuile ("ur": Irish, *recent*; "tuile", *a flood, a torrent*): his son; a quo *O'h-Urthuile*, anglicised *Harley*, *Hurly*, *Herlihy*, *Flood* and *Torrens*.

100. Cullin; his son; a quo the Macnamaras are called *Clann Cullin*.

101. Maol clochach ("cloch": Irish, *a stone*): his son; a quo *O'Maolcloiche*, anglicised *Stone* and *Stoney*; had a brother named Einsioda, who was the ancestor of "*Hickey*".

102. Sicda an-eich-bhuidhe (or Sioda of the yellow horse): his son. This Sioda ("sioda": Irish, *silk*) was the ancestor of *O'Sioda*, anglicised *Silke* and *Sheedy*.

103. Assioda: his son.

104. Enna (or Sedna): his son.

105. Aedh odhar ("odhar": Irish, *palefaced*): his son; a quo *Siol Aedha* ("aedh" or "aodh": Irish, *fire*; Sanscrit "edhas", *firewood*); anglicised *Hay* and *O'Hay*, of Munster. This Aedh had a brother named Odhran ("odhran": Irish, *the little palefaced man*); a quo *Orum* and *Orme*.

106. Menmon: his son; had a brother named Niall, who was the ancestor of *Clancy*, of Munster.

107. Donald: son of Menmon.

108. Cu-mara ("cu", gen. "con", *a warrior*; "muir", gen. "mara", *the sea*; Lat. "mar-e"; Arab. "mara"): his son; a quo *Mac-con-mara*, meaning "the descendants of the sea-protector."

109. Donald Macnamara: his son; first assumed this surname.

110. Cu-mara (2): his son.

111. Neal (or Niall): his son.

112. Cu-meadh mor: his son.

113. Lochlann: his son.

114. Maccon: his son.

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| 115. Cu-meadh (2) : his son. | 120. Cumeadh (3) mor : his son. |
| 116. Maccon (2) : his son; had two brothers--1. Donoch, and 2. Lochlann. | 121. Rory (or Roger) carragh : his son. |
| 117. John an ghabhaltuis (or John the conqueror) : his son ; had two brothers —1. Sioda, and 2. Lochlann. | 122. Cumeadh (4) : his son. |
| 118. Donald an-marc-sluaigh (or “ Donald the horse of the army”) : his son. | 123. Donoch : his son. |
| 119. John : his son. | 124. Cumeadh (5) liath : his son. |
| | 125. Donald riabhach : his son. |
| | 126. Donald oge ; his son. |
| | 127. Teige Macnamara : his son. |
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22.—THE STEM OF THE “MACNAMARA” (FIONN) FAMILY.

SIODA, brother of John an ghabhaltuis (or John the conqueror) who is No. 117 on the (foregoing) “Macnamara” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Macnamara Fionn*.

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| 117. Sioda : son of Maccon. | 121. Cumeadh : his son. |
| 118. Maccon : his son. | 122. Teige : his son. |
| 119. John Macnamara Fionn (“fionn”: Irish, <i>fair</i>) his son. | 123. John : his son. |
| 120. Cu-mara : his son. | 124. Donald : his son. |
| | 125. Donoch Macnamara Fionn : his son. |
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23.—THE STEM OF THE “MAHER” FAMILY.

FIONNACHTA, a younger brother of Iomchadh who (see the first series) is No. 88 on the “O’Carroll” (Ely) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Meachair*; anglicised *Maher* and *Meagher*.

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| 88. Fionnachta : second son of Conla.
89. Eochaидh : his son.
90. Etchon : his son.
91. Lugha : his son.
92. Feach (or Fiacha) : his son.

93. Felim : his son.
94. Doncran : his son.
95. Lugha (2) : his son.
96. Fergna : his son.
97. Aodh : his son.
98. Meachar : his son.
99. Cu-coille : his son.
100. Ceallach : his son.
101. Meachar (2) : his son.

102. Dluthach : his son.
103. Teige mor : his son. | 104. Eigneach : his son.
105. Donald : his son.
106. Moroch : his son.
107. Meachar ("meach": Irish, <i>hospitality</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Meachair</i> .

108. Feach : his son.
109. Iarin : his son.
110. Donoch : his son.
111. Murtach : his son.
112. Melachlin : his son.
113. Fionn : his son.
114. Dermod : his son.
115. Gilbert : his son.
116. Piers : his son.
117. Gilbert (2) : his son.
118. Teige O'Meagher : his son. |
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24.--THE STEM OF THE "MORIARTY" (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE luachra (also called Cairbre cruithneach), son of Corc who (see the first series) is No. 89 on "The Stem of the House of Heber," was the ancestor of *O'Muircheirtaigh*, anglicised *Moriarty*, *Muriarty* and *Murtagh*.

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| 89. Corc, King of Munster.
90. Cairbre luachra : his son.

91. Maine munchaoin (" mun " : Irish, <i>urine</i> ; " caoin ", <i>to weep</i> ; Heb. " kun ", <i>to lament</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Munchaoin</i> , anglicised Minchin.

92. Duach iarfhlaithe : his son. | 93. Cobthach : his son.
94. Crimthann : his son.
95. Aedh binn : his son.
96. Cathal : his son.

97. Murcha : his son.
98. Muriartach or Muircheartach (" muir": Irish, <i>the sea</i> , and " ceart", <i>just</i> ; Lat. " cert-us") : his son : a quo <i>O'Muircheirtaigh</i> .

99. Fionnguala: his son.
100. Maoldun : his son. |
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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 101. Muredach : his son. | 104. Maoldun (2) : his son. |
| 102. Teige : his son. | 105. Owen (2) : his son. |
| 103. Eoghan (or Owen) :
his son. | 106. Owen oge O'Muri-
arty : his son. |
-

25.—THE STEM OF THE “O'BRIEN” FAMILY—*Continued.*

IN Brian catha-an-aonaigh, who (see the first series) is No. 117 on the “O'Brien” pedigree, the direct lineage of this family continues:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 117. Brian catha-an-aon-
aigh (or Brian of the battle
of Nenagh) : son of Mathun ;
died A.D. 1399. | 127. William : his son ;
d., 1691. |
| 118. Turlogh bog (“bog”;
Irish, <i>soft</i>) : his son; d. 1459. | 128. William (2) : his son;
d., 1719. |
| 119. Teige an-Chomhaid
(or Teige of the castle of
Chomhad, in Burren) : his
son ; d., 1466. | 129. William (3) : his son;
d., 1777 ; had a brother
named James, who died in
1771. |
| 120. Turlogh donn : his
son ; d., 1528. | 130. Murrough (5) : son
of said James ; was the first
“marquis” in the family,
the fifth “earl”, and the
tenth “baron” ; d., 1808,
without male issue : in de-
fault of which the remainder
was to the issue of his bro-
ther Edward, who died in
1801, in the lifetime of Mur-
rough. |
| 121. Murrough : his son ;
created “earl of Thomond”,
in 1543 ; d., 1551. | 131. William (4) : son of
said Edward ; d., 1846 ; had
a brother named James, who
died in 1855. This James
O'Brien was the third mar-
quis, the seventh earl, and
the twelfth baron. On his
death the titles of “earl”
and “marquis”, in the |
| 122. Dermod : his son ;
had a younger brother named
Donogh, who was the ances-
tor of <i>O'Brien</i> , of Dromoland. | |
| 123. Murrough (2) : son
of Dermod ; d., 1573. | |
| 124. Murrough (3) : his
son ; d., 1597. | |
| 125. Dermod (2) : his
son ; d., 1624. | |
| 126. Murrough (4) : his
son ; created “earl of In-
chiquin.” | |

family, became extinct ; and the "barony" devolved on the Dromoland branch of the *O'Brien* family, in the person of Sir Lucius O'Brien (who died in 1872), father of Edward-Donogh O'Brien, baron of Inchiquin, living in 1877.

26.—THE STEM OF "O'BRIEN" (OF DROMOLAND) FAMILY.

DONOCH, the younger brother of Dermod who (see the first series) is No. 122 on the stem of the foregoing ("O'Brien") family, was the ancestor of *O'Brien* of Dromoland, county Clare.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 122. Donogh : son of Murrough, the first earl of Thomond ; died, 1582. | son ; second baronet ; d., 1765. |
| 123. Conor : his son ; d., 1603. | 129. Sir Lucius-Henry : his son ; third baronet ; d., 1795. |
| 124. Donogh (2) : his son ; d., 1634. | 130. Sir Edward : his son; fourth baronet; d., 1837. |
| 125. Conor (2) : his son ; d., 1651. | 131. Sir Lucius (3) : his son ; fifth baronet, and thirteenth "baron Inchiquin"; d., 1872. |
| 126. Sir Donogh (3) : his son ; first "baronet" in the family ; d., 1717. | 132. Edward-Donogh O'Brien of Dromoland : [his son ; sixth baronet, and the fourteenth "Baron Inchiquin"; living in 1877. |
| 127. Lucius : his son ; died (before his father) 1717. | |
| 128. Sir Edward : his | |
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27.—THE STEM OF THE "O'CALLAGHAN" FAMILY.

CEALLACHAN, who (see the first series) is No. 104 on the stem of the "House of Heber", was the ancestor of *O'Ceallaghain*; anglicised *Callaghan* and *O'Callaghan*.

104. Ceallachan ("ceal-lach": Irish, *war*) : son of Buochan ; a quo *O'Cealla-ghain*.
105. Doncha (or Donoch): his son.
106. Murcha (or Morogh): his son.
107. Domhnall (or Donall) O'Callaghan : his son ; first assumed this sirname.
108. Ceallachan (2) : his son ; died A.D. 1092.
109. Cenede : his son.
110. Morogh : his son.
111. Aodh : his son.
112. Mahoun : his son.
113. Macraith : his son.
114. Lochlann : his son.
115. Melaghlin : his son.
116. Macraith(2): his son.
117. Cenede (2) : his son.
118. Donogh, of Dromine, his son.
119. Conor : his son.
120. Teige ruadh : his second son.
121. Donogh (2), of Dromine : his son ; died 1578.
122. Conor (2) : his son.
123. Ceallachan (3) : his son.
124. Cathaoir modartha ("modartha": Irish, *surly*) : his son.
125. Donogh (3): his son; had three brothers.
126. Teige O'Callaghan : his son. This Teige had four brothers—1. Donogh ; 2. Cathaoir ; 3. Ceallachan ; and 4. Morogh.

28.—THE STEM OF THE "O'CARROLL"*(ELY) FAMILY.

In John O'Carroll, who (see the first series) is No. 120 on the "O'Carroll" (Ely) pedigree, the direct lineage of this family continues :

120. John O'Carroll, prince of Ely : son of Maolruanaidh na feisoige.
121. Donogh : his son ; had a brother named Maolruanaidh, who was the ancestor of *O'Carroll* of Maryland, United States of America.
122. Teige : son of Donogh.
123. Cian : his son.
124. Donogh (2): his son.
125. John, of Beagh, co. Galway : his son. This John was transplanted to Beagh, by Oliver Cromwell.
126. Redmond, of Ardagh, county Galway : his son.

* *O'Carroll*: This surname is derived from the Irish *Cearbhail*, "massacre", "carnage."

127. Redmond (2), of Ardagh: his son.
128. John, of Turlogh, county Galway: his son.
129. Frederick - Francis, of Dublin and of Kiltevnet, Dunmore, county Gal-
- way: his son; living in 1877.
130. Frederic-John O'-Carroll, A.B., Barrister-at-Law, 67 Lower Leeson-st., Dublin: his son; living in 1877.
-

29.—THE STEM OF THE “O'CARROLL” (OF MARYLAND) FAMILY.
MAOLRUANAIDH [Mulroona], a brother of Donogh who is No. 121 on the (foregoing) “O'Carroll” (Ely) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Carroll*, of Maryland, United States, America.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>121. Mulroona : son of John ; died in 1532.</p> <p>122. Ferdorach : his son.</p> <p>123. Teige caoich : his son ; was created “lord baron of Ely”, in 1552 ; slain in 1554.</p> <p>124. Roger : his son.</p> <p>125. Mulroona (2): his son.</p> <p>126. Charles O'Carroll : his son ; was attorney-general of Maryland, United States, America.</p> | <p>127. Charles (2), of Carrollton, Maryland : his son ; was one of the signatories of the “Declaration* of American Independence”, in 1776.</p> <p>128. Charles, of Maryland : his son.</p> <p>129. Charles O'Carroll, of Maryland : his son ; living in 1826.</p> |
|--|---|

* *Declaration*: The following were the signatories to the “Declaration of American Independence”, in Congress, on the 4th July, 1776:—1. John Adams, 2. Samuel Adams, 3. Josiah Bartlet, 4. Carter Braxton, 5. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton (the Charles Carroll above-mentioned). 5. Samuel Chase, 6. Abra Clarke, 7. Geo. Clymer, 8. William Ellery, 9. Wm. Floyof, 10. Elbridge Gerry, 11. Button Gwinnett, 12. Lyman Hall, 13. John Hancock, 14. Benjn. Harrison, 15. John Hart, 16. Joseph Hewes, 17. Stephen Hopkins, 18. Fras. Hopkinson, 19. Samuell Huntington, 20. Th. Jefferson, 21. Thomas M. Kean, 22. Francis Lightfoot Lee, 23. Richard Henry Lee, 24. Faans. Lewis, 25. Phil. Livingston, 26. Thomas Lynch, jun., 27. Thos. Mayward, jun., 28. Arthur Middleton, 29. Lewis Morris, 30. Robert Morris, 31. John Morton, 32. Thos. Nelson, jun., 33. Wm.,

30.—THE STEM OF THE “O’CONNELL” FAMILY.*

DAIRE cearb, brother of Lughaidh (or Lugadius) who (see the first series) is No. 88 on the stem of the “House of Heber”, was the ancestor of *O’Conaill*; anglicised *O’Connell*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 88. Daire cearb : son of Olioll flann-beag. | “ O’Carbery ”), <i>MacEarc</i> , etc. |
| 89. Fiacha : his son ; had four brothers, one of whom named Fiachra was ancestor of <i>O’Donovan</i> . | 91. Daire (or Darius) : son of Brian. |
| 90. Brian : his son ; had a brother named Cairbre, who was the ancestor of <i>Ua-Cairbre</i> (anglicised | 92. Fionnliath : his son. |
| | 93. Conall (“conall” : Irish, <i>friendship</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Ua-Conaill</i> or <i>O’Conaill</i> . |
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31.—THE STEM OF THE “O’DEA” FAMILY.

ÆNEAS (or Aongus) ceannathrach, a brother of Bladd who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Deadhaichd*; anglicised *Day*, *O’Day*, *O’Dea*, and *Dee*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 92. Æneas ceannathrach : son of Cass. | 97. Cuallta (“cuallta” : Irish, <i>a wolf</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O’Cualltaigh</i> , anglicised <i>Kielty</i> and <i>Wolf</i> . |
| 93. Rethach : his son. | 98. Fermac : his son. |
| 94. Seanach : his son. | 99. Fercionn (“cionn”, |
| 95. Diomma : his son. | |
| 96. Dunsleibhe : his son. | |

- Paca, 34. Robert Francis Paine, 35. Geo. Read, 36. Casar Rodney, 37. George Ross, 38. Benjamin Rush, 39. Edward Rutledge, 40. Roger Sherman, 41. James Smith, 42. Richard Stockton, 43. Thos. Stone, 44. Geo. Taylor, 45. Matthew Thornton, 46. Geo. Walton, 47. Wm. Whipple, 48. William Williams, 49. James Wilson, 50. Jns. Withinpoole, 51. Oliver Wolcott, and 52. George Wythe.

* Family : According to O’Halloran, an “O’Connell” family was descended from Heremon ; but, if there were, I could not find the pedigree.

- gen. “cinn”: Irish, *a head, a cause*: his son; a quo *O'Fercinn*, by some anglicised *Perkin* and *Perkins*.
100. Flann scrupuil: his son.
101. Flancha: his son.
102. Dubhsalach: his son.
103. Donn; his son.
104. Donald: his son.
105. Deadha (“deadhaichd”: Irish, *godliness*): his son; a quo *O'Deadhaichd*.
106. Donoch: his son. This Donoch had an elder brother named Conn Mor, who was ancestor of *Muintir Cuinn* or *Quin*, of Munster; and Donoch's younger brother, Flaithertach, was the ancestor of *Roughan*.
107. Aichear: son of Donoch.
108. Giall-gaire: his son.
109. Muredach: his son.
110. Flaithertach: his son.
111. Lochlann: his son.
112. Flaithertach (2) fionn: his son.
113. Padraic: his son.
114. Rory: his son.
115. Donoch: his son.
116. Lochlann (2): his son.
117. Donald: his son.
118. Edmond: his son.
119. Conor: his son.
120. Lochlann (3): his son.
121. Shane (or John): his son.
122. Lochlannriabhagh: his son.
123. Conor cron (or swarthy Conor): his son.
124. Michael: his son.
125. Michael oge O'Deatha: his son.

32.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONOGHUE” (OF LOUGH LEIN) FAMILY.

CASS, brother of Nathfraoch who (see the first series) is No. 90 on the stem of the “House of Heber,” was the ancestor of *O'Donchada* or *O'Donchu*; anglicised *O'Donocho*, and modernized *O'Donoghue*, *O'Donohoe* and *Donoughue*.

90. Cass: son of Corc, king of Munster.
91. Eochaidh: his son.
92. Crimthann: his son.
93. Laeghaire: his son;
- had a brother named Hugh (or Aodh) gharbh: this Hugh was the ancestor of *O'Mahony*.
94. Aodh oraidd (“oraid”):

Irish, *an oration, a prayer* : Lat. “*oro*”, *to pray*) : son of Laeghaire.

95. Cairbre riosthran : his son.

96. Cloranach : his son.

97. Dunlong breac (or brone) : his son.

98. Eladhach : his son.

99. Dunlong (2) : his son.

100. Altan : his son.

101. Flaithrigh : his son.

102. Æneas : his son.

103. Dubhd'abhoireann (“dubh”: Irish, *dark*, Heb. “dobh-i”; “d'a”: Irish, *of the*; and “boireann”, *a large rock*), signifying “the dark complexioned man of the large rock”: his son; a quo *O'Dabhoireainn* [daverin], anglicised *Davoren*.*

104. Donald mor : his son.

105. Donald oge: his son.

106. Cathbha : his son,

107. Conor : his son.

108. Dubhd'abhoireann (2) [duffdaverin]: his son.

109. Donald (3) : his son.

110. Donoch or Donnchu (“dónn”: Irish, *brown*, and “cu”, *a warrior*), meaning “the brown-haired warrior”: his son; a quo *O'Donchada*

or *O'Donchu*. This Donoch died A.D. 1057.

111. Conmhighe : his son.

112. Cathal O'Donocho : his son ; first assumed this sirname; died, 1063.

113. Donoch : his son.

114. Æneas : his son.

115. Amhailgadh mor : his son.

116. Cathal : his son. This Cathal (who was ancestor of *O'Donoghue*, of Lough Lein), had a younger brother named Conor, who was the ancestor of “*O'Donoghue of the Glen*”, county Kerry.

117. Dubhd'abhoireann (3): his son.

118. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son.

119. Thomas : his son.

120. Amhailgadh (3) : his son.

121. Teige : his son ; d., 1320.

122. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

123. Shane (or John) : his son.

124. Teige (2) : his son.

125. Rory : his son.

126. Rory (2) : his son.

127. Rory (3) : his son.

* *Davoren*: As above shown, *Dubhd'abhoireann*, the ancestor of this family, signifies “the dark-featured man of the rock”: meaning, no doubt, the large rock at Ballynalackin (“the village or district of the rocks”), on the sea-shore near Lisdoonvarna, in the county Clare, where stand the remains of the once strong castle of the “*Davoren*” family.

128. Goffrey (or Jeoffrey) : his son ; died, 1759.
129. Donall (or Daniel) : his son ; died, A.D. 1790. This Donall had an elder brother named Timothy, who died, unmarried, in 1768.
130. Cathal (or Charles) : son of Daniel (or Donall) ; died, 1808.
131. Charles O'Donocho, of Lough Lein, county Kerry : his son ; born, 1806 ; had a brother named Daniel.
-

33.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONOGHUE” (OF THE GLEN) FAMILY.
CONOR O'DONOCHO, a younger brother of Cathal who is No. 116 on the foregoing (“O'Donoghue of Lough Lein”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donoghue* of the Glen.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 116. Conor : son of Am-hailgadh mor. | 122. Donall (2) : his son. |
| 117. Aedh (or Hugh) na Midhe : his son. | 123. Jeoffrey (3) : his son. |
| 118. Jeoffrey an Tighe (or Jeoffrey of the Mansion) : his son. | 124. Rory : his son. |
| 119. Conor (2) : his son. | 125. Donall (3) : his son. |
| 120. Donall : his son. | 126. Jeoffrey (4) : his son. |
| 121. Jeoffrey (2) : his son ; died, 1520. | 127. Teige : his son. |
| | 128. Jeoffrey (5) : his son. |
| | 129. Teige (2) : his son. |
| | 130. Jeoffrey O'Donocho, of the Glen, county Kerry : his son. |
-

34.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONOVAN” FAMILY.

OLIOLL flann-beag, who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the stem of the “House of Heber”, was the ancestor of *O'Donamhain* ; anglicised *O'Donovan* and *Donovan*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 87. Olioll flann - beag : son of Fiacha muilleathan ; was King of Munster. | 90. Brian : his son ; was contemporary with Niall of the Nine Hostages. |
| 88. Daire cearb : his second son ; ancestor of <i>O'Connell</i> . | 91. Cairbre adhbha : his son ; had a brother named Conn, who was the ancestor of <i>Keely</i> . |
| 89. Fiachra finnghinte (or Fiacha fidhgeinte) : his son. | 92. Eirc : son of Cairbre adhbha. |

93. Olioll ceannfhada : his son ; living, A.D. 489.

94. Laipe : his son ; had a brother named Caoinealadh, who was the ancestor of *Trasey* and *Tracey*, of Munster.

95. Aongus : son of Laipe.

96. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

97. Cruinnmhaol : his son.

98. Eoghan (or Owen) : his son ; living, A.D. 667.

99. Roin : his son.

100. Hugh (2) : his son.

101. Dubhd'abhoireann : his son ; a quo, according to some genealogists, *Davoren*.

102. Ceannfaola : his son.

103. Cathal : his son.

104. Uamhach : his son.

105. Cathal (2) : his son.

106. Amhailgadh : his son.

107. Donamhan : his son ; a quo *MacDonamhain* and *O'Donamhain** ; anglicised *O'Donovan*.

108. Cathal (or Charles) O'Donovan† : his son ; was the first who assumed this surname.

109. Amhailgadh (2) : his son. This name has been rendered Auliffe and Aulaff.

110. Murcha : his son.

111. Aneisleis ("aneis") : Irish, a *hide* ; "leis", *with him*) : his son; a quo *Anesley*.

112. Raghnall (Randal, Ranulph, or Reginald) : his son. (This name "Reginald" bespeaks a Danish alliance.)

113. Maolruanaidh : his son.

114. Crom : his son. Collins asserts that this Crom was in possession of

* *O'Donamhain* : According to some genealogists this name is derived from the Irish "do:a", *froward* (Pers. "doon", *vile*) ; and "amhain" : Irish, *alone* or *only*. Thus derived, the name would imply that this Donamhan was the *only* one of the family who was *refractory*.

+ *Cathal O'Donovan* : In another genealogy of this family which I have seen the names, after this Cathal, are as follows :—

109. Amhailgadh (2) : son of Cathal.

110. Morogh : his son.

111. Ainisleis : his son.

112. Ranall (also called Maolruanaidh) : his son.

113. Maolra : his son.

114. Ancroin : his son.

115. Lochlann : his son ; had a brother named Cathal.

116. Donogh, of Lougherow : son of Lochlann.

117. Cathal : his son.

118. Dermod : his son.

119. Donogh (2) : his son.

120. Conor : his son.

121. Hugh (3) : his son.

122. Dermod (2) : his son.

123. Donogh O'Donovan : his son.

the great castle of Croom or Crom, on the river Maigne, in the present county Limerick, and this was the tradition in the county in 1686, when the Manuscript called *Carbriae Notitia* was written; but the editor of that manuscript did not find that fact recorded in any contemporaneous documents, for he says—"Cujus rei periculum veri ego ad me non recipio, penes famam veteremque traditionem esto fides." According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Crom was killed in, or immediately before, the year 1254, at *Inis-an-bheil* (now "Pheale"), near Iniskean, to the west of Bandon, in the county Cork, by O'Mahony's people. This Crom was the ancestor of all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county Cork; and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to *Glean-na-Chroim*, in the parish of Faulohus, which afterwards became the property of a branch of the MacCarthys, who had their principal seat at Dunmanway.

115. Cathal : the eldest son of Crom. This Cathal gave name to the territory of "Clancahill", in the Co.

Cork, which is defined by an Inquisition taken at Cork on the 6th of October, 1607, as containing two manors, viz., "the manor of Castell O'Donyvane, containing twenty and one ploughlands; and the manor of Rahyne." The territory of Clancahill contained, in all, three score and seven ploughlands; and extended "from the sea on the south, to the river Myalagh, and was bounded on the north with the lands of Clandonell roe, the lands of Glanscrime, and with the lands of Clandoghlin on the east, and the lands of Clandermodie and Clanteige revoe on the west." This Cathal never had any possessions in the original territory (see No. 89 on this genealogy) of *Ui-Fidhgeinte* or (see No. 91) *Ui-Cairbre adhbha*, in the present county Limerick; but he seems to have acquired a large tract of mountain territory in *Corca Luighe*, the original principality of the O'Driscolls, etc.: to which newly acquired district he transferred the tribe-name of his family, viz., "Cairbre"—a name which, by a strange whim of custom, was afterwards applied to a vast territory now forming four baronies in the county Cork.

This extension of the name looks strange, as it was transferred since the year 1200, and as the race who transferred it did not remain the dominant family in the district. The fact seems to have been that, when MacCarthy reagh got possession of a part of this territory, in the latter end of the thirteenth century, the *Ui-Cairbre mor* were the most important tribe within it; and that he and his descendants applied the name to the O'Donovan territory and to all the minor cantreds annexed by him from time to time.

116. Tadhg (or Teige): son of Cathal.

117. Murcha (Morogh, or Morgan): his son.

118. Concobhar (Conor, or Cornelius): his son.

119. Raghnall (or Randal): his son. According to Duald MacFirbis, this Raghnall had a son named Dermod, who was the ancestor of all the subsequent chiefs of the O'Donovans; and Collins gives him a second son, Tioboid (or Toby), the ancestor of a sept of the O'Donovans, called *Sliochd*

Tioboid, who possessed a tract of land near the town of Skibbereen, where they built the castle of Gortnaclogh—the ruins of which still remain, and are shown on the Ordnance Map on a detached portion of the parish of Creagh.

120. Dermod: son of Raghnall.

121. Teige: his son; chief of Clancahill.

122. Donall, commonly called Domhnall na g-croice ainn (or Donall of the hides): his son; was inaugurated chief of Clancahill by MacCarthy reagh, about the year 1560; was fostered by O'Leary at his castle of Carrignacurra (now called "Castle Masters"), situated in the parish of Inchageelagh or Ive-Leary; and it would appear that it was by O'Leary's assistance that he was enabled to set aside his rival Diarmaid [Dermod] O'Baire. It was this Donall who, according to Collins, built Castle Donovan; but others think that parts of this castle are much older than his time. He died, A.D. 1584, and was succeeded by the elder of his two legi-

timate* sons—1. Donall,
2. Teige.

123. Donall (2): son of Donall; burned to the ground the bishop's house at Ross, which had been a short time before built by William Lyon, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross†; died in 1639. In February 1592, his brother Teige attempted to depose this Donall on the score of "illegitimacy", but failed.

124. Donall (3): his son; was dispossessed of his estates by Oliver Cromwell; died in 1660; had a brother named Richard‡.

125. Donall (4): son of Donall (3); petitioned King Charles the Second of England to restore to him his father's landed property.

126. Captain Richard O'Donovan: son of Donall (4); married, in 1703, Ellinor Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Kerry, by whom he had several children—1. Donall, his successor; 2. Richard, who died unmarried; and some daughters, the eldest of whom was Elizabeth, who married Sylvester O'Sullivan head of the sept called "MacFineenduff", of Derrerenavurrig, near Kenmare, in the county Kerry, by whom she had a numerous issue.

127. Donall (5): son of Captain Richard.

128. Richard (2): his son; married, in 1800, Emma Anne Powell, a Welsh lady, by whom he had no issue.

* *Legitimate*: This Donall was married to Ellen, the daughter of O'Leary, at the church of Drumali, after having had by her Dermot O'Donovan and other sons, who were declared "illegitimate" by the English lord chancellor, Adam Loftus, in 1592. This Dermot O'Donovan was slain in the year 1581, at *Lathach-na-n-damh*, by Donall O'Sullivan, who afterwards became The O'Sullivan Beare—as we learn from the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and from O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*

† *Ross*: See Harris's *Ware*, vol. I., page 565.

‡ *Richard*: This Richard O'Donovan married Mary, daughter of O'Sullivan Beare (and granddaughter, by her mother, of Lord Muskerry, and great granddaughter of the Earl of Clanrickard), and by her had two sons—1. Donal (or Daniel); 2. Murrogh, who left a daughter named Joane.

35.—THE STEM OF THE “O’GARA” FAMILY.

BEICE, who is No. 101 on the “O’Hara” pedigree, had two sons—1. Eadhradh, and 2. Saorgus : this Saorgus was the ancestor of *O’Gadhra*; anglicised *O’Gara*, *Geary*, and *Gerry*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 102. Saorgus: son of Beice. | 112. Ragnach : his son. |
| 103. Claonachan (“clanon” Irish, <i>prejudiced</i>): his son; a quo <i>MacClانون</i> , anglicised <i>MacClanaghan</i> and <i>MacClenaghan</i> . | 113. Dermot (3): his son. |
| 104. Gadhar (“gadhar”: Irish, <i>a mastiff</i> , which means that in battle he was fierce as a mastiff): his son; a quo <i>O’Gadhra</i> . | 114. Tumaltach (or Timothy): his son. |
| 105. Rorc O’Gara: his son; first assumed this surname. | 115. Timothy oge: his son. |
| 106. Conor: his son. | 116. Eoghan: his son. |
| 107. Dunsleibhe: his son. | 117. Dermot (2): his son. |
| 108. Dunsleibhe oge: his son. | 118. Olioll: his son. |
| 109. Roger: his son. | 119. Teige: his son. |
| 110. Dunsleibhe (3): his son. | 120. Fargal O’Gara: his son. This is the Fargal O’Gara, lord of Moy—O’Gara and Coolavin, to whom Michael O’Clery, their chief author, dedicated the <i>Annala Rioghacta Eirionn</i> ;* and who was one of the two knights elected to represent the county Sligo in the Parliament held in Dublin, A.D. 1634. |
| 111. Congal : his son. | |

36.—THE STEM OF THE “O’GRADY” FAMILY.

ECHA (or Eochaidh), a younger brother of Carthann, who is No. 93 on the “Macnamara” pedigree, was the

* *Annala Rioghacta Eirionn*: This name means “The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland;” now known as the *Annals of the Four Masters*. (See the “Dedication,” in the first series.)

ancestor of *O'Gradhaighe** or *O'Gradha*; anglicised *O'Grady*, *MacGrade*, and *O'Brady*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 93. Eocha, son of Caisin. | 114. Moroch : his son. |
| 94. Breannan : his son. | 115. Dermod : his son. |
| 95. Finan : his son. | 116. Ceanfaola : his son. |
| 96. Foranan : his son. | 117. Moroch (2) : his son. |
| 97. Tiobraid : his son. | 118. Dermod (2) : his son. |
| 98. Dungal : his son ; a quo <i>Cineal Donghaile</i> . | 119. Moroch (3) : his son. |
| 99. Fodalbha : his son. | + 120. John O'Grady, alias O'Brady : his son ; died, 1332. |
| 100. Rodgus : his son. | + 121. John : his son ; d., 1372. |
| 101. Flaithreach: his son. | + 122. John : his son ; d., 1417. |
| 102. Seachnadhséach: his son. | |
| 103. Cormac : his son. | 123. John O'Grady, alias O'Brady, of Fassaghmore, county Clare : his son. |
| 104. Collachtach: his son. | |
| 105. Conn : his son. | 124. Sir Denis, of Fassaghmore : his son. Sir Denis O'Grady, alias O'Brady, had a grant from King Henry the Eighth, by Patent in 1543, of Tomgrany, Finnagh, Kilbec-hullybeg, Kilbechullymor, Seanboy, Cronayn, Killo-kennedy, Clony, Killchomurryn, Enochem, Tarchayne, and Killula, in the county Clare ; he died in |
| 106. Conn oge : his son. | |
| 107. Art : his son. | |
| 108. Treassach : his son ; had a brother named Artagan (meaning "little Art"), a quo <i>O'h-Artagain</i> , which has been anglicised <i>Hartigan</i> and <i>Hartan</i> . | |
| 109. Gradhach (also called Bradach) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Gradhaighe</i> . | |
| 110. Maolmaith : his son. | |
| 111. Edrocht : his son. | |
| 112. Mortach : his son. | |
| 113. Aneisleis : his son. | |

* *O'Gradhaighe*: This surname was also called *O'Bradaighe*, anglicised "O'Brady." The two forms of surname seem to be synonymous; for, while *O'Gradhaighe* ("gradh": Irish, *love*; Lat. "grat-ia") means "the descendants of the love-making man," *O'Bradaighe* ("bradach": Irish, *roguish*) means "the descendants of the roguish man": *roguish* here meaning "lovemaking."

+ Of the above three persons, thus (+) marked, No. 120 was archbishop of Cashel ; No. 121, archbishop of Tuam ; and No. 122, bishop of Elphin.

1569. This Sir Denis had four sons—1. Edmond, who died without issue, in 1576; 2. Donald, who also died without issue; 3. John, who surrendered his estates to Queen Elizabeth, and had a regrant by Patent, in 1582; and 4. Hugh, to whom his brother John conveyed Tom-grany and other lands.

125. Most Rev. Hugh Brady, lord bishop of Meath:

son of Sir Denis. This Hugh was the first of the family who omitted the surname of "O'Grady;" his descendants have since called themselves *Brady*.

126. Luke : his son; d., 1621; had two brothers—1. Nicholas, and 2. Gerald.

127. Luke Brady, of Tom-grany: son of Luke; alienated Scariff by license, in 1634.

37.—THE STEM OF THE "O'HARA" (BUIDHE) FAMILY.

CORMAC galeng,* brother of Conla who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the O'Carroll (Ely) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Eadhraadh*; anglicised *O'Hara* and *O'Hora*.

87. Cormac galeng: son of Teige.

88. Lughaidh (or Luy): his son. This Lughaidh was the ancestor of *Muintir Cormac* or "Cormack" and "MacCormack"; of *Muintir Dulchonta* ("dul": Irish, *a snare*, "canta," *to speak*; Lat. "cano," *to sing*), anglicised "Delahunty," "Delahunt," "Hunt," and "Della-Hunt." This Lughaidh had two brothers—1. Galinan, who was ancestor of

O'Casey, and of *Muintir Owen* (of the county Galway), anglicised *Owens*; 2. Brocan, who was the ancestor of *O'Duana*.

89. Niacorb (meaning "the gilded chariot"): son of Lughaidh.

90. Artcorb: his son.

91. Fiocchar: his son.

92. Fidhghe: his son.

93. Natfraoch: his son.

94. Breannan: his son.

95. Fionnbarr: his son.

96. Dermod: his son.

* *Galeng*: From this Cormac Galeng the barony of "Gallen," in the county Mayo, is so called.

97. Taithlioch ("taithlioch": Irish, *an excuse*) : his son ; a quo *O'Taithliocha**.

98. Ceannfaola : his son.

99. Taithlioch (2) : his son.

100. Flaithna : his son.

101. Beice : his son.

102. Eadradh ("eidir": Irish, *between*, and "tu", *you*) : his son ; a quo *O'h-Eadhrahdh*. This Eadhradh had a younger brother named Saorgus, who was the ancestor of *O'Gara*.

103. Magnus : his son.

104. Moroch : his son.

105. Donald : his son.

106. Murtagh : his son.

107. Taithlioch, of Ormond : his son.

108. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

109. Conor gud ("guda": Irish, *a judgeon*): his son ; a quo *O'Guda*†.

110. Hugh O'Hara : his son ; the first who assumed this surname. This Hugh had three sons—1.

Dermod, who was ancestor of *O'Hara* (buidhe) [boy] ;

2. Artriabhach (or Arthur the grey-haired), ancestor of *O'Hara* (reagh) ; and 3. Cuonnacht, who, some say, was the ancestor of *O'Hara* (of the Route).

111. Dermod : the eldest son of Hugh ; had a brother named Art-riabhach.

112. Arthur : his son.

113. Donald : his son.

114. Fergal : his son.

115. Teige : his son ; who was the ancestor of *O'Hara*, of the Route.

116. John buidhe : his son ; had a brother named Melaghlin.‡

117. Roger : his son.

118. (I could not make out this name).

119. Olioll : son of No.

118.

120. Cian : his son.

121. Cormac : his son.

122. Teige : his son.

123. Teige oge O'Hara buidhe [boy] : his son.

38.—THE STEM OF THE "O'HARA" (REAGH) FAMILY. ARTHUR reagh (or Art riabhach), brother of Dermod who

* *O'Taithliocha*: This name has been anglicised *Tatlow*.

† *O'Guda*: This name has been anglicised *Good*, *Dudgeon* and *Gudgeon*.

‡ *Melaghlin*: According to some genealogists, this Melaghlin was the ancestor of *O'Hara*, of the Route.

is No. 111 on the (foregoing) "O'Hara" (boy) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Hara reagh* (or "the grey-haired").

111. Arthur reagh O'Hara : second son of Hugh.	117. Corc caisiol* ("cais-eal" : Irish, <i>a bulwark</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Caiseil</i> , angli-cised <i>Cassell</i> and <i>Castles</i> .
112. John : his son.	118. Felim : his son.
113. John oge : his son.	119. Dermot : his son.
114. Donoch : his son.	120. Dermot reagh
115. William : his son.	O'Hara reagh : his son.
116. Arthur (2) : his son.	

39.—THE STEM OF THE "O'HARA" (OF THE ROUTE) FAMILY.
TEIGE O'HARA, who is No. 115 on the "O'Hara" (buidhe or boy) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Hara*, of the Route.

115. Teige : son of Fergal.	118. Cormac : his son.
116. Melaghlin : his son ; had four brothers—1. John buidhe (ancestor of <i>O'Hara</i> buidhe), 2. Cormac, 3. Manus, and 4. Brian.	119. Rory ballach : his son.
117. Manus : son of Mela- ghlin.	120. John : his son.
	121. Cathal (or Charles) <i>O'Hara</i> , of the Route : his son.

* *Caisiol*: This word is compounded of the old Irish *cas*, "a house" (Lat., Ital., and Span. *casa*), and *iol* or *aoil*, Irish, "lime"; so that *caisiol* signifies "a building of stone and lime mortar." Whence the house or court of the Kings of Cashel was called *Caisiol*, at least as early as St. Patrick's time: a fact which proves that the old Irish knew and practised the art of building with stone and lime mortar, before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

According to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, the Castle of Pembroke was, by Arnulphus De Montgomery (son of the great earl of Shropshire, and son-in-law of Mortogh mor O'Brien, King of Ireland, who died A.D. 1119), built with sods or twigs lined about with sods of earth: "ex virgis et cespite tenui." It would therefore appear that the English people at that time knew nothing of the art of building with stone and mortar; "since" says Dr. O'Brien, "so great and opulent a man as Arnulphus did not put it in practice with regard to his Castle of Pembroke; which was the more necessary, as he designed it for the preservation of the conquest he had made of the county of Pembroke. As to the old Britons, so far were they ignorant of the art of building stone work, that when Ninian, who converted the southern Picts, built his church of stone and lime mortar, they called it *candida casa* or 'white house'; being the first structure of the kind, as Bede observes, that was seen in Britain."

40.—THE STEM OF THE “O’KEEFFE” FAMILY.

ÆNEAS, the first Christian King of Munster, who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the stem of the “House of Heber”, had a son named Eochaïdh (or Eocha) areamh, also called Eocha fionn, who was the third Christian King of Munster, and the ancestor of *O’Caoimhe* (by some written *O’Cefada*) ; anglicised *O’Keefe* and *Keeffe*.

91. Æneas : the first Christian king of Munster.

92. Eocha areamh : his son ; the third Christian king.

93. Crimthann sreabh : his son; the fourth Christian king. This Crimthann had five sons—1. Cairbre crom, who was the seventh Christian king ; 2. Hugh cron (or brown Hugh), the tenth Christian king ; 3. Cormac ; 4. Fiachra ; and 5. Scannall.

94. Hugh cron : second son of Chrimthann sreabh.

95. Cathal : his son.

96. Fionghin : his son.

97. Cathal (2) : his son.

98. Arthur : his son.

99. Gorman : his son.

100. Fionghin (2) : his son.

101. Caomh (“caomh”: Irish, *gentle* ; Arab. “*kom*,” *noble* ; Lat. “*com-is*”): his son ; a quo *O’Caoimhe*.

102. Donogh : his son.

103. Hugh O’Keefe : his son ; first assumed this surname.

104. Donald : his son.

105. Fionghin (3) : his son.

106. Manus : his son.

107. Eoghan : his son.

108. Conor : his son.

109. Arthur : his son.

110. Donald : his son.

111. Arthur O’Keefe : his son.

41.—THE STEM OF THE “O’MAHONY” FAMILY.

HUGH gharbh (or Hugh the Terrible), a younger brother of Laeghaire who is No. 93 on the “O’Donoghue” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Mathamhna* ; anglicised *O’Mahony* and *Mahony*.

93. Aedh (or Hugh) an gharbh* [garriv] : son of Crimthann.

94. Tighearnach : son of Hugh gharbh.

95. Felim † : his son.

96. Ceannfaola : his son.

97. Fergin : his son.

98. Beice (or Becc) : his son ; a quo *Cineal mBeice*, anglicised *Beck* ("beic") : Irish, *a shout*.)

99. Ferdaltach : his son.

100. Artgall : his son.

101. Connall : his son.

102. A lioll brugh a ("brugh": Irish, *a large house*) his son ; a quo *Burges*.

103. Cugeiltach : his son.

104. Conor : his son.

105. Taithneach : his son.

106. Spellan : his son.

107. Cian : his son.

108. Braon : his son.

109. Cian (2) : his son.

110. Mathghabhuin ("mathghabhuin" : Irish, *a bear*, or, literally, "a calf of the

* *Gharbh* : The epithet *gharbh* ("gharbh" : Irish, *rough, terrible impetuous* ; Lat. "grav-is") is the root of the Latin river *Garumna* and the French *Garonne* : both of which are derived from the Irish *Garbh-amhuin* ("amhuin" : Irish, *a river* ; Lat. "amnis"), meaning "the boisterous river."

+ *Felim* : According to other genealogists, the following is the pedigree of *O'Mahony*, down from this *Felim*—

95. Felim : son of Tighearnach.

96. Fergus : his son.

97. Beic : his son ; a quo "Cineal mBeice."

98. Firdaleithe : his son.

99. Artgall : his son.

100. Connall : his son.

101. Olioll brughadh : his son.

102. Cucoigilt : his son.

103. Conor : his son :

104. Cathniadh : his son.

105. Cian : his son.

106. Bran : his son.

107. Maolmoradh : his son.

108. Cian (2) : his son.

109. Mathghabhuin : his son ; a quo *O'Mahony*.

110. Brodceann O'Mahony : his son ; first assumed this sirname.

111. Cumara : his son.

112. Donoch : his son.

113. Cian (3) : his son.

114. Donoch na himirce tim-chioll : his son.

115. Dermod : his son ; had a brother named Conor.

116. Teige : his son ; had a brother named Macraith.

117. Donoch, of Rathdreon : his son.

118. Dermod mor : his son ; had a brother named Teige an oir, meaning "Teige of the Gold." This Teige was the ancestor of *Goold*.

119. Finghin (or Florence) : his son ; had two brothers—1. Donall, 2. Dermod.

120. Dermod ranntach : his son.

121. Conor cabach : his son.

122. Conor sionn na n-eich : his son.

123. Conor na croise ("crois" : Irish, *a cross* ; Lat. "crux" ; Fr. "croix") : his son ; a quo *O'Crosse* anglicised *Cross* and *Cruise*.

124. Conor fionn : his son.

125. Donall : his son.

126. Conor O'Mahony : his son.

plain") : his son ; a quo <i>O'-Mathamhna</i> or <i>O'Maghymhan</i> .	116. Dermod : his son.
111. Brodceann O'Mahony : his son ; first assumed this sirname.	117. Teige : his son.
112. Cumara : his son.	118. Donoch (3) : his son.
113. Donoch : his son.	119. Dermod mor: his son.
114. Cian (3) : his son.	120. Finghin : his son.
115. Donoch (2) : his son.	121. Donald : his son.
	122. Dermod : his son.
	123. Conor O'Mahony* :
	his son.

42.—THE STEM OF THE “O'SULLIVAN”† (MOR) FAMILY.— Continued.

In Roger, who (see the first series) is No. 117 on the “O’Sullivan” pedigree, continues the lineage of *O’Sullivan Mor*:

117. Roger O’Sullivan : son of Dunlong ; had a brother named Craith, a quo <i>MacCraith</i> .	120. Donal (2) : his son.
118. Donald : son of Roger.	121. Owen : his son.
119. Donal na sgreadaidhe (or Donal of the shriek) : his son.	122. Donal (3) : his son.
	123. Owen (2) : his son.
	124. Donal (4) : his son.
	125. Owen (3) : his son.
	126. Donal O’Sullivan Mor : his son.

* The O’Mahony family were “undisputed kings of Raithlean, and had a right to be kings of Cashel whenever that kingdom happened to be vacant ; and from whom the kings of Cashel had no right to demand anything except a bowing of the head.”—*Book of Munster*.

The O’Mahonys were for many ages sovereign princes of the countries or districts called *Cineal-Edh*, *Cineal-mBeice*, *Ibh-Conlua*, and all that part of Muscry which lies southward of the river Lee ; and, in later ages, of the large district called *Scull*, together with that of *Ive-eachach* [*Iveagh*.]

† *O’Sullivan*: The root of this surname is the Irish *sul*, gen. *sul*, “the eye.” And *sul*, “the eye”, is derived from the Irish *sul*, “the sun” (Lat. *sol*) ; because the “eye” is the light of the body. The old Irish called “Sunday”, *Dia Sul* (Lat. *Dies Sol-is*), before the Christians called it *Dia Domhnaigh* (Lat. *Dies Dominica*), “the Lord’s Day.”

43.—THE STEM OF THE “O’SULLIVAN” (BEARA) FAMILY.

GIOLLA na-bhflann, younger brother of Giolla-Mochoda [Gilmochud] who (see the first series) is No. 111 on the “O’Sullivan” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Sullivan Beara*.

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|--|---|
| 111. Giolla na-bhflann :
son of Donall Mor O’Sullivan. | 116. Dermod : his son. |
| 112. Philip : his son. | 117. Donall crone : his son. |
| 113. Annaidh : his son. | 118. Dermod an phudar : his son. |
| 114. Awly: his son; had a brother named Gilmochud, who was the ancestor of <i>O’Sullivan Maol</i> , and a quo <i>MacGillicuddy</i> . | 119. Donall : his son. |
| 115. Teige : his son. | 120. Donall na Spaine : his son. |
| | 121. Dermod O’Sullivan Beara : his son. |
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44.—THE STEM OF THE “PLUNKETT” FAMILY.

DONOGH, brother of Teige who (see the first series) is No. 106 on the “O’Brien” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Pluingceid*; anglicised *Plunkett*.

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| 106. Donogh : son of the Irish monarch Brian Boru. | son ; first assumed this sir-name. |
| 107. Pluingcead (“planc”: Irish, <i>to strike severely</i> ; “cead” first; Chald. “chad”): his son ; a quo <i>O’Pluingceid</i> . | 110. John : his son. |
| 108. Oliver : his son ; the first of the family who came to Bulin or Boilean. | 111. Alexander : his son. |
| 109. Walter Plunkett: his | 112. Thomas : his son. |
| | 113. Richard dubh : his son. |
| | 114. Patrick : his son. This Patrick had four brothers—1. Oliver*, who was the |

* *Oliver* : This Oliver had a son named Oliver oge Plunkett, who was the ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords of Loughcrew.

The only branches of the “Plunkett” family now in existence, are those of the Lords of Louth, Fingall, and Dunsany; all the others are considered to be extinct, for many years—their properties were all confiscated. Loughcrew is in the hands of Mr. Naper; Mr. Wade holds Clannabretney (or Clonabraney); and the Blighs have Rathmore.

ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords Dunsany; 2. Edward, the ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords of Clannabretney; 3. Garret, the ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords of Balrath; and 4. Thomas, the ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords of Rathmore.

115. Thomas (2): eldest son of Patrick; had a brother named Richard, who was the ancestor of *Plunkett*, lords Louth.

116. Richard : son of Thomas.

117. Patrick (2): his son.

118. Redmond : his son.

119. John : his son; the first "lord of Killeen" (A.D. 1436) and "earl of Fingall".

120. James Plunkett: his son; had a brother named Christopher.

45.—THE STEM OF THE "QUIN" (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.
CONN Mor, the eldest son of Deadha who is No. 105 on the "O'DEA" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Cuinn*; anglicised *Quin*.

105. Deadha: son of Donald.

106. Conn mor ("conn": Irish, *wisdom*): his son; a quo *O'Cuinn*

107. Donall: his son.

108. Donogh O'Quin: his son; first of the family who assumed this surname.

109. Morogh mor: his son.

110. Morogh (2): his son.

111. Donall (2): his son.

112. John: his son.

113. Loghlin: his son.

114. Donall (3): his son.

115. John O'Quin: his son.

The Earl of Dunraven is the present representative of this family.

The tomb of the Clonabraney Plunketts is in a very good state of preservation: its inscription is in Latin (with the old Roman raised letters); the date, 1525. The Fingall Plunketts have their burial-place in their old family chapel, in which none but members of the family who have a right of burial there are permitted to be interred. That venerable ruin is situate within a few yards of the hall-door of Killeen Castle, Tara, county Meath, the seat of the Earl of Fingall; the tomb of his lordship's family lies immediately in front of the altar. At the very foot of this tomb was buried in 1824 a Mr. George Plunkett, who was in the sixth degree removed in relationship to the grandfather of the present Earl (living in 1877); twenty years later, that George Plunkett's son was laid in the same tomb; and a few years later, a daughter of the said George. That George Plunkett was, I find, great-grandfather of George Noble Plunkett, of Dublin, living in 1877.

46.—THE STEM OF THE “ ROUGHAN ” FAMILY.

FLAHERTACH, the third son of Deadha who is No. 105 on the “ O’Dea ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Roghain*; anglicised *Roughan*, *Roan*, and *Roughan*.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 106. Flahertach : son of Deadha. | 114. Foalusa : his son. |
| 107. Searragh roghan (“ seairrach ”: Irish, <i>a foal</i> , and “ rogha ” <i>a choice</i>): his son ; a quo <i>O’Roghain</i> . | 115. Donogh claragh : his son. |
| 108. Faolan : his son. | 116. Ainbhleithe : his son. |
| 109. Feigh : his son. | 117. Ceallach : his son. |
| 110. Olioll : his son. | 118. Morogh : his son. |
| 111. Eanna : his son. | 119. Eoghan (or Owen) : his son. |
| 112. Criomthann; his son. | 120. Muireadhagh: his son. |
| 113. Feareadhach : his son. | 121. Murtogh : his son. |
| | 122. Dermot O’Roughan : his son. |
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47.—THE STEM OF THE “ SLATTERY ” FAMILY.

OWEN (Eoghan), brother of John who is No. 118 on the “ Hickey ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Slatiairaidh*; anglicised *Slattery*.

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|---|--|
| 118. Owen O’Hickey: son of John; was called <i>An-Slat-Iairaidh</i> (“ Slat ”: Irish, <i>a rod</i> , and “ iair,” <i>to ask</i>), as if he deserved the <i>birch</i> ; a quo <i>O’Slatiairaidh</i> . | 119. William O’Slattery : his son ; was the first that assumed this surname. |
| | 120. John O’Slattery: his son. |
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48.—THE STEM OF THE “ STEWART ” FAMILY.

CORC, No. 89 on the stem of the “ House of Heber ” (see first series), was married to Mong-fionn, daughter of Feredach fionn (also called Fionn Cormac), king of the Picts. Maine Leamhna, one of the sons by that marriage, remained in Scotland with his grandfather, Feredach fionn, who gave him land to inhabit, called *Leamhain* (anglicised

Lennox), which his posterity enjoyed ever since with the appellation or title of *Mor Mhaor Leamhna*, i.e. “Great Steward of Lennox”; and at length became kings of Scotland and of England. This term “Steward” is the origin of the surnames *Stewart* and *Stuart*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 89. Corc: king of Munster. | 94. Alen, the younger : his son. |
| 90. Maine Leamhna: his son. | 95. Amhailgadh [awly], the elder : his son. |
| 91. Donald : his son. | 96. Awly, the younger : his son. |
| 92. Muredach : his son. | 97. Walter: his son. |
| 93. Alen (or Alan), the elder, first “Great Steward of Lennox”: his son ; a quo <i>Stewart</i> . | 98. Donogh (Doncan or Duncan): his son. |

“Here the old Irish copy of the Genealogy of this Royal Family is defective, some leaves being either torn or worn out with time, wherein the pedigree (in all likelihood) was traced down to the time of the writing of that book some hundreds of years past ; and no other copy extant to supply it. I am (therefore) necessitated to follow the Scottish writers, where they begin to take notice of this noble and princely family, in the person of Bianco, who was lineally descended from the above-named Donogh or Duncan, who was Thane of Lochquaber ; was one of the chief nobility of Scotland ; and near Kinsman to the good King Duncan, who was murdered by the usurper Macbeth, as were this Bianco and all his children except his son Fleance.” —*Four Masters*.

[As this Bianco was murdered by Macbeth, he must have been contemporary with his “near kinsman the good King Duncan”, who (see the first series) is No. 108 on the “Stem of the Royal Family”; we may therefore reckon Bianco as, at least, No. 107 on this family stem.]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 107. Bianco, lineally descended from Duncan, who is No. 98 on this stem. | valour, for the recovery of Jerusalem. |
| 108. Fleance : his son. | 111. Alexander : his son. |
| 109. Walter : his son. | 112. Walter: his son; who, in the great battle of Largys, fought against the Danes, A.D. 1263. |
| 110. Alan Stewart : his son. This Alan went to the Holy Land with Godfrey of Boloign (now “Boulogne”) and Robert, duke of Normandy, A.D. 1099 ; where he behaved himself with much | 113. Alexander (2): his son. |
| | 114. John, of Bute : his son ; lord high steward of Scotland ; was one of the |

six governors of the Kingdom during the controversy between Robert Bruce and John Balioll, for the Crown, A.D. 1292.

115. Walter : his son. This Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, married Margery*, only daughter of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland ; on whom the Crown was entailed, by Parliament, upon default of male issue of the said Robert Bruce's only son, David, which happened accordingly.

116. Robert Stewart : their son ; was A.D. 1370, under the name of " Robert the Second", crowned King of Scotland.

117. John : his natural son : who changed his name, and was crowned King of Scotland, under the title of " Robert the Third."

118. James the First, King of Scotland : his son ; was, at the age of fourteen

years, imprisoned in the Tower of London, and remained there a prisoner for nineteen years. He was murdered in 1437 ; when his son, James the Second, was only six years old.

119. James the Second, King of Scotland : his son ; was slain by the splinter of a cannon, which bursted at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460. This James had a brother named Ninion (" noinin" : Irish, *a daisy*), who was ancestor of *Craig*, of Banbridge, and *Stewart*, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, America.

120. James the Third, King of Scotland : son of King James the Second ; slain in 1488.

121. James the Fourth, King of Scotland : his son : was slain in the battle of Floddenfield, fought against the English, A.D. 1513. This James was married to

* *Margery* : It is recorded that King James the First of England jocosely used to say—" It was through a *lassie* (meaning this Margery) that the Stuarts obtained the crown of Scotland ; and it was through a *lassie* (meaning Queen Elizabeth) that they succeeded to the crown of England."

+ *James* : In his " History of Scotland" Sir Walter Scott states that James the First, King of Scotland, had two sons, one of whom died in childhood without issue ; the other succeeded to the throne as James the Second. According to Collier's " History of the British Empire", James I., of Scotland, had only one son ; but he had also a son named Ninion.

Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry the Seventh, of England.

122. James the Fifth, King of Scotland : his son ; died in 1542.

123. Mary Stewart (or Stuart), "Queen of Scots" : his only daughter and heir ; was proclaimed Queen of Scotland, A.D. 1542 ; and beheaded on the 8th February, 1587, leaving issue one son by her second husband, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley. Mary, Queen of Scots, was first married to the Dauphin

of France ; where the surname "Stewart" first assumed the form of *Stuart*.

124. James Stuart, known as James the Sixth of Scotland : her son. This James, who (see the first series) is No. 128 on the "Stem of the Royal Family", was King James the first of England ; where, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, who died without issue, he began to reign on the 24th day of March, A.D. 1603 : he died on the 27th March, 1625.

— — — "On Queen Elizabeth's demise,
The Scottish JAMES her vacant place supplies,
Uniting into one, both crowns he claims,
And then conjunctively *Great Britain* names."

— — — EGERTON.

125.—THE STEM OF THE "STEWART" (OF BALTIMORE) FAMILY.
Ninion, a brother of James the Second, King of Scotland, who is No. 119 on the foregoing ("Stewart") pedigree, was the ancestor of *Stewart*, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, America.

119. Ninion Stewart : a son of James the First, King of Scotland.

120. James : his son.

121. Ninion (2) : his son.

122. James (2) : his son.

123. Christian : his son.

124. Ninion (3) : his son.

125. William : his son.

126. James (3) : his son.

127. James (4) : his son born near Augher, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1706;

died in Wilmington, Delaware, United States, America, A.D. 1788 : Will recorded on 5th July of that year ; had a brother named Samuel, who was born in Ireland in 1704, and died in Wilmington in 1773.

128. James (5) : his son.

129. Joseph-James, of Baltimore : his son ; born in Delaware, in 1793 ; living in 1877 : had a brother

named William, father of General Alexander S. Stewart, of Oxford, Mississippi, United States, America, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, and living in 1877.

130. Joseph-James Stew-

art, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. : son of Joseph-James ; living in 1877.

131. George C. Stewart : his son ; born in 1860 ; has a brother named James B. Stewart, born in 1862—both living in 1877.

50.—THE STEM OF THE “STUART” FAMILY.

JAMES, who (in the first series) is No. 24 on the “Bourke” pedigree, was the son of King James the Second, of England.

24. James, by some called “King James the Third”; by others, “The Pretender.”

25. Charles - Edward : his son ; commonly called “The Young Pretender” ; married the Princess Louisa Sobieski, and had by her a son whose name was also Charles-Edward.

26. Charles-Edward (2) : his son. This Charles-Edward married Catherine

Bruce*, at the Peak, Derbyshire ; living in 1830.

27. Charles-Edward (3) : his son ; who married Anna De La Poer Beresford.

28. Charles-Edward (4) : his son ; who, on the 15th June, 1874, married Alice Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Erroll, at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish-place, London ; living in Austria, in 1877.

* Catherine Bruce : The Charles-Edward Stuart who married Catherine Bruce, was, for fear of assassination, brought up under an alias “Hay Allen”; he was known in Scotland as *Iolar* (“iolar”: Irish, *an eagle*). An old Highlander, one of those who saw the last of “Iolar”, in Scotland, uttered the following words :—

“Dhia beannachd an la ! agus Eirichibh air sgiath nam Beann Iolar oig uasal a’-h-Albainn.”

And the exclamation of the Highlander, who last saw “Iolar” and Catherine Bruce, his wife, was :—

“On beannachd dhuib-se uasail aillidh rothaitneach do dh’-Albainn.

51.--THE STEM OF THE "TRASEY" (OF MUNSTER) FAMILY.

CAOINEALADH, brother of Laipe who is No. 94 on the "O'Donovan" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Treassaigh*, of Munster; anglicised *Trasey* and *Tracey*.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 94. Caoinealadh: son of Olioll ceannfhada. | 95. Feargaile : his son. | 96. Treassach ("treas": Irish, <i>the third in order</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Treassaigh</i> . | 97. Dermod : his son. | 98. Ceadach na - brighe ("brigh": * Irish, <i>strength</i> ; Gr. "bri", <i>very great</i> ; Heb. "bri", <i>fruit</i>) : his son. | 99. Donn O'Trasey (or | O'Tracey) : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 100. Ceadach : his son. | 101. Cuinge : his son. | 102. Conor : his son. | 103. Conor luath : his son. | 104. Edmond : his son. | 105. Edmond oge : his son. | 106. James : his son. | 107. James oge O'Trasey: his son. |
|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|

* *Brigh*: This Irish word seems to be the root of the surname *Bright*. The name *Ceadach* ("cead": Irish, *first*; Chald. "chad") implies "the foremost man"; and *Ceadach na brighe* means "the man who was foremost for his strength."

PART II.

HOUSE OF ITH.

ITH (or Ithe) was (see the first series) the uncle of Milesius of Spain ; from him the following families, along with others given in the first series, are descended :

1.—THE STEM OF THE “BARRY” FAMILY.

FOTHACH canaan, the fifth son of Lughaidh Maccon who (see the first series) is No. 113 on the “Roll of the Milesian Monarchs of Ireland”, and who (see the first series) is No. 59 on the stem of the “House of Ith,” was the ancestor of *O’Baire*; anglicised *Barry*.

59. Lughaidh (or Luy) Maccon, the 113th monarch of Ireland.	65. Baire : his son.
60. Fothach canaan : his son.	66. Garran : his son.
61. Mac Niadh [nia] : his son.	67. Aodh (or Hugh) beag: his son.
62. Breasal : his son.	68. Echin : his son.
63. Eochaidh (or Eocha): his son.	69. Eochaiddh aignigh : his son.
64. Conor : his son.	70. Baire (“baire”: Irish, <i>a hurling match</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Baire</i> .

William Fitzphilip Barry got a grant and confirmation from King John, dated 8th November, 1208, of the three cantreds of—1. Olthan, 2. Muscry, 3. Dunegan and Killeddy ; which Fitzstephen had given his father in the “kingdom of Cork.”

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. William Fitzphilip Barry ; whose parentage is not mentioned.
2. David : his son ; the ancestor of <i>Barry</i> , of Barrymore ; was lord justice of Ireland, A.D. 1267.
3. Robert : his son.
4. Philip : his son.
5. David (2) : his son. | 6. Davoc : his son.
7. William maol: his son.
8. Lawrence : his son.
9. James : his son.
10. Richard : his son.
11. James (2) : his son.
12. Richard (2) : his son.
13. James (3) : his son.
14. David Barry: his son. |
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2.—THE STEM OF THE “CLANCY” (OF DARTRY) FAMILY.

LUGHACH (or Luy), brother of Each bolg who (see the first series) is No 54 on the stem of the “House of Ith”, was the ancestor of *MacFlanchaidhe*, of Dartry ; anglicised *Clanchy*, *Clancie*, *Clancy*, and *Clinch*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 54. Lughach: son of Daire diomdhach.
55. Eochaидh : his son.
56. Aeneas : his son.
57. Olioll : his son.
58. Cormac : his son.
59. Dunlong : his son.
60. Cathair : his son.
61. Flann : his son.
62. Algeal : his son.
63. Amhailgadh : his son.
64. Eochaيدh : his son.
65. Dunlong : his son.
66. Lughach : his son.
67. Conall : his son.
68. Fiach : his son.
69. Conall (2) his son.
70. Fionn : his son.
71. Cronluachra : his son. | 72. Flanchaidh (“flan” : Irish, <i>red complexioned</i> ; (“caidh”, <i>chaste</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>MacFlanchaidhe</i> * ¹ , anglicised <i>Clancy</i> , and <i>De Clancy</i> , etc.
73. Aodh cleireach : his son.
74. Cathal na caiirge (“cairaig” : Irish, <i>a rock or bulwark</i> ; Gr. “charax”; Wel. “karreg”; Corn. “carrag”) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Caiirge</i> , anglicised <i>Carrick</i> , <i>Garrick</i> , <i>MacCarrick</i> , <i>Craig</i> , and <i>Rock</i> .
75. Giolla (or William) : his son.
76. Teige : his son.
77. Cathal : his son. |
|---|---|

* *MacFlanchaidhe* [MacFlancha] : see Note, under the “Clancy” (of Munster) pedigree.

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| 78. Teige (2) : his son. | had a brother named Teige oge. |
| 79. Teige baccach: his son. | |
| 80. William (2) : his son. | 83. Cathal dubh [Dhu] |
| 81. Cathal dubh : his son ;
had a brother named Ferach. | MacClancy, of Dartry : son
of Cathal oge. |
| 82. Cathal oge : his son ; | |
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3.—THE STEM OF THE “COFFEY” FAMILY.

FERGUS, brother of Nathi who is No. 61 on the “O’Driscoll” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cobhthaigh* (dynasts or chief lords of that portion of the ancient territory of *Corca Luighe*,* now called Barryroe-east, and Barryroe-west, in the county Cork) ; anglicised *Cowhig* and *Coffey*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 61. Fergus: son of Æneas. | 67. Olioll : his son ; had a brother named Trean, from whom descended St. Beoardh (8 March), of Ardearn. |
| 62. Luigheach : his son. | 68. Fergus : son of Olioll. |
| 63. Æneas bolg : his son. | 69. Connacille : his son. |
| 64. Gearan : his son ; had a brother named Trean. | 70. Maccon : his son. |
| 65. Conall clanon (“clanon” Irish, <i>partial</i> ; Gr. “klin-o” : his son.) | 71. Olioll (2) : his son. |
| 66. Ceann reithe (“reithe” : Irish, <i>of a ram</i> ; “ceann” a head.) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Reithe</i> .† | 72. Dungal : his son. |
| | 73. Cobthach fionn (“cobthach” : Irish, <i>victorious</i> ; “fionn”, <i>fair</i>), meaning “the |

* *Corca Luighe* : This was a territory in Carbery, in the west of the county Cork ; and was so called because principally inhabited by families of the Lugadian Race, descendants of Luigheach (or Luighaidh), son of Ithe, uncle of Milesius of Spain, and the first Milesian discover of Ireland. *Corcaluighe* (“corcach” : Irish, *swampy ground*) extended from Bandon to Crookhaven and to the river of Kenmare ; and was anciently possessed by the O’Baires [O’Barrys], O’Coffeys, O’Deas, O’Driscolls, O’Fihillys, O’Flains, O’Heas, O’Henegans, O’Learys, etc.

The city of “Cork” is by some derived from the Irish word *corcach*, above mentioned ; because it is built on a low marshy island, formed by the branches of the river Lee.

† *O’Reithe* : By some this name has been anglicised *Ram*.

- fairhaired victor" : his son ;
a quo *O'Cobhthaigh*.
74. Donoch mor : his son.
75. Donall mor : his son.
76. Maccraith : his son.
77. Conchobar (or Conor) :
78. Maghnus (or Maigh-neas) : his son.
79. Conor (2) : his son.
80. Maithan dall : his son.
81. Cobthach (2) : his son.
82. Dermot : his son.
83. Fergal : his son.
84. Donoch : his son.
85. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
86. Maghnus (2) : his son.
87. Conor (3) : his son.
88. Niocholl : his son.
89. Walter : his son.
90. Cobthach (3) : his son.
91. Teige O'Cowhig : his son : had a brother named Niocholl, who was the ancestor of *MacNicol*.
92. Olioll (3) : son of Teige.
93. Dermot (2) : his son.
94. Donall (2) : his son.
95. Maghnus (3) : his son.
96. Cobthach (4) : his son.
97. Conor (4) : his son.
98. Maolpadraic : his son.
99. Ceannfaolla : his son.
100. Aodh (2) : his son.
101. Cumumhan : his son.
102. Muireadach : his son.
103. Cathal (or Charles) : his son.
104. Donall (3) : his son.
105. Brian : his son.
106. Murtoch : his son.
107. Crimthann : his son.
108. Saortuile : his son.
109. Niochall : his son.
110. Aodh (3) : his son.
111. Cathal (2) : his son.
112. Donoch (2) : his son.
113. Felim : his son.
114. Teige (2) : his son.
115. Cathal (3) : his son.
116. Donall (4) : his son.
117. Aodh (4) : his son.
118. Cormac : his son.
119. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
120. Cathal (4) : his son.
121. Teige (3) : his son ; living in 1657.
122. Shane : his son ; living in 1701 ; held the lands of Muckross (at Killarney) under Charles MacCarthy Mor, from A.D. 1693.
123. Dermot (or Darby) : his son ; buried in Muckross Abbey, where his tomb exists.
124. Edmond : his son ; living in 1807.
125. Edmond (2) : his son ; died in 1841. This Edmond had an elder brother named William, and a younger brother named John—both of whom died unmarried.
126. Edward Lees Coffey : son of Edmond (2). This Edward had four brothers—
1. James-Charles, 2. John-William, 3. David, and 4. Henry.

4.—THE STEM OF THE “NICOLSON” FAMILY.

NIOCHOLL, brother of Teige who is No. 91 on the “Coffey” pedigree, was the ancestor *MacNicall*, anglicised *Mac-Nichol*, *MacNicol*,* *Nicholls*, *Nicholas*, *MacNicholas*, *Nicholson* and *Nicolson*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 91. Niocholl (“nicaill”):
Irish; “ni,” <i>not</i> , and “caill,”
<i>to lose</i> ; Heb. “calah”, <i>he
faileth</i>): son of Cobthach;
first of the family who
settled in Scotland. | 104. Erlile : his son. |
| 92. Ard : his son. | 105. Fuileadh : his son. |
| 93. Asmain : his son. | 106. Erbhle (or Erlerle) :
his son. |
| 94. Arailt : his son. | 107. Sdacaill (“staid”):
Irish, <i>an estate</i> ; “caill”, <i>to
lose</i>) : his son. |
| 95. Turc athcliath (<i>ath-
cliath</i> : Irish, “Dublin”): his
son. | 108. Torstan : his son. |
| 96. Amlaeimh : his son. | 109. Tortin : his son. |
| 97. Taidg [Teige] : his
son. | 110. Torcill : his son. |
| 98. Carfin : his son. | 111. Seail : his son. |
| 99. Aillin : his son. | 112. Gillemare : his son. |
| 100. Poil : his son. | 113. Gregall : his son. |
| 101. Fogail : his son. | 114. Nicall : his son. |
| 102. Muireadach: his son. | 115. Neall : his son. |
| 103. Arailt (2) : his son. | 116. Aigh : his son. |
| | 117. Nicall (2): his son. |
| | 118. Eoin (or John) : his
son. |
| | 119. Eogan : his son. |
| | 120. Eoin (2) :† his son. |

* *MacNicol*: In a lately published work, purporting to give the “History of the Scottish Clans,” it is stated that this Clan was of Norwegian origin. No doubt the Clan, from time to time, may have made several marriage alliances with Danish and Norwegian families; but the Clan MacNicol was of *Irish* extraction! Gregall MacNicol, who is No. 113 on the foregoing pedigree, acquired historic notability by his opposition to and defeat of the Danes and Norwegians: a fact which, in itself, would go to prove that the Clan MacNicol is *not* of Danish or Norwegian descent.

† *Eoin*: According to some records the three names between this Eoin and Donald, No. 124, are as follows:—No. 121, Nicall (3); No. 122, Andreas; and No. 123, Nicall (4). It would however appear that the members of this Clan had a great partiality for marrying into their own families; from which cause the names of the sons-in-law, in those three generations, may have been inserted for those of the sons, or, *vice versa*: being of the same surname.

121. Alexander : his son.
 122. Donald: his son ; had a brother named Neil.
 123. Malcolm: son of Donald.
 124. Donald MacNicol : his son ; chief of the clan in the Isle of Skye, in the reigns of Kings Charles I. & II. ; was thrice married and had twenty-three children ; one of the wives was Margaret Morrison, of Lewis.
 125. Malcolm : his son ; chief of his clan ; married the poetess Mary MacLeod, sister of John garbh Mac-Leod, the tallest Highlander in his time. Of the brothers and sisters of this Malcolm I have ascertained the names of the following : 1. Donald, who died unmarried ; 2. William ; 3. Alexander, who twice married into the family of "MacDonald of the Isles" ; 4. Patrick, who married Grizel Frazer, a near relative of the then Lord Lovat; 5. George ; 6. John, who died unmarried ; 7. James ; 8. Jane, who was married to MacKinnon, of Corrie ; 9. Rachel, married to Ronald MacDonald ; 10. Mary, married to Alexander McQueen ; and 11. Neil, who married Kate MacDonald.
126. John : son of Malcolm ; married Anne MacLean.
 127. Malcolm : his son ; married Jessie MacDonald.
 128. Donald : his son ; married Margaret MacDonald ; died, 1797.
 129. John : his son ; married Marion Davidson ; died 1850.
 130. Norman Nicolson, the present Chief of the Clan : his son ; living in Camelford, Campbeltown, Tasmania, A.D., 1877.

5.—THE STEM OF THE “ NICOLSON ” (OF PORTREE) FAMILY.

NEIL, brother of Donald who is No. 122 on the foregoing (“ Nicolson ”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Nicolson*, of Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

122. Neil : son of Alexander.
 123. John : son of Neil.
 124. Samhairle (Sorley, or Samuel), of Drumnie : his son ; married Margaret O'Donnell.
 125. Alexander : his son ; married a MacLean of Borera.
 126. Donald : his son ; married Mary MacQueen.
 127. Alexander : his son ; born in 1722 ; married

Catherine MacQueen; died in 1809.

128. Samuel (2): his son; born in 1757; married in 1789 Betsey (or Elizabeth), daughter of Norman Nicolson* of Peinefiler, Portree: this Samuel died in 1832; and Betsey, his wife, died in 1853.

129. Norman†: their son; born in 1803; married Marion Bethune in 1837; living in 1878 in Peinefiler, Portree, Isle of Skye.

130. Samuel Nicolson, of Greenock: his son; born in 1838; married in June 1870 to Jessie McDougall; living in 1877; has two brothers and two sisters: the brothers are—1. Neil, 2. Norman; and the sisters are—1. Mary-anne, 2. Margaret.

131. Norman Nicolson: son of Samuel; born in 1873, and living in 1878; has two sisters—1. Marion, 2. Mary.

6.—THE STEM OF A “NICHOLSON” FAMILY, IN AMERICA.

WILLIAM, a younger brother of Malcolm who is No. 125 on the “Nicolson” No. 4 pedigree, was the ancestor of *Nicholson*, a branch of the family, in America.

125. William: son of Donald; said to have perished at or near Sedgemoor, at the time or the battle of that name.

126. John (commonly called “The Sailor”; without doubt the H. P. and P. of D. of the “Stuart Papers”): his son; assumed the name *Nicolson*; married Joanna

Coke, at Dartmouth, on the 3rd December, 1695.

127. William, of Malborough, Devon, merchant: son and only child of John, “The Sailor”, and Joanna Coke; spelled his name *Nicholson*; married Elizabeth Trosse, in April, 1724.

128. Joseph, of Kingsbridge, Devonshire: his son;

* *Nicholson*: This Norman Nicolson was the son of John, son of Neil, son of Donald MacNicol (No. 124 on the foregoing pedigree), the Chief of the Clan in the Isle of Skye, in the reigns of Kings Charles I. & II.; and this Neil with many members of the Nicolson family, migrated to America, at the end of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth, century.

† *Norman*: This Norman Nicholson, in a letter to the writer of these pages, says—“The MacDonalds, MacLeods, Nicols, and MacQueens came from Ireland here (to Scotland) ages and ages ago.”

married Mary Dunsford, on 17th March, 1761 ; had a brother named Jonathan.

129. William, of Plymouth: son of Joseph; married Sarah Hewett, on 14th December, 1747 ; had brothers named Joseph, Thomas, John*, Benjamin, and a sister named Mary.

130. Joseph (2) : son of William; married Caroline Gregory, on 13th December 1826.

131. Joseph (3) : his son.

132. Walter : his son; the only male representative of this line ; living in America, in 1877.

7.—A BRANCH OF THE "NICHOLSON" (OF PLYMOUTH) FAMILY.

JONATHAN, a brother of Joseph who is No. 128 on the "Nicholson" No. 6 pedigree, was the ancestor of *Nicholson*, of Plymouth.

* *John* : This John was twice married—first to Mary Ball; second, to Elizabeth Luscombe. By the first marriage he had a son named John, who was married to Elizabeth Penn, a kinswoman to the founder of Pennsylvania, in the United States, America. The male line of this branch of the family has become extinct; but there are daughters who have families.

This John's sister, Mary Nicholson, was, on the 29th March 1791, married to Philip Gibbs, by whom she had twelve children, almost all of whom are (in 1877) in Canada, British America. Elizabeth Nicholson-Gibbs, one of those twelve children, was, on the 3rd June 1830, married to James Dore-Blake, M.D. : the issue of this marriage were—1. Philip-James, born in September, 1831, since deceased; 2. James Gibbs-Nicholson-Blake, born in January 1833; 3. Libra-Augusta, born in August 1838; 4. Joseph (deceased), born in March 1836; 5. Joseph Nicholson-Blake, born in May 1838; 6. Elizabeth-Anne, born in May 1841; 7. Edward-Thomas, born in June 1842; 8. Mary-Anne, born in May 1844; 9. Sarah-Margaret, born in July 1847; 10. Samuel-Hahnemann, born in July 1850.

The Philip Gibbs here mentioned was a first cousin of Samuel Newcomen Gibbs, who was the father of Frederick Waymouth Gibbs for many years tutor to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (1877).

128. Jonathan : son of William ; married in February 1762 at Kingsbridge, to Amy May.

129. Robert : his son ; married in April 1784, at Kingsbridge, to Elizabeth Poppleston.

130. Jonathan (2) : his son ; in February 1820, at the parish church of Stoke, Damerel, Devon, was married to Jane-Anne Remfry.

131. Jonathan-Henry: his son ; married, in December 1842, at St. George's-church East, Stonehouse, Devon, to Anne Hanibling. This Jonathan-Henry had a brother named Robert, who, in June 1857, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, was married to Emma Philips,

by whom he had five sons—1. Jonathan-Henry, born in 1858 ; 2. Robert-Joseph, born in 1860 ; 3. James-Remfry, born in 1868 ; 4. Ernest - Charles - Remfry, born in 1871 ; and 5. Arthur-Philips, born in 1874 —all living in 1877.

132. John William : son of Jonathan-Henry ; born in December, 1848 ; had three brothers and four sisters : the brothers—1. Jonathan-Henry, born in June, 1851 ; 2. Henry, born in November, 1855 ; 3. Robert-Joseph, born in February, 1860 ; and the sisters were—1. Mary-Elizabeth, 2. Emma, 3. Maria-Remfry, 4. Elizabeth-Caroline-Popplestone : all living in 1877.

8.—A BRANCH OF THE "NICOLSON" (OF LONDON) FAMILY.

JOSEPH, a brother of William who is No. 129 on the "Nicholson" No. 6 pedigree, was the ancestor of another branch of the *Nicolson* family, in London.

129. Joseph: son of Joseph, of Kingsbridge ; born in May 1771 ; in 1793 was married to Fanny Sheppard.

130. James : his son ; married Lydia Laurie, living in 1877 at 34 Walbrook, Mansion House, London ; had a brother named John : this John married

Mary Church, and had two sons, one of whom is dead ; the other is a Draper in London.

131. Ebenezer : son of James ; married at Moorfields, in December 1854, to Sarah Thompson ; has three sons and three daughters : the sons—1. Arthur-Ebene-

zer, born in 1855 ; 2. James-Alexander, born in June 1863 ; 3. Frank-Abernethy, born in November 1864 ; the daughters were—1. Ellen-Sarah, 2. Anne-Lydia, 3. Eliza-Mary—all six children

living in 1877. This Ebenezer has a brother named James Nicolson, of 44 Grove-road, Mile-end Road, London, E., who is married to Charlotte Abernethy, and has children.

9.—THE “NICHOLSON” (OF MORETON-IN-MARSH) FAMILY.

THOMAS, a brother of William who is No. 129 on the “Nicholson” No. 6 pedigree, was the ancestor of another branch of the *Nicholson* family.

129. Thomas : son of Joseph, of Kingsbridge ; born in July, 1773 ; married Esther Birt, on 18 September 1796.

130. Rev. Thomas, a Baptist Minister : his son ; born, 13th April 1805 ; married Mary Anne Miles ; living in 1878 in Moreton-in-Marsh, near Lydney, England.

131. Thomas (2) : his son ; married a Miss Hutchins. This Thomas had three brothers—1. Isaiah, married to Lizzie Henderson ; 2. John, married and living in America ; 3. Frank, married, and living in 1878 at Dalston, near London.

10.—ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE “NICHOLSON” FAMILY.

BENJAMIN, brother of William who is No. 129 on the “Nicholson” No. 6 pedigree, was the ancestor of another branch of the *Nicholson* family, living at Plymouth.

129. Benjamin : son of Joseph ; born in July 1776 ; married Anne Von Neck, in April 1800.

130. Rev. Samuel*, of Plymouth, Baptist Minister : his son ; born in April 1801 ; married in March 1824, Jane,

daughter of Thomas Nicholson, who is No. 129 on the “Nicholson” No. 9 pedigree; d., 1856.

131. Henry-Martyn Nicholson, of Windsor-place, Plymouth, England : son of Samuel.

* *Samuel*: The children of this Samuel and Jane Nicholson were—1. Samuel-Pearce, born April 1826, died in September 1849 ; 2. Jane Jarvis, born August 1827, died in infancy ; 3. Jane Jarvis born Oct. 1828, d. February 1859 ; 4. Anna, b. December 1829, d. Sept. 1877 ; 5. Eustace, b. June 1831, d. June 1832 ; 6. Mary, b. Nov.

11.—THE STEM OF THE “NICHOLSON” (OF COLEFORD) FAMILY.

REV. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, brother of Joseph who is No. 130 on the “Nicholson” No. 6 pedigree, was the ancestor of *Nicholson*, of the Laird’s Hill, Coleford, Gloucestershire, England.

130. Rev. William, a Baptist Minister: son of William, of Plymouth; born in 1805; married Martha, a daughter of Thomas Nicholson (No. 129 on the “Nicholson” No. 9 pedigree), on the 8th April 1834; living in 1877.

131. William Nicholson (Nicolson, or MacNicol), of The Laird’s Hill, Coleford: his son; born in February, 1835; married Ellen Cowley,

on 16 December 1856; and living in 1878. This William, who has been commonly called “Patrick”, has a sister named Eliza*.

132. Charles - Ebenezer-Thurston - Grove - Cowley-Nicholson: his son; born in February, 1867. This Charles has a brother named Bertram-Archibald, born in July, 1863; and two sisters —1. Ellen, 2. Lilian-Maude: all living in 1878.

Besides the foregoing “Nicholson” and “Nicolson” genealogies, the Author received others of that family; but, they were so incomplete, he regrets to say that he could not insert them.

1832, d. in infancy; 7. Mary (2), b. Sept. 1834, d. March 1859; 8. Lydia, b. June 1836, and living in 1878; 9. Sarah, b. February 1838, d. March 1877; 10. Philip-Edward, b. June 1839, living in 1878; 11. William-Carey, and 12. Henry-Martyn (twins), b. Sept. 1841, and both living in 1878; 13. Phebe Nicholson, b. May 1843, and living in 1878: all the surviving members of this family being (in 1878) unmarried, save Philip-Edward, No. 10. This Philip-Edward was, on the 6th August 1863, married to Emilie-Louise Thourneysen: their children were—1. Samuel-Arnold, born in 1865, died November 1869; 2. Edward-Basil, b. Sept. 1867, living in 1878; 3. Marguerite b. August 1872, living in 1878; and 4. Walter-Frederick, born July 1876, and living in 1878.

* *Eliza*: This Eliza Nicholson (now of Rothesay, near Ravensbourne, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand,) was married to Edward Davies of Caerleon, near Newport, Monmouthshire, England; they have (in 1878) five children, the names of three of whom I have ascertained—1. Edward Nicolson-Davies, 2. Ernest Nicolson-Davies, 3. Arthur Nicolson-Davies.

12.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DRISCOLL” FAMILY.

ÆNEAS, brother of Fothach canaan who is No. 60 on the “Barry” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Edersceoil*; anglicised *O'Driscoll*.

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| 60. Æneas : son of Lughach (Lughaidh or Luy) Maccon, the 113th monarch of Ireland. | 77. Maccon : his son. |
| 61. Nathi : his son ; whose brother Fergus was the ancestor of <i>Coffey</i> . | 78. Fionn : his son. |
| 62. Edersceal : his son ; had nine sons ; his brother Colman had three sons. | 79. Fothach (2) : his son. |
| 63. Brandubh : his son ; had eight sons. | 80. Donoch mor: his son ; had a brother named Aodh (or Hugh), who was the ancestor of “O'Driscoll Bearra.” |
| 64. Flannan : his son ; had a brother named Forannan, who was father of St. Colum (27 February), St. Eltin (11 December), and St. Mochumna (7 June). | 81. Amhailgadh an gasgoine (“gas”: Irish, <i>a stalk</i> ; “goin”, <i>a stroke</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Gasgonie</i> , anglicised <i>Gasgoyne</i> , and <i>Gascoyne</i> . This Amhailgadh had a younger brother named Maccraith, whose son Donoch was the father of Maccon, father of Ainach, father of Fингин, father of Conor, father of Conor oge, father of Sir Fингин O'Driscoll mor, who was alive, A.D. 1460 ; and who founded the Franciscan Abbey of Inisherkin Island. |
| 65. Columan : his son. | 82. Morogh : son of Amhailgadh. |
| 66. Comdhan : his son. | 83. Donogh oge : his son. |
| 67. Flannan (2) : his son. | 84. Dermot : his son. |
| 68. Folachta : his son. | 85. Murtogh : his son. |
| 69. Æneas : his son. | 86. Fингин : his son. |
| 70. Dungus : his son ; had a brother named Maine. | 87. Maccon : his son. |
| 71. Murghul : his son. | 88. Murtogh (2) : his son. |
| 72. Dungal : his son. | 89. Donald O'Driscoll : his son. |
| 73. Nuadad : his son. | |
| 74. Fionn : his son. | |
| 75. Edersceal (“edearbh” : Irish, <i>false</i> , and “sceal”, <i>a story</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Edersceoil</i> . | |
| 76. Fothach : his son. | |

13.—THE STEM OF THE “O'LEARY” FAMILY.

FOTHACH canaan, the fifth son of Luy Maccon, the 113th monarch of Ireland who (see first series) is No. 59 on the stem of the “House of Ith”, was the ancestor of *O'Laeghaire**; anglicised *O'Leary* and *Leary*.

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| 59. Luy Maccon. | 78. Donoch : his son. |
| 60. Fothach canaan : his son. | 79. Teige (2) : his son. |
| 61. Duach : his son. | 80. Maolseaghainn : his son. |
| 62. Treana : his son. | 81. Teige (3) : his son. |
| 63. Eirc : his son. | 82. Maolseaghainn (2) : his son. |
| 64. Ros (“ros”: Irish, <i>a promontory</i>) : his son : a quo <i>O'Ruis</i> , anglicised <i>Ross</i> , and <i>Rush</i> . | 83. Tomhas mor : his son. |
| 65. Laeghaire : his son; a quo <i>O'Leary</i> . | 84. Tomhas oge : his son. |
| 66. Fiach : his son. | 85. Athbiadh : his son. |
| 67. Dunlaing : his son. | 86. Cumumhan (2) : his son. |
| 68. Ros (2) : his son. | 87. Amhailgadh: his son. |
| 69. Maine : his son. | 88. Dunlaing (2) : his son. |
| 70. Aongus (or <i>Æneas</i>) : his son. | 89. Art : his son. |
| 71. Earc : his son. | 90. Teige (4) : his son ; had a brother named Luighdhach. |
| 72. Conor cliodhna : his son. | 91. Dermot : son of Teige. |
| 73. Teige : his son. | 92. Conogher O'Leary : his son ; first assumed this surname. |
| 74. Donoch na tuaima (“tuaim”: Irish, <i>a dyke or fence</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Tuaima</i> , anglicised <i>Toomey</i> and <i>Tuomey</i> . | 93. Donogh : his son. |
| 75. Conamnan : his son. | 94. Amhailgadh (or Au-liff) O'Leary : his son. |
| 76. Dermot : his son. | |
| 77. Cumumhan : his son. | |

* *O'Laeghaire* : Some genealogists derive this surname from the Irish “*laogh*”, *a calf*, and “*gair*”, *an outcry* (Gr. “*gar-uo*”); others, from the Irish “*leath*”: *a half*, and “*gair*”, *a laugh*.

PART III. HOUSE OF IR.

IR (see the first series) was the fifth son of Milesius of Spain, but the second of the three who left any issue ; from him the following families, along with others given in the first series, are descended :

1.—THE STEM OF THE “ CAHILL ” (OF CLARE) FAMILY.

CATHAL, brother of Lochlannn who is No. 103 on the “ O’Conor ” (Corcomroe) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cathail* ; anglicised *Cahill*.

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| 103. Cathal (“ cathal ” : Irish, <i>valour</i>) : son of Conor mear (also called <i>Conor*</i> na luinge <i>luaithe</i>) ; a quo <i>O’Cathail</i> . | 111. Donall dunn : his son. |
| 104. Conor : his son. | 112. Tomhas na sealbuidhe (“ seal ” : Irish, <i>a seal</i>), meaning “ Thomas of the Seals ” : his son ; a quo <i>O’Sealluidhe</i> or <i>O’Seala</i> , anglicised <i>Shelly</i> . |
| 105. Donall dana† (“ dana ” : Irish, <i>bold</i> ; Pers. and Arab. “ dana ”, <i>a poet</i>) : his son. | 113. John : his son. |
| 106. Teige O’Cahill : his son ; first assumed this sirname. | 114. Murtogh : his son. |
| 107. Brian bearnach : his son. | 115. Edmund : his son. |
| 108. Cathal (2) : his son. | 116. Teige laidir (“ laidir ” : Irish, <i>strong</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Lauder</i> , <i>Strong‡</i> , and <i>Stronge</i> . |
| 109. Murtogh : his son. | 117. Tomhas O’Cahill : his son ; living, A.D. 1700. |
| 110. Edmond : his son. | |

* *Conor na luinge luaithe* : This name, anglicised, means “Conor of the swifter-sailing ship” (“luath”, comp. “luaithe”: Irish, *quick*) ; a quo *O’Luaithe*, anglicised *Quick*, and by some *Lowe*.

† *Dana* : This Donall was the ancestor of *Dawney*, and, it is said, of *Dane* and *Deane*.

‡ *Strong* : While some genealogists derive this surname from “Strongbow”, others are of opinion that *Strong* and *Stronge* are Headfordshire or Border names—derived from the Anglo-Norman *Storange*.

2.—THE STEM OF THE “CURTIN” FAMILY.

FRAOCH, brother of Cubroc who is No. 82 on the “O’Conor” (Coromroe) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clann Cruitin*; modernized *MacCruitin* and *O’Cuarthain*, and anglicised *Curtin*, *Curtain*, *Jordan*, and *Jourdan*.

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| 82. Fraoch : son of Oscar. | 95. Conor : his son. |
| 83. Carthann : his son. | 96. Flann : his son. |
| 84. Lonan : his son. | 97. Aralt : his son. |
| 85. Seanan : his son. | 98. Giolla Chriosd : his son. |
| 86. Labann : his son | 99. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 87. Brocan : his son. | 100. Conor (2) : his son. |
| 88. Cruitin filé* (“cruitin”: Irish, <i>a crooked-back person</i> ; “file”, <i>a poet, bard or minstrel</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Clann Cruitin</i> . | 101. Hugh : his son. |
| 89. Maolruana : his son. | 102. Hugh oge : his son. |
| 90. Fergus : his son. | 103. Solomon : his son. |
| 91. Saorbreitheamh† Mac-Cruitin : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 104. Conor (3) : his son. |
| 92. Saortuile : his son. | 105. Seanchuidh (“seanchuidh”: Irish, <i>a chronicler</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Seanchuidh</i> , anglicised <i>Sanchy</i> . |
| 93. Mudhna : his son. | 106. Firbis : his son ; a quo <i>MacFirbis</i> , anglicised <i>Forbes</i> . |
| 94. Altan : his son. | 107. Eolus : his son. |

* *Cruitin file*: The word *cruitin* [crutteen] is derived from the Irish *cruit*, “a lyre”, “harp”, or “violin” (Lat. *cythar-a*). Of the ancient Irish *Cruit* Evans wrote: “Ex sex chordis felinis constat, nec “eodem modo quo violinum modulatur, quamvis a figura haud multum ab ludat.”

+ *Saorbreitheamh*: This word is compounded of the Irish *saor*, a workman, a carpenter, a builder, a joiner, a mason ; and *breitheamh*, a judge. Some of the descendants of this *Saorbreitheamh* were, by way of eminence, called *Mac-an-t Saoir* (literally, “the sons or descendants of the workman”), which has been anglicised *MacIntyre*, *Carpenter*, *Joiner*, *Judge*, *Mason*, etc. It was my mistake in the first series, page 227, to give “*MacIntyre*” as synonymous with “*O’Mictyre*”, chiefs of Hy-*MacCaille*, now the barony of “*Imokilly*” in the county Cork; for, *O’Mictyre* (“mactire”: Irish, *a wolf*) is quite distinct from *Mac-an-t Saoir*, and has been anglicised *Wolf*.

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| 108. Crimthann : his son. | 111. Conor oge : his son. |
| 109. Hugh na tuinnidhe ("na-tuinnidhe": Irish, <i>of the den</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Tunney</i> . | 112. Hugh buidhe : his son ; author of the "English Irish Dictionary", published in Paris, A.D. 1732. |
| 110. Conor (4) : his son. | |
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3.—THE STEM OF THE "DUGAN" FAMILY.

FELIM, the youngest brother of Iomchadh who is No. 85 on the "Manning" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Madadh-gain*; anglicised *Madigan*, and *Dugan**.

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| 85. Felim : son of Sodhan. | 98. Sarcall : his son. |
| 86. Fionchu : his son. | 99. Scoileach (<i>scoileach</i> : Irish, "one who keeps a school"; Lat. <i>schola</i> ; Greek <i>schole</i> ; Fr. <i>e-cole</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Scoilaigh</i> , anglicised <i>Scally</i> , <i>Skelly</i> , <i>Scully</i> , and <i>Scallan</i> . |
| 87. Ros : his son. | 100. Madadhgan ("madadh": Irish, <i>a dog</i>), meaning "a little warrior": his son ; a quo <i>O'Madadh-gain</i> . |
| 88. Luchta : his son. | 101. Gilcira : his son. |
| 89. Amergin : his son. | 102. Dunsliabh : his son. |
| 90. Ceneidh : his son. | 103. Scoileach (2) O'Dugan : his son. |
| 91. Maoldubh : his son. | |
| 92. Fionngal : his son. | |
| 93. Sealbhach ("sealbh": Irish, <i>possession</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Selby</i> . | |
| 94. Dunechar : his son. | |
| 95. Dobhalen : his son. | |
| 96. Gussan : his son. | |
| 97. Labhras† ("labhras": Irish, <i>a laurel tree</i> ; Lat. "laurus") : his son. | |
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4.—THE STEM OF THE "DUNCAN" (LINE OF IR) FAMILY.

DUNCHEANN (*dunceann* : Irish, "a chief of a fort"), the second son of Naradh who is No. 97 on the "Ruddy"

* *Dugan* : Some genealogists derive this surname from *Dubhagan*, which means "a small dark man."

† *Labhras* : From this name some derive the surname *Lawrence*.

pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Duncinn*, anglicised *Duncan*; and Tormach (*tormach*: Irish, "an augmentation or increase"), the third son of the said Naradh, was the ancestor of *O'Tormaigh*, anglicised *Tormey*.

5.—THE STEM OF THE “GUINNESS” FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

6.—THE STEM OF THE “LEAVY” FAMILY.

CUSLIABH, brother of Giolla Iosa who (see the first series) is No. 109 on the “O’Farrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacConsleibhe*; anglicised *Leavy*.

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| 109. Cushliabh (“cu” : Irish, <i>a hound</i> ; “sliabh”, <i>a mountain</i>), meaning “the warrior of the mountain” : son of Braon O’Farrell ; a quo <i>MacConsleibhe</i> . | 113. Maolseaghlainn : his son. |
| 110. Cuchaille : his son. | 114. Sitric : his son. |
| 111. Eichtighearna : his son. | 115. Giolla Chriosd : his son. |
| 112. Cucatha MacConshleibhe : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 116. Maolseaghlainn (2) : his son. |
| | 117. Giolla (or William) : his son. |
| | 118. Owen MacConshleibhe (or O’Leavy) : his son. |
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7.—THE STEM OF THE “LEYDON” FAMILY.

OSGAR, son of Onchu who is No. 75 on the “O’Connor” (Corcomroe) pedigree, had two sons—1. Cuerc, who was ancestor of *Quirk*; and 2. Fraoch, who was the ancestor of *O’Lindhain** , anglicised *Leydon*, *Laydon*, etc.

* *O’Lindhain* : This Irish surname has been anglicised *Layden*, *Laydon*, *Leydon*, *Leyton*, *Lighton*, *Litton*, *Lydon*, *Lyddon*, *Lytton*, etc.

75. Osgar : son of Onchu.	82. Felim : his son.
76. Fraoch : his son.	83. Maolruanaidh: his son.
77. Carthann : his son.	84. Fiangusa : his son.
78. Lonan : his son.	85. Saertach : his son.
79. Seannagh : his son.	86. Saorthuile : his son.
80. Laphan ("lapa" : Irish, <i>the lap</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Laphain</i> , anglicised <i>Laffan</i> .	87. Mugna : his son.
81. Brocan : his younger son.	88. Liodian ("liodan" : Irish, <i>the Litany</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Liodian</i> .

8.—THE STEM OF THE "LYNCH" FAMILY.

CAOLBHADH (latinized "Caolbadius"), the 47th King of Ulster, the 123rd and last monarch of Ireland of the Irian race, and (see the first series) is No. 91 on the "Guinness" pedigree, had a son named Conla who was the ancestor of *O'Leathlabhair* (of the line of Ir), which has been anglicised *Lawlor* and *Lawlor**; and of *Muintir Loingsigh*, anglicised *Linch*, *Lynch*, and *Linskey*.

91. Caolbadh : son of Crunnbhadroi.	98. Tomaltach : his son.
92. Conla : his son.	99. Longseach : his son.
93. Eocha : his son.	100. Leathlabhar : his son.
94. Baodan : his son.	101. Eiteach : his son.
95. Fiacha : his son.	102. Longseach ("longseach" : Irish, <i>a mariner</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Muintir Loingsigh</i> .
96. Eocha Iarlaith : his son.	
97. Inrachtach : his son.	

According to another Genealogy, Nicholas, brother of James le Petito who is No. 2 on the "Petit" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Lynch*, of the county Galway ; but either that genealogy, or the pedigree of *Petit* (or "Le Petit," as

* *Lawlor*: For the derivation of this surname, see the "Lawlor" (of Monaghan) pedigree.

the name was first spelled) must be inaccurate: the “Lynch” (which is as follows) exceeding the “Petit” pedigree by thirteen generations, in five hundred years, from the common stock.

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| 1. William le Petito. | 12. James (2) : his son. |
| 2. Nicholas de Linch ;
his son ; a quo <i>Linch</i> and
<i>Lynch</i> . | 13. Thomas (4) : his son. |
| 3. John : his son. | 14. John buidhe : his son. |
| 4. Maurice : his son. | 15. Thomas (5) : his son. |
| 5. Hugh : his son. | 16. Henry : his son. |
| 6. David : his son. | 17. Robuc : his son. |
| 7. Thomas : his son. | 18. Arthur : his son. |
| 8. James : his son. | 19. Stephen : his son. |
| 9. Thomas (2) : his son. | 20. Nicholas (2) : his son. |
| 10. David (2) : his son. | 21. Sir Henry : his son. |
| 11. Thomas (3) : his son. | 22. Sir Robuc Linch : his
son. |
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9.—THE STEM OF THE “MACARTAN” FAMILY.

FOGHARTACH, brother of Aidan who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the “Guinness” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacArtain*; modernized *MacArtan*.

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| 97. Foghartach : son of
Mongan. | 104. Searrach : his son. |
| 98. Grontach : his son. | 105. Ranall : his son. |
| 99. Artan (“art” : Irish,
<i>a god, a stone, noble</i>) : his
son ; a quo <i>MacArtain</i> . | 106. Ceneth : his son. |
| 100. Onchu : his son. | 107. Gillicolum : his son. |
| 101. Crumna crioch (“cri-
oche” : Irish, <i>a country, or
perfection</i>) : his son ; a quo
<i>Cree</i> . | 108. Donall : his son. |
| 102. Conor aich (“aicid” :
Irish, <i>sickness</i> ; Gr. “ach-os”):
his son. | 109. Donoch : his son. |
| 103. Eachach : his son. | 110. Shane (or John) : his
son. |
| | 111. Tomhas mor: his son. |
| | 112. Tomhas oge: his son. |
| | 113. Searrach mor : his
son. |
| | 114. Giolla Padraic : his
son. |
| | 115. Donall (2) : his son. |

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 116. Gillgree fionn : his son. | 120. Tirlach : his son. |
| 117. Gillcolum (2) : his son. | 121. Felim : his son. |
| 118. Eachmile : his son. | 122. Eachmile (2) : his son. |
| 119. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. | 123. Felim (2) : his son. |
| | 124. Patrick MacArtan : his son. |
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10.—THE STEM OF THE “MACCARTAN” FAMILY.

FEARGAN, a brother of Connall who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “Guinness” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCartain*; modernized *Cartan*, *MacCartan*, and *Macartan*.

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| 92. Feargan: son of Caolbadh. | MacCartan; had a brother named Eocha oge. |
| 93. Mongan : his son. | 101. Searran : his son. |
| 94. Fogartach : his son. | 102. Bugmaille : his son. |
| 95. Cruinneit : his son. | 103. Ciannait : his son. |
| 96. Artan :* his son ; a quo <i>MacArtain</i> , lords of “ <i>MacArtain’s Country</i> ”, called after him <i>Kinealarty</i> , now the name of a barony in the county Down. | 104. Gillcolum : his son. |
| 97. Cucincon : his son ; lord of Kinealarty. | 105. Donall : his son. |
| 98. Cruim na cruach (“cruach”: Irish, <i>a stack</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Croke</i> , <i>Crooke</i> , and <i>Stack</i> .† | 106. Fionnach (or Donoch) : his son. |
| 99. Concruach : his son. | 107. Shane (or John) : his son. |
| 100. Eochaiddh : his son ; first assumed the surname | 108. Tomhais (“tomhais”: Irish, <i>to measure</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Tomhais</i> , anglicised <i>Thomas</i> , <i>Thom</i> , <i>Toms</i> , <i>Mac-Thomas</i> , <i>Thomson</i> , and <i>Thompson</i> . |
| | 109. Tomhais oge : his son. |
| | 110. Searran (2) : his son. |

* *Artan*: See the derivation of this name in the foregoing (“*MacArtan*”) pedigree.

† *Stack*: Some genealogists consider that this family is of Danish extraction.

111. Giollapadraic : his son.
112. Giollapadraic oge : his son ; a quo *Killpatrick* ; had a brother named Donald.
113. Giolgaginn : son of Giollapadraic.
114. Giollacolum ("column": Irish, *a dove*): his son ; a quo *O'Gilcoluim*, anglicised *Colum*.
115. Eachmile : his son.
116. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
117. Torlogh : his son.
118. Felim (or Phelim) : his son.
119. Eachmile (2) : his son.
120. Felim (2) : his son ; had two brothers—1. Donald, and 2. Anthony ; died in 1631.
121. Patrick MacCartan, of Ballydromroe : son of Felim.
122. John : his son ; left Ireland in the service of King James the Second ; living in 1691.
123. Anthony : his son ; followed King James the Second, and became a captain in the Irish Brigade in the French Service.
124. Antonie Joseph : his son ; a physician.
125. Andronicus : his son ; was Medical Doctor, and had a brother who was also an M.D.
126. Felix MacCartan, of Lille, in Flanders ; his son.

11.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACGARRY” FAMILY.

ANBEITH, brother of Brocan who is No. 103 on the “ Shanly,” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacSeairaigh* ; anglicised *MacGarry*, *Magarry*, and *Seery*.

103. Anbeith : son of Eolus.
104. Muireadach : his son.
105. Eachmarc : his son.
106. Searrach (“seairach”: Irish, *a colt*) : his son ; a quo *MacSeairaigh*.
107. Fionn : his son.
108. Luacheas (“luach” : Irish, *wages* ; “cas”, *money*) : his son ; a quo *O’Luachais*, anglicised *Lucas*.
109. Maothan (“maoth” : Irish, *tender*) : his son ; a quo *Meehan*.
110. Matha : his son.
111. Gormgall : his son.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 112. Eachmore (2) : his son. | 122. Rory breac ("breac": Irish, <i>speckled</i> ; Chald. "brak-ka"; Arab. "a-brek") : his son ; had a brother named Jeoffrey. |
| 113. Maccraith : his son. | 123. Manus dubh : son of Rory breac. |
| 114. Simeon : his son. | 124. Conor : his son. |
| 115. Donall : his son. | 125. Rory (2) : his son. |
| 116. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son. | 126. Cairbre : his son. |
| 117. Awly oge : his son. | 127. G i l l g r o o m a MacGarry : his son ; had a brother named Rory. |
| 118. Gillchriosd : his son. | |
| 119. Maccraith (2) : his son. | |
| 120. Thomas mor : his son. | |
| 121. Thomas oge : his son. | |
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12.—THE STEM OF THE “MANNING” FAMILY.

FIACHA araidhe, the 37th king of Ulster of the Irian race who (see the first series) is No. 83 on the “Guinness” pedigree, had two sons—1. Cas, and 2. Sodhan : this Sodhan was the ancestor of *O’Maoinein* [monneen] ; anglicised *Mannin*, *Manning*, *Mannion*, and some say *Richey*.

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 83. Fiacha araidhe. | 92. Fergus : his son. |
| 84. Sodhan : his son. | 93. Fingin : his son. |
| 85. Iomchadh : his son. | 94. Tuathal : his son. |
| 86. Degill : his son. | 95. Manus : his son. |
| 87. Cas : his son. | 96. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 88. Conall : his son. | 97. Donall : his son. |
| 89. Flann abrad : his son. | 98. Maothan : his son. |
| 90. Maoinin (“maoin” : Irish, <i>wealth</i>) , meaning “the wealthy little man”) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Maoinein</i> . | 99. Moroch : his son. |
| 91. Dubhagan : his son. | 100. Maothan (2) : his son. |
| | 101. Donall (2) : his son. |
| | 102. Donoch : his son. |
| | 103. Dermot : his son. |

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| 104. Gilliosa : his son.
105. Donoch (2) : his son.
106. Hugh (2) : his son.
107. Melachlin : his son.
108. David : his son.
109. Donall (3) : his son.
110. Melachlin (2) : his son. | 111. Donall (4) : his son.
112. William : his son.
113. Donall (5) : his son.
114. Melachlin (3) : his son.
115. John : his son.
116. John oge O'Manning : his son. |
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13.—THE STEM OF THE “MOLEDY” FAMILY.

MAOLANEIDIDH, a younger brother of Fergal who (see the first series) is No. 105 on the “O’Farrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maolaneididh*; anglicised *Melody*, *Melady*, *Moledy*, and *Moody*.

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| 105. Maolaneididh (“eideadh”: Irish, <i>armour</i>) : son of Congal; a quo <i>O’Maolaneididh</i> .
106. Donall : his son.
107. Dermod : his son.
108. Fingin : his son.
109. Donall (2) : his son.
110. Eichtighearna : his son.
111. William (or Giolla) : his son.
112. Eoghan (or Owen) : his son.
113. Dermod (2) : his son.
114. Eanna : his son.
115. Donall (3) : his son.
116. Fingin (2) : his son.
117. Eichtighearna (2) : his son. | 118. Owen (2) : his son.
119. Robert : his son.
120. Philip : his son.
121. Cormac : his son.
122. Moroch : his son.
123. John : his son.
124. Robert (2) : his son.
125. Cormac (2) : his son.
126. Sir Patrick Moledy : his son : died without issue, and left his property to his younger brother’s four children, namely—one daughter, and three sons : 1. Sir Anthony Moledy, of Roberts-town, county Kildare ; 2. Redmond, of Rathwire ; and 3. Major Hugh Moledy. |
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14.—THE STEM OF THE “MOORE” FAMILY—Continued.

LIOSACH, who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the “O’Moore” pedigree :

101. Liosach : son of Am-
ergin, who is considered the
ancestor of *Bergin*.

102. Donall : his son.

103. Conor cucoigeriche :
his son.

104. Liosach (2) : his son.

105. Donall (or Daniel)
O'Moore: his son ; first assumed this sirname.

106. Daniel oge : his son.

107. Liosach (3) : his son,
the last "King of Lease" ;
built the monastery of Lease
(called *De-Lege-Dei*), A.D.
1183.

108. Niall (or Neal) : his son.

109. Liosach (4) : his son ;
had a brother named Daniel.

110. David : son of Lio-
sach.

111. Anthony : his son.

112. Melaghlin : his son ;
died in 1481.

113. Connall : his son ; d.,
1518.

114. Roger caoch : his son ;
was slain by his brother
Philip ; had a brother named
Cedagh, who died without
issue ; and a younger bro-

ther named John, who was
the ancestor of *Mulchay*.

115. Charles O'Moore*, of
Ballinea (now Ballyna), En-
field : son of Roger caoch ;
d., 1601 ; had an elder brother
named Cedagh, who was
page to Queen Elizabeth,
who granted him Ballinea.

116. Col. Roger : son of
Charles ; died, 1646 ; had a
brother named Anthony.†

117. Col. Charles : his son ;
governor of Athlone ; killed
in the battle of Aughrim,
12th July, 1691 ; his sister
Anne was wife of Patrick
Sarsfield of Lucan, and
mother of Patrick, earl of
Lucan.

118. Lewis : his son ; d.,
1738.

119. James O'Moore : his
son ; whose daughter and
sole heir, Letitia, married
Richard O'Farrell, of Ballin-
ree, county Longford.

120. Ambrose O'Farrell,
of Ballyna : their son.

121. Richard Moore O'Far-
rell : his son ; born in 1797,
and living in 1877.

* *Charles O'Moore*: This Charles had a younger brother named Rory oge, who, A.D. 1587, was slain by the English.

† Anthony O'Moore joined O'Neil, earl of Tyrone ; and in a great battle defeated the English army, A.D. 1598. In the year 1600, he and Captain Tyrrell went into Munster and joined with MacCarthy there ; where, in a great engagement, the English army is defeated, and their general, the earl of Ormonde, taken prisoner. Soon after (in 1601), the Munster and Leinster confederates submit, except this O'Moore and O'Conor Faley, who are left in the lurch and slain ; and their estates and territories of Lease and Offaly (or O'Phaley) seized, confiscated, and disposed to English planters, and called by the names of the King's and Queen's Counties.—*Four Masters*.

15.—THE STEM OF THE “MORAN” FAMILY.

MOCHAN, the third son of Finghin who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the “O’Farrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Morain*; anglicised *Moran*.

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| 97. Finghin : son of Neidhe. | 110. Giolla (or William) : his son. |
| 98. Mochan : his son. | 111. Teige : his son. |
| 99. Moran (“moran” : Irish, <i>a multitude</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Morain</i> . | 112. Cathal : his son. |
| 100. Fiachra : his son. | 113. Rory : his son. |
| 101. Iomchadh : his son. | 114. Muredach : his son. |
| 102. Ferach : his son. | 115. Lochlann : his son. |
| 103. Tomhais : his son. | 116. Muredach (3) : his son. |
| 104. Giollaiosa (latinized Gelasius and Gillacius) : his son. | 117. Owen : his son. |
| 105. Mulroona : his son. | 118. Donall : his son. |
| 106. Padraig : his son. | 119. Rory (2) : his son. |
| 107. Muireadach : his son. | 120. Rory oge : his son. |
| 108. Melachlin : his son. | 121. Conor : his son ; had a brother named William. |
| 109. Dermot : his son. | 122. Tirlach O’Moran: son of Conor. |
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16.—THE STEM OF THE “MULCAHY” FAMILY.

JOHN, a younger brother of Roger caoch who (in this series) is No. 114 on the “Moore” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Mulcahy*, or (as it has also been anglicised and frequently spelled) *Mulchay*.*

* *Mulchay*: From a similarity in the pronunciation of the names, some were of opinion that *Maolcaich*, who is mentioned in the Stowe Missal, might have been the ancestor of this family. The original MS. of that Missal was written in an ancient Lombardic character which may well be deemed older than the sixth century. (The Missal is supposed to be that of St. Ruadhan, the founder of the Monastery of Lorha, in North Tipperary, who died A.D. 584.) The learned Dr. O’Connor says that portions of the MS. are written in a second and much later hand; and, at page 71, at the end of the Canon of the Mass, the name of the second scribe is given: “*Maolcaich scripsit*.” The Rev. Dr. Todd says that the latter writing, by *Maolcaich*, must be referred to the eighth century; which furnishes a strong additional evidence of the high antiquity of the original.—See the “Ecclesiastical Record”, for September, 1870.

114. John O'Moore : son of Connall. By some this John was surnamed *Maol-locha* ("loch", gen. "locha": Irish, *a lake, the sea,*; Lat. "lac-us"; Wels. "lhych"), meaning "The Hardy Champion", and a quo *O'Maollocha*; and by others he was surnamed *Maolcatha* ("cathl"; gen. "catha": Irish, *battle*; Lat. "cat-erva"; Wels. "kad"; Heb. "chath", *terror*; Chald. "cath", *a battalion*), meaning "The Champion of the Battle," and a quo *O'Maolcatha*.

115. Cathal: his son.

116. Connall : his son.

117. Roger : his son.

118. Thomas, of Whitechurch, county Waterford : his son ; living in 1657 ; had a brother, the Rev. Nicholas Mulcahy.*

119. John, of Whitechurch: his son.

120. Thomas, of Whitechurch : his son.

121. John, of Ballymakee: his son.

122. Edmund mun : his son ; who in 1780 married Barbara, daughter of Southwell Moore, of Ashgrove, and of his wife Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Glyn. This Edmund had two brothers—1. John†, 2. Thomas.

123. Edmund Moore Mulcahy, of Ballymakee, a J.P. for the counties of Waterford and Tipperary : his son; married Mary Cecilia Russell. This Edmund had two brothers and one sister : the brothers were—1. John Moore Mulcahy, J.P., who married Maria Bradshaw ;

* *Rev. Nicholas Mulcahy* : This clergyman was parish priest of Ardfinnan in the county Tipperary, at the time of the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland ; and, during the siege of Clonmel, was seized upon by a reconnoitering party of Cromwell's cavalry. Of him, Dr. Moran (in his *Historical Sketch of the Persecutions suffered by the Catholics of Ireland under the Rule of Cromwell and the Puritans*. Dublin : James Duffy. 1862.) says : "Immediately on his arrest, he was bound in irons, conducted to the camp of the besiegers and offered his pardon, should he only consent to use his influence with the inhabitants of Clonmel, and induce them to deliver up the town. These terms he rejected with scorn. He was consequently led out in sight of the besieged walls, and there beheaded whilst he knelt in prayer for his faithful people and asked forgiveness for his enemies."

+ *John* : This John lived at Ballymakee, Co. Waterford, and married Miss Quin, Loloher Castle ; no issue. His brother Thomas lived at Glasha, and married Miss Roberts : their issue were three sons—1. Frank, 2. William, 3. John ; and one daughter, Anne—all deceased, and now represented by John Roberts Mulcahy, J.P. for the county Tipperary.

2. Southwell Moore Mulcahy, who married Barbara Moore; and the sister's name was Elizabeth, who married Edmund Power, J.P., Clashman. The issue of this Edmund M. Mulcahy are, as follows :

124. Major Edmund
Moore Mulcahy, J.P. for

Waterford and Tipperary (married to Susan Purcell O'Gorman); Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Moore Mulcahy (married to Frances Mary Dwyer), and Cecilia Moore Mulcahy : all living in 1878.

17.—THE “MULCAHY” (OF ARDPADDEN) FAMILY.

It is believed that Thomas mantach, who is marked No. 119 on this genealogy, was a brother of John, of Whitechurch, county Waterford, who is No. 119 on the foregoing (“Mulcahy”) pedigree. Commencing with that Thomas, the following is the genealogy of *Mulcahy*, of Ardpaddeen, county Waterford :

119. Thomas mantach*, who fought at the Battle of the Boyne, A.D. 1690, on the side of King James the Second : son of Thomas.

120. Edmund : his son ; had a brother named John, who was the ancestor of the Mulcahys, of Killkeany, county Waterford.

121. Thomas ban [bawn] : his son ; or “Thomas the Fair.”

122. Edmund ban : his son. The issue of this Edmund were twenty children—1. Edmund, who was born in 1773, and died 1836; 2. Mrs. M. Mulcahy, born in 1784, and living 1877 ; 3. Mrs. Butler, born in 1801, died 1872 ; 4. Thomas, born 1803, and living 1877 ; 5. Mrs. Catherine Norris, born 1805, living 1877 ; 6. David, born 1807, now dead ; 7.

* *Mantach* : This Thomas Mulcahy owned the following townlands in the parish of Kilbrien, county Waterford : namely-- Scart, Barracree, and Killbrien; and he afterwards got the townland of Killkeany, for his son John.

Michael, born 1809, died 1853 ; 8. Mrs. Bridget Shanahan, born 1812, died 1868 ; 9. Patrick, born 1814, died 1841 ; 10. John, born 1816, died 1868 (whose eldest son Edmund lives in Ardpaddeen, in 1877) ; 11. James, born 1818, died 1828 ; 12. Edmond, born 1821, died 1866 ; 13. Joseph, born 1823, living in 1877 ; 14. Richard, born 1825, died 1846 ; 15. David

(2), who died young ; 16. Rev. David Power Mulcahy, C.C., St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin, born in 1830, and living in 1877.

There were four more children who died in their infancy.

123. John : son of Edmund ban

124. Edmund Mulcahy, of Arpaddeen : his son ; living in 1877.

18.—THE “MULCAHY” (OF KILLKEANY) FAMILY.

JOHN, brother of Edmund who is No. 120 on the foregoing (“Mulcahy” of Ardpaddeen) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Mulcahy*, of Killkeany, county Waterford.

120. John, of Killkeany, county Waterford : son of Thomas mantach.

121. James : his son. This James had three brothers and five sisters : the brothers were—1. Patrick, 2. David, 3. John—the three of whom left no issue. The five sisters were—1. Catherine, who was married to Thomas Halloran, of Scart ; 2. Margaret, married to Denis Hacket, of Clashgannee ; 3. Johanna, married to Patrick Sheehan, of Orchardstown, county Tipperary, near Clonmel ; 4. Mary, married to Bartholemew Mulcahy,

Marlfield ; and 5. Ellen, married to James Butler, of Killnamack.

122. John Mulcahy, of Killkeany : son of said James ; living in 1877. The surviving issue of this John are the following children—1. Rev. David Bernard Mulcahy, C.C., Lisburn ; 2. Nanno ; 3. Johanna ; 4. James ; 5. Edmond ; 6. Rev. Patrick, of Bradford ; 7. Bridget ; 8. Michael—all living in 1877.

123. James Mulcahy : the second son of the said John ; living in 1877.

19.—THE STEM OF THE “MULVY” FAMILY.

DUORCAN, brother of Iomhar, who is No. 107 on the “Reynolds” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Mulmhaigh* [mulvee] ; anglicised *Mulvy*.

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| 107. Duorcan : son of Maolruanaidh. | son ; first assumed this sir-name. |
| 108. Dubhdara : his son. | 116. Anthony buidhe mor : his son. |
| 109. Muredach : his son. | 117. Donall : his son; had six brothers. |
| 110. Mulmhiach (“mul”: Irish, <i>a conical heap</i> , and “miach”, <i>a bag or measure</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O'Mulmhaigh</i> . | 118. Anthony buidhe (2) : his son. |
| 111. Gillchriosd : his son. | 119. Anthony (3) oge : his son. |
| 112. Melachlin : his son. | 120. Tirlach : his son. |
| 113. Mulmhiach (2) : his son. | 121. Maolmuire Tirlagh oge O'Mulvy : his son. |
| 114. Fergall : his son. | |
| 115. Teige O'Mulvy : his | |
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20.—THE STEM OF THE “O'CONNOR” (CORCOMROE) FAMILY.

CORC, the third son of Fergus Mor who (see the first series) is No. 64 on the “O'Farrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Connor*, of Corcamruadh [corcomroe], in the county Clare. The territories in Munster possessed by the descendants of this Corc* were, after him, called “*Corcamruadh Corc-Oiche*,” and “*Corc Galen*”; whereof they were styled princes or kings until their submission to the Crown of England.

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| 64. Fergus mor (commonly called “Fergus Mac-Roy”): son of Ros (or Ros-sius). | 66. Deadhachd : his son. |
| 65. Corc : his son. | 67. Ollamh (latinized “ollavus”) : his son. |
| | 68. Meadh ruadh (“meadh” : Irish, <i>a scale for</i> |

* *Corc* : From this Corc were also descended O'Loghlin, of Borin (“now “Burren”, in the county Clare); *Muintir Argha*; O'Flaherty, of Thomond; *O'Dubhdhiorma* (or “Dermody”), lawyers and judges to O'Connor and O'Loghlin.

weighing) : his son ; a quo *Dal Meidhe* or “The tribe of Meadh.”

69. Aibhilt : his son.

70. Anbheith : his son.

71. Aodh (or Hugh) agna: his son ; had a brother named Conor, who went into Scotland and there settled. This Hugh was the ancestor of the Scotch families of *Forbes* and *Urguhart*.

72. Achorb : son of Hugh agna.

73. Neachtan : his son.

74. Mearchu : his son.

75. Oscar : his son.

76. Earc : his son.

77. Enarc : his son.

78. Earc (2) : his son.

79. Meisinsalach: his son.

80. Meisin-dunn: his son.

81. Oscar (2) : his son.

82. Cubroc : his son ; whose brother Fraoch was the ancestor of *Curtin*.

83. Broc : his son.

84. Tal : his son ; a quo *Carn** *MacTail*.

85. Amergin (“aimh” : Irish, a negative prefix ; “eirigh”, *to rise*) : his son ; a quo *O’Aimheirighin*, anglicised *Bergin*. (See “Bergin,” p. 126.)

86. Senach : his son.

87. Fulen : his son.

88. Dubh : his son.

89. Beocall : his son.

90. Ceallach : his son.

91. Maoldubh : his son.

92. Dubh-da-chrioch: his son.

93. Miodhlaoch : his son.

94. Rachd-gaire (literally a “fit of laughter”) : his son.

95. Dubhruadh : his son.

96. Flathartach (“flaith” Irish, *a lord* ; “beartach”, gen. “beartaighe”, *tricky, cunning*) : his son ; a quo, some say, *O’Flaithbeartaighe* (of Thomond), anglicised *O’Flaherty*.

97. Samhradhan: his son.

98. Argha : his son ; a quo *Muintir Argha*.

99. Melachlin : his son.

100. Conchobhair (or “the helping warrior”) : his son ; a quo *O’Concobhartha*, which has been anglicised “O’Connor” (of Corcomroe). This Conchobhair (or Connor) had a younger brother named Lochlann, who was the ancestor of *O’Loughlin*, of Burren, in the county Clare.

101. Flann: son of Conchobhair.

102. Conor mear : his son.

103. Lochlann O’Connor :

* *Carn*: This Irish word signifies “a pile of stones raised over the tomb of deceased heroes”: compare with the Arabic word *kern*, “a little hill.”

his son; the first of the family who assumed this sir-name; had a brother named Cathal, who was the ancestor of *Cahill*, of the county Clare.

104. Cathal (or Charles) mor: his son.

105. Cathal carraugh: his son.

106. Cathal oge: his son.

107. Donall mantagh: his son.

108. Felim an einigh: his son.

109. Conor shoipleith: his son.

110. Brian: his son.

111. Brian oge: his son.

112. Murtagh muimhneach: his son.

113. Teige: his son.

114. Rory glas: his son.

115. Brian caoch: his son.

116. Murtagh (2): his son.

117. Rory (2): his son.

118. Hugh O'Connor, of Corcomroe: his son.

21.—THE STEM OF THE “O’CONNOR” (KERRY) FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

22.—THE STEM OF THE “O’FARRELL” FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

23.—THE STEM OF THE “O’LOGHLIN” (OF BURREN) FAMILY.

LOCHLANN, the younger brother of Conor who is No. 100 on the foregoing “O’Connor” (Corcomroe) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Lochloin*; anglicised *O’Loghlin*.

100. Lochlann* (“loch”): Irish, *a sea or lake*; Latin “lac-us”; and Irish “lon”, *powerful*): son of Melachlin; a quo *O’Lochloin*, of Burren†.

101. Melachlin: his son.

102. Amhailgadh [Awly]: his son.

103. Melachlin O’Loghlin: his son; the first of the

* *Lochlann*: The Irish *lochlón* is the root of *lochlonnach*, which is the Irish for “a Dane”: no doubt, because the Danes were *powerful at sea*.

† *Burren*: The root of this word is the Irish *boircann*, which here means “a rocky district”; same as that at Ballyvaughan, county Clare, where stands the ancient castle of *O’Loghlin* of Burren.

family who assumed this surname.

104. Amhailgadh : his son.

105. Congalach : his son.

106. Donoch : his son.

107. Annadh cam ("cam": Irish, *crooked*; Pers. "kam"; Chald. "kam-ar"; Gr. "kam-pto", *to bend*: Lat. "cam-urus") : his son.

This Annadh ("annadh": Irish *delay*) was the ancestor of *O'h-Annaidh*, anglicised *Hanna* and *Hanny*.

108. Melachlin cam O'-Loghlin : his son ; had three brothers—1. Brian, 2. Iriall, and 3. Donoch ; the generations descended from this Melachlin, and his brothers Brian and Iriall, I am unable to trace, but those from his brother Donoch are as follows :

109. Annadh : son of said Donoch O'Loghlin.

110. Rory : his son.

111. Melachlin : his son.

112. Anthony : his son ; died A.D. 1617. This Anthony had two sons—1. Uaithne (Owny or Anthony), who died before his father ; and 2. Ros.

113. Ros : son of Anthony.

114. Melachlin (or Malachi) : his son ; died, 1633.

115. Anthony (2): his son.

116. Torlogh : his son.

117. Donogh : his son.

118. Torlogh O'Loghlin, of Burren : his son ; was living A.D. 1724.

Sir Colman O'Loghlin, Bart., Member of Parliament for the county Clare, who died unmarried in 1877, was the eldest son of Sir Michael O'Loghlin (the first baronet in this family), who was son of Colman, son of Hugh, son of Malachi O'Loghlin ; but I do not know the relationship which this Malach O'Loghlin bore to Torlogh O'Loghlin, No. 118 above-mentioned (living in 1724), or to any of the names on this pedigree preceding the said Torlogh. On the death of the above-mentioned Sir Colman O'Loghlin, the second baronet, his brother Sir Bryan, of Australia, succeeded to the Baronetcy ; and was elected in 1877 an M.P. for the county Clare.—*The Author.*

24.—THE STEM OF THE "QUINN" (OF LONGFORD) FAMILY.
GIOLLAGAN, a brother of Eimhin who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the "O'Farrell" pedigree, was the ancestor

of *MacCuinn* and *O'Cuinn* (lords of *Muintir Gillagain*—a territory in the county Longford); anglicised *Quinn*, *MacQuin*, and *MacQueen*.

101. Giollagan ("giolla" : Irish, *a minister or page*): son of Croman ; a quo *O'Giollagain*, anglicised *Gilligan* and *O'Galligan*.

102. Sgannan : his son.

103. Gormguil : his son.

104. Conn ("conn": Irish, *wisdom*) : his son ; a quo *MacCuinn* and *O'Cuinn*.

105. Searragh : son of Conn.

106. Aodh (or Hugh) O'-Quinn : his son ; first of the family who assumed this surname.

107. Donogh : his son.

108. Teige : his son.

109. Sitric : his son.

110. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son.

111. Gormguil (2) : his son.

112. Dermod : his son.

113. Giolla - na - naomh : his son.

114. Gormguil (3) : his son.

115. Cuehonaght : his son.

116. Cathal : his son.

117. Cairbre : his son.

118. Felim O'Quinn : his son.

25.—THE STEM OF THE "REYNOLDS" FAMILY.

EIMHIN, who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the "O'Farrell" pedigree, had three brothers—1. Biobhsach, who was the ancestor of *MacRadhnáill* (anglicised *MacRannall*, *MacRandall*, *Magranell*, *Reynell*, *Reynolds*); 2. Gearabhan ; and 3. Giollagan, who was the ancestor of *Quinn* (of Longford), as in the preceding pedigree. This Biobhsach's proportion of his father's inheritance was situate in Conmaicne Rheine, which his posterity enjoyed; and the chiefs of whom (who were called *MacRannall*) were styled "lords."

101. Biobhsach : son of Croman. | was called *Muintir Eolus* ("eolus" : Irish, *knowledge*),

102. Eolus : his son ; after whom his part of the territory of Conmaicne Rheine | anglicised *Wallis* : which territory is now divided into the three upper baronies of

the county Leitrim, viz.: Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrigallen.

103. Maolmuire : his son ; lord of Conmaicne Rheine ; had two brothers—1. Brocan, who was ancestor of *Shanly*, etc. ; 2. Anbeith, from whom *MacGarry* is descended.

104. Maoldun: son of Maolmuire.

105. Flann (or Florence): his son.

106. Maolruanaidh : his son.

107. Iomhar : his son ; who was called the "black lord", and had a brother named Duorcan, who was the ancestor of *Mulry*.

108. Muredach : son of Iomhar ; had ten brothers.

109. Radhnall (or Randal): his son ; a quo *MacRadhuail* ("radh" : Irish, *a saying* ; "anall", *over to one side from another*), first anglicised *MacRannall*.

110. Iomhar (2) : his son.

111. Fergall : his son.

112. Muredach (2): his son ; had a brother named Radhnall-logg-na-econ.

113. Cathal mor : his son; was the first of this sept who assumed the surname and title of "MacRannall."

114. Radhnall, the second "MacRannall" : his son ; had three brothers.

115. Iomhar : his son ; had one brother.

116. Teige : his son.

117. Cathal (or Charles) ruadh : his son ; had five brothers.

118. Ior : his son ; a quo *Slioght Ir*; had five brothers.

119. William : his son.

120. Thomas : his son : the first of this family who omitted the prefix *Mac*, and instead of "Rannall", called himself *Reynolds**.

121. Humphrey Reynolds: his son.

122. John Reynolds, of Loch scur : his son ; died, 1632.

123. Humphrey (2) : his son.

124. William (2): his son.

125. James : his son.

126. Henry Reynolds : his son.

* *Reynolds* : This Thomas Reynolds, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in Queen Elizabeth's reign, changed his name from that of *MacRannall*: "for which and for his civilizing his family and bringing his country to the obedience of the Crown of England, and introducing the English customs and fashions among them, he was called *MacRannall Galda* (or the English *MacRannall*), and also *Magrannell*."—*Four Masters*.

26.—THE STEM OF THE “RUDDY” FAMILY.

FICHEALLACH, brother of Neidhe who (see the first series) is No. 96 on the “O’Farrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Rodoighe*; anglicised *Reddy*, *Roddy*, and *Ruddy*.

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| 96. Ficheallach : son of Onchu. | 111. Donall : his son. |
| 97. Naradh : his son. | 112. Gillbair (“bar” :* Irish, <i>excellence</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Giollabair</i> , anglicised <i>Barr and Barre</i> . |
| 98. Rodoch (“rod” : Irish, <i>a road</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Rodoighe</i> ; had two brothers—1. Dunchean, who was the ancestor of <i>Duncan</i> , and 2. Tormach, who was the ancestor of <i>Tormey</i> . | 113. Giollamuire (or “the devoted of Mary”) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Gillmuire</i> , anglicised <i>Gilmore</i> . |
| 99. Maolin fionn : his son. | 114. Eigneach : his son. |
| 100. Alastrum (or Alexander) : his son. | 115. Giollaiosa : his son. |
| 101. Ardgall : his son. | 116. Eilia : his son. |
| 102. Gillmanchan : his son. | 117. Luachcas : his son. |
| 103. Gormghall : his son. | 118. John : his son. |
| 104. Gillchriosd : his son. | 119. Robert : his son. |
| 105. Maoliosa : his son. | 120. Matthew : his son. |
| 106. Feichin : his son. | 121. Teige : his son. |
| 107. Mulmichil : his son. | 122. William : his son. |
| 108. Giolliosa : his son. | 123. Bryan buidhe : his son. |
| 109. Mulmuire : his son. | 124. Teige (2) : his son. |
| 110. Mulmichil (2) : his son. | 125. Teige oge O’Roddy : his son ; who was a learned antiquarian. |

27.—THE STEM OF THE “SHANLY” FAMILY.

BROCAN, brother of Maolmuire who is No. 103 on the “Reynolds” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Seanaioich*; anglicised *MacShanly* and *Shanly*.

* *Bar* : Compare the Irish word “bar” with the Heb. “bar”, *a son* ; “bar”, *corn* ; “barh”, *above* ; and “baar”, *was famous* ; with the Syriac, Old Pers., and Chald. “bar”, *high* ; the Arab. “barr”, *wheat* ; and the Pers. “ber”, *fruit*.

103. Brocan: son of Eolus.
 104. Seanlaoch ("sean": Irish, *old*; Lat., "sen-ex"; "laoch": Irish, *a hero*): his son; a quo *O'Seanlaoich*. This Seanlaoch had a brother named Conor, who was the ancestor of *MacCulroy* (modernized *MacElroy* and *MacIlroy*); and another brother named Giollchriosd (meaning "the devoted of Christ"), a quo *Gillchrist* and *MacGillchrist*.
 105. Gillbrighid: son of Seanlaoch.
 106. Donoch: his son,
 107. Dunsithe: his son.

108. Gillbaire ("baire": Irish, *a hurling match*): his son.
 109. Gillpadraic buidhe: his son.
 110. Teige: his son.
 111. Gilliosa: his son.
 112. Hugh oge: his son.
 113. Maothan: his son.
 114. Dermod dubh: his son.
 115. Seonis: his son.
 116. Cormac: his son.
 117. Jeoffrey: his son.
 118. Edmond: his son.
 119. Edmond oge Mac-Shanly: his son.
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28.—THE STEM OF THE "WARD" FAMILY.

EOCHA, brother of Iomchadh who is No. 85 on the "Manning" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Mac-an-Bhaird*; anglicised *Ward* and *MacWard*.

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| <p>85. Eocha: son of Sodhan.
 86. Nar: his son.
 87. Fionnchadh: his son.
 88. Reachtach: his son.
 89. Nuada dearg: his son.
 90. Ughaine: his son.
 91. Maighlen: his son; had a brother named Fionnagan.</p> | <p>92. Gillde ("Giolla": Irish, <i>a servant</i>; "Dia", gen. "De", <i>God</i>; Heb. "Yah"; Lat. "De-us"; Gr. "The-os", Accusat. "Dia"): his son, a quo <i>O'Giollade</i>, anglicised <i>Gildea</i>.
 93. Eachtighearna: his son.
 94. Dermod: his son.</p> |
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| 95. Ughra : his son.
96. Murios : his son.
97. Gillde (2) : his son.
98. Melachlin : his son.
99. Ughra (2) : his son.
100. Murios (2) : his son.
101. Gillde (3) : his son.
102. Melachlin (2) : his
son.
103. Ughra (3) : his son.
104. Gilleoimdhé: his son. | 105. Dermod (2) : his son.
106. Macerraith : his son.
107. Conor : his son.
108. Shane (or John) : his
son.
109. Owen Mac-an-Bháird
(“ bhard ” : Irish, <i>a bard</i> ;
Heb. “ baar ”, <i>was famous</i>),
of Monycassan : his son ; a
quo <i>MacWard</i> , modernized
<i>Ward</i> . |
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PART IV.

HOUSE OF HEREMON.

HEREMON (see the first series) was the seventh son of Milesius of Spain, but the third who left any issue ; from him the following families, with others given in the first series, are descended :

1.—THE STEM OF THE “AGNEW” FAMILY.

EOIN (or John) MacDonnell, brother of Æneas oge, lord of the Isles, who (see the first series) is No. 103 on the “MacDonnell” (of Antrim) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGniomhaighe* ; anglicised *MacGrieve*, *O'Grieve*, *Agnue*, and *Agnew*.

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| 106. Eoin MacDonnell,
surnamed <i>Gniomhach</i> (“gnio-
mh” : Irish, <i>an act</i> ; Lat.
“gnav-us”, <i>active</i>) : son of
Æneas Mor ; a quo <i>MacGniom-
haighe</i> . | 110. Mulbiadh : his son.
111. Mulbiadh oge : his
son. |
| 107. Maolmuire : his son. | 112. Cormac : his son. |
| 108. John MacGrieve, of
Dunfian : his son ; first assu-
med this surname. | 113. John ; his son.
114. Ferdorach* : his son;
a quo <i>O'Ferdoraidh</i> . |
| 109. Patrick : his son. | 115. Brian : his son.
116. Fearfhaith Mac-
Grieve : his son. |

* *Ferdorach* : As a personal name *Ferdorach* (“ferdorchá” : Irish, the dark featured man) has been modernized *Frederic*, *Frederick*, and *Ferdinando*; as a surname it was *O'Ferdoraidh*, anglicised *Ferdinand*. In the “O'Neill” (of Ulster) family (see the first series), *Ferdorach*, who is No. 121 on that pedigree, was the ancestor of another *O'Ferdoraidh* family, of Tirowen.

2.—THE STEM OF THE “ ALLEN ” FAMILY.

COLLA meann, a brother of Colla da-chrioch who is No. 85 on the “ O’Hart ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacAlain*, anglicised *Allen*; of *Clann Caroill* (or “ O’Carroll ”), of Orgilall or Oriel; of *Clann Benan*; *Clann Criomhain*; *Clann Imanaigh*, etc.

85. Colla meann : a son of Eochaiddh Dubhlen.

86. Breasal : his son; had a brother named Deadhach dorn.

87. Duach : son of Breasal.

88. Fergus : his son.

89. Masin : his son.

90. Ail : his son ; had a brother named Daol.

91. Alain : his son.

92. Maoldun : his son.

93. Breasal (2) : his son.

94. Ail (2) : his son.

95. Alain (2) : his son ; a quo *MacAlain* (“ alain ” : Irish, *fair*).

96. Aibhsidh : his son ; a quo *Siol Aibhsidh*.

97. Olioll : his son.

98. Artrigh : his son ; a quo *Clann Artrigh*..

99. Suibhneach : his son ; had a brother named Cathial, a quo *Clann Cathail* (or *Cahill*), of Ulster.

100. Aonan* (“ aon ” : Irish, *the one*) : son of Subhneach ; a quo *O'h-Aonain*, anglicised *Heenan*. This Aonan had a brother named Lagnan, a quo *O'Lagnain*, anglicised *Lannen*.

101. Solomon : son of Aonan.

102. Ostan : his son.

103. Amhailgadh: his son.

104. Gilliciaran : his son.

105. Maolruanaidh Mac-Allen (or *MacAlin*) : his son.

3.—THE STEM OF THE “ BARNEWALL ” FAMILY.

BERNARD O’BEIRNE, brother of Gillcoman who is No. 112 on the “ O’Beirne ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Barnewall*, *Barnewell*, *Barnes*, and *Bernes*.

* *Aonan* : This name signifies “ the darling of the family.”

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| 112. Bernard : son of Iomhar.
113. Edward : his son.
114. Edward dubh : his son.
115. Edward (3) : his son.
116. Thomas : his son.
117. Richard : his son.
118. James : his son.
119. Walter : his son.
120. Edward (4) : his son.
121. George : his son. | 122. Patrick : his son.
123. Edward (5) : his son.
124. Sir Christopher : his son.
125. Sir Patrick : his son.
126. Sir Nicholas : his son.
127. Lord Viscount Kingsland : his son ; the first peer in this family.
128. Lord Viscount Kingsland : his son ; living, A.D. 1708. |
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4.—THE “BEATTY”* FAMILY.

ACCORDING to Tipper’s “Collection of Pedigrees”, written in the Irish language, A.D. 1713, Goffrey, one of the princes from Scotland who, siding with the Irish monarch Brian Boru, fought the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, was the ancestor of *Betagh*; modernized *Beattie*, *Beatty*, and *Beytagh*.

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|--|---|
| 1. Goffrey (or Jeffrey).
2. Comhgall : his son.
3. Maolcolum : his son ; had a brother named Constantine, who was the ancestor of <i>Tobin</i> .
4. Alpin : son of Maolcolum.
5. Sealbhaidh : his son.
6. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son.
7. Seanlan : his son.
8. Dolbh, of the Orkney Isles : his son.
9. Dolbh, of Loch Broin : his son.
10. Loarn : his son. | 11. Constantine : his son.
12. John mor : his son.
13. William : his son.
14. Richard : his son.
15. Garrett : his son ; the first of this family who returned to live in Ireland.
16. John Betagh : his son ; first assumed this surname.
17. Henry : his son.
18. William an fhiona (or “William of the Wine”) : his son.
19. Edward : his son.
20. John : his son.
21. Garrett Beatty : his son. |
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**Beatty*: This pedigree is here incidentally given among the families descended from Heremon; but, while *Beatty* is of Irish origin, the lineage of the family is not yet ascertained. The name is derived from the Irish *biadhtach* [bee-a-ta], “a public victualler.”—For information in relation to the ancient *biatachs* in Ireland, see No. 23 (“Monasteries”) in the Appendix.

5.—THE “BOLAND” (OF ULMSTER) FAMILY.

DUNGAL, brother of Fergal who is No. 101 on the “Donnelly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Beoilain* (“beul”: Irish, *a mouth*; Gr. “bel-os”, *a threshold*); anglicised *Beolan*, *Boland*, *Boylan*, and *Boyland*.

6.—THE STEM OF THE “BOYLE” FAMILY.

MAOLDUN, a brother of Muriartus who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the “O’Donel” (Tyrconnell) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Baoghail*; anglicised *Boghill*, *Boyle*, *O’Boyle*, and *Hill*.

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| 99. Maoldun : son of Ceannfaola. | 115. Tirlogh mor: his son. |
| 100. Arnel : his son. | 116. Tirlogh oge : his son. |
| 101. Ceannfaola : his son. | 117. Neal (2) : his son. |
| 102. Murtagh : his son. | 118. Tirlogh (3) : his son. |
| 103. Bradachan : his son. | 119. Teige : his son. |
| 104. Baoghal (“baoghal”: Irish, <i>peril</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Baoghail</i> . | 120. Teige oge : his son. |
| 105. Garbhan O’Boyle : his son ; the first who assumed this surname. | 121. Tirlogh roe : his son; the last chief of his name. |
| 106. Aneisleis : his son. | 122. Neal Boyle : his son; was the first of the direct line of this family that omitted the prefix <i>O</i> . |
| 107. Gilbrighid : his son. | 123. John Boyle of Larghey, Portgleneone, county Antrim : his son. This John was exiled to America in 1801, in consequence of his having taken part in the “Irish Rebellion” of 1798 ; he died in 1849. |
| 108. Ceallach : his son. | |
| 109. Conor : his son. | |
| 110. Menmon : his son. | |
| 111. Aneisleis (2): his son. | |
| 112. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. | |
| 113. Menmon (2): his son. | 124. Junius J. Boyle*: his son ; Commodore, United |
| 114. Neal ruadh : his son. | |

* *Junius J. Boyle* : Commodore Boyle died at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., in the 63rd year of his age. He was born in Maryland ; entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman, in 1823 ; and deeply loved Ireland—the country of his fathers. A sailor by profession, Commodore Boyle, wishing to rest when dead under the broad ocean that had been his home while living, requested to be buried at sea ; but from some cause or other it was not thought advisable to comply with his request : he was buried in the cemetery attached to the hospital grounds.

States Navy, America ; died in 1870. This Junius had four brothers—1. John-Franklin, 2. Eugene, 3. Cornelius*, 4. Nicholas-Bourke Boyle ; and two sisters named—1. Lavinia, 2. Catherine-Anne.

125. Juan Boyle, of Washington, D.C., United States, America: son of said Junius, living in 1877. This Juan

had five sisters—1. Oceana-Cecilia, married to T. Stewart Sedgwick, Civil Engineer ; 2. Emily-Beale, married to the Hon. Z. Potut, of Maryland ; 3. Esmeralda; 4. Anna ; and 5. Rebecca—Clyde.

126. Juan-Ashton Boyle : his son ; born in 1876 ; living in 1877.

7.—THE STEM OF THE “BRADY” FAMILY.

NEAL CAOCH O'REILLY, brother of Donald who is No. 114 on the “O'Reilly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacBruide* and *O'Bruide*; anglicised respectively *MacBrude*, and *Brady*.

114. Neal caoche : son of Charles.

115. Maithan : his son.

116. Gilbruidhe (“bruid” : Irish, *a stupid person*) : his son ; a quo *MacBruide* and *O'Bruidhe*. This Gillbruidhe had a brother named Cathal caoche (“ caoche” : Irish, *dim-sighted*), who was the ancestor of *ClannCaoiche* ; angli-

cised *Kee*, *Key*, *Kay*, *Kayes*, and, some say, *Cox*.

117. Tiernan O'Brady : son of Gilbruidhe ; was the first of this family who assumed this surname.

118. Giollaiosa : his son.

119. Donoch : his son.

120. Donald : his son.

121. Neal O'Brady : his son.

8.—THE STEM OF THE “BREEN” FAMILY.

CRIMTHANN, brother of Aodh (or Hugh) who is No. 91 on the “Fox” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Braoin*; anglicised *Breen*.

* Cornelius : This Cornelius Boyle, a physician in Washington ; living in 1877.

91. Crimthann : son of Breannan.

92. Donall : his son ; had a brother named Maolfogartach, who was ancestor of *Magawley* ; and a brother named Anmire, who was the ancestor of *Macnamee*, *Corgawney*, *Slaman*, etc.

93. Flanchaidh : son of Donall.

94. Rorc : his son.

95. Braon ("braon" : Irish, *a drop*) : his son ; a quo *O'Braoin*, lords of "Brawney", near Athlone.

96. Eachtighearna : his son.

97. Florence : his son.

98. Sitric : his son.

99. Eachtighearna O'Braoin (or O'Brien) : his son.

9.—THE STEM OF THE "BRESLIN" FAMILY.

CONALL greanta, brother of Fogartach who is No. 95 on the "Fogarty" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Brislaine*; anglicised *Breslin* and *Brislane*.

95. Conall greanta ("greanta" : Irish, *neat, handy*) : son of Neal ; a quo *Grant*.

96. Neal : his son.

97. Fergus : his son.

98. Cearnach : his son ; whose brother Muredach was the ancestor of *Spillane*; and other brother Olioll, the an-

cestor of *O'Braonan*, anglicised *Brenham*.

99. Muldroman : son of Cearnach.

100. Brislann ("bris" : Irish, *to break*; Heb. "peras", *to break*; "lann" : Irish, *the blade of a sword*) : his son ; a quo *O'Brislaine*.

10.—THE STEM OF THE "BURNS" FAMILY.

CUMASCACH, another brother of Fogartach who is No. 95 on the "Fogarty" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Braoin*; in this case anglicised *Burn*, *Bourns*, and *Burns*.

95. Cumascach : son of Neal ; had a brother named Conall greanta, a quo *Grant*.

96. Fogartach : son of Cumascach.

97. Cairbre : his son ; whose younger brother Fogartach was the ancestor of *MacGillcunny*.

98. Flahertach : son of Cairbre.

99. Cormac : his son.
100. Maalmordha, ("mor-dha" : Irish, *proud*) : his son ; a quo *O'Maalmordha*, anglicised *Mordie*.

101. Braon ("braon" : Irish, *a drop*) : his son ; a quo *O'Braoin*.

11.—THE STEM OF THE "CAIRNS" FAMILY.

FINACHTACH (*fionn-sneachta* : Irish, "fair as snow"), who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, had three sons—1. Art, 2. Conmaol, and 3. Fogharthach : this Fogharthach was the ancestor of *O'Cairn** ("carn" : Irish, *a heap* ; Arab. "kern", *a little hill*), anglicised *Cairn*, *MacCairn*, *Cairns*, *Kearin*, *Kearins*, *Kearns*, *Kerans*, *Kerin*, *Kieran*, etc.

From the said Fogharthach are also descended the Ulster families of Carolan, Donnellan, and Flanagan.

1. Dermod O'Kerin was the first of the family who settled in Thomond.

2. Donald : his eldest son.

3. Donoch : his son.

4. Murtogh : his son.

5. Teige : his son.

6. Hubert : his son.

7. Teige (2) : his son ; died in 1634 ; was buried at *Ennish* (now "Ennis"), in the county Clare.

8. Hubert O'Kerin : his son ; had five brothers—1. Flann, 2. Tirlogh, 3. John, 4. Murtogh, and 5. Loghlin ; living in 1657.

* *O'Cairn* : This surname has been incorrectly written *O'Ciarain* ("ciar" : Irish, *a dark-grey colour* ; "an", *one who*.)

12.—THE STEM OF THE “CAINE” FAMILY.

THOMAS, brother of Richard who is No. 124 on the “Kane” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Caine*, and, some say, *Cane*.

13.—THE STEM OF THE “CALLAN” FAMILY,

AONGUS, brother of Suibhneach who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Melaghlin” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cathalain*; anglicised *Callan*.

92. Aongus (or Æneas) : son of Colman mor.	100. Broghad (“broghad”: Irish, <i>opulent</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Broghaidh</i> , anglicised <i>Brody</i> and <i>Brodie</i> .
93. Maolumha : his son.	101. Cathalan (“cathal”: Irish, <i>valour</i>), meaning “little Charles”: a quo <i>O’Cathalain</i> , in this family anglicised <i>Callan</i> .*
94. Fablden : his son.	
95. Muiltuile : his son.	
96. Congal : his son.	
97. Fallain : his son.	
98. Fiachra : his son.	
99. Æneas : his son.	

14.—THE STEM OF THE “CANAVAN” (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.

CAHERNACH, brother of Ficheallach who is No. 99 on the “Fihilly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Canamhain*; anglicised *Canaran*.

99. Cahernach : son of Conbhach.	<i>who</i>): his son; a quo <i>O’Flaith-eimhain</i> , anglicised <i>Fleming</i> , and modernized <i>De Fleming</i> .
100. Flaitheimhan (“flaith”: Irish, <i>a chief</i> ; “eimh”, <i>active</i> ; “an”, <i>one</i>	101. Cormac : his son.
	102. Maolmordha: his son.

* *Callan* : See the “Carlton” pedigree, which is also derived from an *O’Cathalain* family.

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| 103. Canamhan* ("can": Irish, <i>to sing</i> ; Heb. "gan-a" <i>a reed or cane</i> ; Arab. "gan-i", <i>to sing</i> ; Lat. "can-o"; Hind. "gan-i", <i>to chant</i> ; and "am-han": Irish, <i>a river</i>): his son; a quo <i>O'Canamhain</i> . | 105. Murtach: his son.
106. Aodh (2): his son.
107. Moriach: his son.
108. Teige: his son.
109. John: his son.
110. Fercobhra O'Canavan: his son. |
| 104. Aodh: his son. | |
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15.—THE STEM OF THE “CANNING” FAMILY.

AODH (or Hugh) munderg, son of Flaithertach (latinized “Flaithertius”), the 159th monarch, and brother of Moroch, who is No. 97 on the “Mulroy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Canadhnain*; anglicised *Cananan*, and modernized *Canning* and *Cannon*.

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| 97. Hugh munderg. | “canadh”: Irish, <i>to utter, to sing</i> ; |
| 98. Donald: his son. | “an”: “one who”; |
| 99. Canadhnain (“can”, son; a quo <i>O'Canadhnain</i> . | his son; |
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16.—THE STEM OF THE “CARBERY” (OF OFFALEY) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE (“corb”: Irish, *a chariot*; “righ”, *a king*), brother of Cumascach who is No. 100 on the “Colgan” pedigree, was the ancestor of this *ClannCairbre*; anglicised *MacCarbery*.

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| 100. Cairbre: son of Florence; a quo <i>ClannCairbre</i> , of Offaley. | 103. Gorman: his son. |
| 101. Æneas: his son. | 104. Cairbre (2): his son. |
| 102. Donall: his son. | 105. Cathal MacCarbery: his son. |

* *Canamhan*: This word is compounded of the Irish *can*, “*to sing*,” and *amhan*, “*a river*” (Lat. *amn-is*; Welsh, *avon*; Corn. *avan*; and Arm. *aun*).

17.—THE “CARBERY” (OF ORGIALL) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE, brother of Coraidhegan who is No. 102 on the “Corrigan” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cairbre* (of Orgiall); anglicised *Carbery*.

18.—THE STEM OF THE “CARBERY” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE, brother of Maoldun who is No. 99 on the “O’Madden” (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *ClannCairbre* (or *Carbery*) of Ulster.

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| 99. Cairbre : son of Dun-gall ; a quo this <i>ClannCairbre</i> . | 103. Eachagan : his son. |
| 100. Cumascach : his son. | 104. Muredach : his son. |
| 101. Eachdach : his son. | 105. Maoliosa : his son. |
| 102. Artrigh : his son. | 106. Patrick O’Carbery : his son ; had a brother named Randal. |

19.—THE STEM OF THE “CARLTON” FAMILY.

GARBHAN, brother of Cormac who is No. 91 on the “O’Flanagan” (of Tuath Ratha) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cathalain*; anglicised *Cahalan*, *Carlton**, and *Charleton*.

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| 91. Garbhan : son of Tuathal maolgarbh. | Irish, <i>valour</i>), meaning “little Charles” : his son ; a quo <i>O’Cathalain</i> .† |
| 92. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. | 102. Dundeadhach : his son. |
| 93. Suibhneach : his son. | 103. Eighnechan : his son. |
| 94. Maoldun : his son. | 104. Mulanach † : his son. |
| 95. Fergus caoeh: his son. | 105. Ciardach : his son. |
| 96. Conall : his son. | 106. Maolfabhal : his son. |
| 97. Cathal : his son. | 107. Maolruanaidh : his son. |
| 98. Connach : his son. | 108. Uaillgarbh O’Cath-alain : his son. |
| 99. Rathamhuil : his son. | |
| 100. Dunach : his son. | |
| 101. Cathalan (“cathal”): | |

* *Carlton*: This name has been modernized *Cartlan*, which, in its turn, has become *Garland* and *Gartland*.

† *O’Cathalain*: See the “*Callan*” pedigree.

‡ *Mulanach*: The root of this name is the Irish *mulan*, “a little hill”, “a heap”; and a quo *O’Mulanaigh*, anglicised *Mullany*.

20.—THE STEM OF THE “CARNEY” FAMILY.

CEARNACH, brother of Coscrach who is No. 98 on the “O’Hanlon” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cearnaighe*; anglicised *Carney*, *Kearney*, *Kerney*, and *Carnagie*.

98. Cearnach (“cearnach”: Irish, *victorious*): son of Suibhneach; a quo *O’Cearnaighe*.

99. Cumascach : his son.

100. Olioll : his son.

101. Lorcan : his son.

102. Olioll (2) : his son.

103. Cumascach (2) : his on.

104. Eocha : his son.

105. Cearnach O’Carney : his son; the first of the family who assumed this surname.

106. Eocha (2) : his son.

107. Ciaran : his son.

108. Cearnach (2) : his son.

109. Cumascach O’Carney: his son.

21.—THE STEM OF THE “CAULFIELD” FAMILY.

FARACH, a brother of Murtogh Mor (latinized “Muriartus Magnus”) MacEarca, the 131st monarch, and who (see the first series) is No. 90 on the stem of the “House of Heremon”, was the ancestor of *MacCathmhaoil*; anglicised MacCawell, MacCaghwell, MacCaul, Caul, Caulfield, Caldwell, Campbell, Camphill, Colvill, Colwell, Colwill, Coghill, Coyle, Cowell, Hawell, and Hemphill.

90. Ferach : son of Muredach.

the hinder part of the head), who was the ancestor of *O’Cuagain**, anglicised *Coggan*, *Cogan*, and *Coggin*.

91. Fiachra : his son.

95. Donachar : son of Edalach.

92. Fiachna : his son.

96. Cugabhna : his son.

93. Suibhneach meann (“meann”: Irish, *famous*) : his son; a quo *O’Meannaigne*, anglicised *Meany*.

97. Conan : his son.

94. Edalach : his son ; had an elder brother named Cuagan (“cuagan”: Irish,

98. Donachar (2) : his son.

99. Cathmhaoill (“cath”:

* *O’Cuagain*: This surname has, by some writers, been considered the same as *MacCayadhain*; but “MacCagadhain” and “O’Cuagain” are two distinct families.

Irish, <i>a battle</i> ; “maoil”, <i>a heap</i>): his son; a quo <i>Mac-Cathmhaoill</i> *.	devoted of St. Columkill”: his son; a quo <i>MacMaolcolum</i> , anglicised <i>Malcolm</i> and <i>Malcolmson</i> .
100. Breasal : his son.	104. Suibhneach : his son.
101. Murtogh : his son.	105. Colla : his son.
102. Fogartach : his son.	106. Randal MacCath-
103. Maolcolum (“colum”:	maoill : his son.
Irish, <i>a dove</i>), meaning “the	

22.—THE STEM OF THE “COLGAN” FAMILY.

CUMASCACH, brother of Æneas who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the “O’Conor” (Faley) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clann Colgain*; anglicised “Clan Colgan”, a quo *Colgan*, *MacColgan*, and *Swords*.

100. Cumascach : son of Florence.	his son; first assumed this surname.
101. Colgan (“colg” : Irish, <i>a sword</i> ; “colgan”, <i>a swordsman</i>): his son; a quo <i>Clann Colgain</i> .	104. Cathal : his son.
102. Cumascach (2) : his son.	105. Fionnghon : his son.
103. Conor MacColgan :	106. Mulcoscrach: his son. 107. Donall : his son. 108. Cucogair MacColgan his son.

23.—THE STEM OF THE “CONCANNON” FAMILY.

DERMOD fionn, brother of Muirgheas (or Murias) who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Conceannain*; anglicised *Concannon*.

* *MacCathmhaoill*: See at No. 99 on the “Kiernan” pedigree, for another *MacCathmhaoill* family, of the *Clann Colla*, and of the *Cineal Feareaduighe*.

101. Dermod fionn, the 30th Christian king of Connaught : son of Tomaltach.

102. Dathi : his son ; had a brother named Conor, who was the ancestor of *Mullen*.

103. Aodh : son of Dathi.

104. Olioll : his son.

105. Murtagh : his son.

106. Teige : his son.

107. Conceannan ("con": Irish, *of a hound*; "cean": *a head*) : his son; a quo *O-Conceannain*.*

108. Aodh (or Hugh) O'Concannon : his son ; first assumed this sirname.

109. Muirgheas : his son.

110. Murtagh (2) : his son.

111. Muirgheas (2) : his son.

112. Hugh (2) : his son.

113. Teige (2) : his son.

114. Murtach (3) : his son.

115. Malachi : his son.

116. Cathal (or Charles) : his son.

117. Hugh (3) : his son.

118. Teige (3) : his son.

119. Ardgall : his son.

120. Murtach (4) : his son; had a brother named Malachi, who had two sons, 1. John, and 2. Muirceartach. This Muirceartach (or Murtagh) was the ancestor of *Slioght Muirceartaigh*; anglicised *Moriarty* and *Murtagh*, of Connaught.

121. Dabhach ("dabhach": Irish, *a press or vat*) : son of Murtagh; a quo *O'Dabhaighe*, anglicised *Davie*.†

122. Maolseaghlainn (or Malachi) : his son ; had two brothers—1. Hugh, and 2. Thomas.

123. William O'Concannon : son of Malachi.

24.—THE STEM OF THE "CONNELLAN" FAMILY.

LAEGHAIRE (latinized "Laegrius"), the 128th monarch, son (some say the eldest) of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the Stem of the "House of Heremon", had three sons—1. Eanna, 2. Damin, and 3. St. Colman. This Eanna was the ancestor of *O'Condeilbhain*; anglicised *Connellan*, *Cunelvan*, *Quinlan*, and *Quinlevan*.

* *O'Conceannain* : By some genealogists this surname is derived from the Irish *Conganán* ("conn": Irish, a man's name; "gan" without; "an", a lie), meaning "Conn, the speaker of truth."

† *Davie* : This name has been modernized *Davies* and *Davis*.

87. Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland.

88. Laeghaire: his son, the 128th monarch.

89. Eanna: his son.

90. Dallan: his son.

91. Libhor* [livor] : his son; a quo *O'Libhoir*, anglicised *Livroy*, and modernized *Lefroy*.

92. Aodh (or Hugh): his son; had a brother named Faolan, who was father of St. Cannir, virgin.

93. Flannagan: son of Hugh.

94. Maolmhit: his son.

95. Maoldun dergenech: his son.

96. Ferach: his son.

97. Aongus: his son.

98. Curidh: his son.

99. Cionaodh: his son.

100. Donald: his son.

101. Mulcron: his son.

102. Condeilbhan ("con": Irish, *of a hound*; "deilbh", *a countenance*; "an", *one who*): his son; a quo *O'Condeilbhain*.

25.—THE STEM OF THE “CONROY” FAMILY.

ANMIRE, brother of Donall who is No. 92 on the “Breen” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacConaire*, *O'Conaire*, or *Mulconaire*; anglicised *MacConroi*† (modernized *King*), *Conroy*, *Conry*, *Irvine*, *Irving*, *Irwin*, *MacNair*, *MacNeir*, and *Mulconry*.

92. Anmire: son of Crim-thann.

93. Ronan: his son.

94. Foranan: his son.

95. Crunmaol: his son.

96. Maoldun: his son.

97. Fergal: his son.

98. Florence: his son.

99. Neachtan: his son; had a brother named Suibh-neach, who was the ancestor of *Macnamee*.

* *Libhor*: This name, analysed, is *Le-ibh-or*, which means “gold for you”; and was first anglicised *Liver*, which became *Livroy* and, more lately, *Lefroy*. In tracing the lineage of the “House of Heber” I met another name like this.

+ *MacConroi*: The “*MacConrois*” (or *Kings*) gave name to their old home of *Baile MacConroi* or “*Ballymaconry*”, now usually rendered “*Kingston*”—near Streamstown, Connemara; and were one of the tribes who possessed Joyces’ Country, in West Galway, before the Joyces settled there.—See the “*Joyce*” pedigree.

100. Dubhdahna : son of Neachtan.
101. Brocan : his son.
102. Flaithgheal: his son ; had a brother named Sealbaoth, who was the ancestor of *Slaman*.
103. Conair ("conair", gen. "conaire": Irish, *a way*) : his son ; a quo *Mac-Conaire*, etc. (as above).
104. Paul mor : his son.
105. Maoillinn : his son.
106. Paul oge : his son.
107. Consalach : his son.
108. Tanaidhe (Tanny or Nathaniel) : his son.
109. Dunlong : his son.
110. Dunnin : his son.
111. Tanaidhe (2) : his son.
112. Paidin (*Paidin* : Irish, a diminutive of "Patrick") : his son ; a quo *Mac-Phaidin*, anglicised *Mac-Fadden*, *Padden*, *Patten*, and *Pattison*. This Paidin [paudeen] had a brother named Giollaiosa.
113. Conang eolach ("eol-
- ach" : Irish, *cunning*) : son of Paidin ; a quo *O'Eoluighe* (of Connaught), anglicised *Gunning* ; had a brother named Maurice.
114. Tanaidhe eolach: son of Conang.
115. Conang buidhe : his son ; had a brother named Maollinn.
116. Neidhe : son of Conang buidhe.
117. Paidin (2) : his son ; had a brother named Donogh.
118. Tanaidhe mor : son of Paidin.
119. Maollinn : his son ; had a brother named John ruadh.
120. Lochlann : his son ; had a brother named Toranach (*toran* : Irish, "a great noise"), a quo *O'Toranaigh*, anglicised *Torney* and *Thunder*.
121. Paidin (2) : son of Lochlann.
122. Muirgheas O'Conaire (or Mulconaire) : his son.

26.—THE STEM OF THE "COONAN" FAMILY.

CUININ, No. 103 on the "Donnelly" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacConein* and *O'Conein*; anglicised *Conan*, *Coonan*, *Quinan*, and *Rabbit*.

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| 103. Cuinin ("cuinin": Irish, <i>a rabbit</i>): son of Dungal; a quo <i>MacConein</i> . | 105. Dermot: son of Fer-gal. |
| 104. Fergal: his son; had a brother named Aongus. | 106. Cubuidhe O'Coonan: his son. |
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27.—THE STEM OF THE "CORRIGAN" FAMILY.

CATHAL, brother of Fergal, who is No. 101 on the "Donnelly" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Coraidhhegain*; anglicised *Corrigan*.

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| 101. Cathal: son of Cum-ascach. | son; a quo <i>O'Coraidhhegain</i> ; had a brother named Cairbre, a quo <i>O'Carbery</i> , of Orgiall. |
| 102. Coraidhegan ("cor-aidhe": Irish, <i>a hero</i>), mean-ing "the little hero": his | |
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28.—THE STEM OF THE "CRAIG" FAMILY.

DAVID, the youngest son of Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland, who (see the first series) is No. 109 on the "Stem of the Royal Family," was ancestor of *Craig*, of Banbridge, in the county Down.

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| 109. Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland; died, A.D. 1094. | 115. Robert Bruce: his son; called "King Robert the First," of Scotland. |
| 110. David, king of Scotland: his youngest son. | 116. Margery: his daughter; married to the <i>Mor Mhaor Leamhna</i> or "Great Steward of Lennox"—namely, Walter, the lord "stew ard" of Scotland, who was ancestor of <i>Stewart</i> and <i>Stuart</i> . |
| 111. Prince Henry: his son. | 117. Robert Stewart: their son. |
| 112. David (2): his son. | 118. John: his son. |
| 113. Isabel: his daughter; married Robert Bruce, called "The Noble," who competed with Baliol for the crown of Scotland. | 119. James: his son. |
| 114. Robert Bruce: their son; earl of Annundale, and of Carrick. | 120. Ninian: his son. |

121. James (2) : his son.
 122. Ninion (2) : his son.
 123. James (3) : his son.
 124. Christian : his son.
 125. Ninion (3) : his son.
 126. William : his son.
 127. Mary : his daughter.
 128. Mary Dickson : her daughter.

129. Matilda Bailie : her daughter.

130. Stewart Craig : her son; married Mary Graham, and had issue seven sons and three daughters. The sons were—1. Thomas-Henry ; 2. Robert Stewart ; 3. Rev. Stewart-Baillie, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hull, Yorkshire ; 4. John ; 5. William-Graham, 19, Waterloo-rd., Dublin ; 6. Rev. Graham, Rector of St. Catherine's, Tullamore ; 7. Hugh-Dunbar. The daughters were—1. Sarah ; 2. Mary ; 3. Maud, who died, January, 1877.

This Thomas Henry Craig (1) married Mary-Charlotte Jenkins, and died October, 1872, leaving issue—1. Stewart - Charles, 102nd Regiment, who died in Naples, 1876 ; 2. Elizabeth-Helen, who married Captain

Marra, Italian Navy, and has issue one daughter named Violet. Robert-Stewart (2) married Emily-Mary Noble, and has issue : 1. Edwin-Stewart, 2. Robert-Annesley. Rev. Stewart-Baillie (3) married Mary Alder, and has issue—1. John-Alder, 2. Stewart-Graham, 3. Graham. John (4) married Madelina-Louisa Boys, and has issue—1. Graham - Stewart - Lowther, 2. Dunbar, 3. John. William-Graham Craig (5) married Harriette - Ada Lawless ; no issue. Rev. Graham (6) married Helen Noble, and has issue.—1. Robert-Stewart, 2. Henry-Graham, 3. Herbert-Newcombe, 4. William-Arthur, 5. Alan.

Sarah Craig (1) married James Henry (deceased), and had issue—1. Robert, 2. Stewart : both of whom are also deceased. Mary (2) is (in 1877) unmarried.

131. Robert-Stewart Craig, of Belfast : son of Stewart Craig ; living in 1877.

132. Edwin-Stewart Craig: his son ; living in 1877.

29.—THE STEM OF THE “CREAN” FAMILY.

SCRALAGH, brother of Fionnbeartach who is No. 94 on the “Michil” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Creain*; anglicised *Crean* and *Crane*.

94. Seralach (or Tene-lach) : son of Endadaig (or Edalach).

95. Crean ("cre": Irish, *earth*; "an", an interrogative particle; and "Crean" means *a buying*) : his son ; a quo *O'Creain*.

96. Gairmliach : his son.

97. Donald : his son.

98. Crean oge : his son.

99. Lochlann : his son.

100. Dalbach* : his son.

101. Maoldun : his son.

102. Maolmaodhog : his son.

103. Cathmaol : his son.

104. Gairmliach : his son ; a quo *O'Gairmliacha*, anglicised *Gormley* and *Grimley* (see the "Grimley" pedigree.)

105. Maccraith : his son.

106. Meanmnach ("mean-ma", gen. "meanman") : son.

Irish, *comfort*) : his son ; a quo *MacMeanman*, anglicised *MacMenamin*.

107. Conor : his son. This Conor had a younger brother named Donald, who was the ancestor of *Grimley*.

108. Dermot : son of Conor.

109. Brian : his son.

110. Feral : his son.

111. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

112. Manus : his son.

113. Patrick : his son.

114. Donald : his son.

115. Manus (2) : his son ; had a brother named Richard.

116. Owen: son of Manus.

117. John : his son.

118. Andrew : his son.

119. John O'Crean : his son.

30.—THE STEM OF THE "CROLLY" FAMILY.

MAOLRUANAIDH, brother of Teige who (see the first series) is No. 108 on the "MacDermott" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Cruaidh-locha*; anglicised *Crawley*, *Croll*, *Croly*, *Crole*, *Crowley*, *Campion*, *Hardy*, *Lake*, *Locke*, and *Poole*.

108. Maolruanaidh : son of Murtagh.

109. Teige : his son.

110. Dermod (Darby, Jeremy, or Jeremiah) : his son.

111. Sioda : his son.

112. Dermot : his son ; who was called *Cruaidh-locha* ("cruaidh"; Irish, *hard*; Gr. "kru-os"; Lat. "crudus"; and Irish "loch", gen. "locha", *a lake, a pool*),

* *Dalbach*: This name signifies "blind drunk" (*dall*: Irish, "blind"; *bach*, "drunkenness"; compare *Bacchus*, the god of wine).

- meaning “The Hardy Champion”; a quo *O’Cruaidh-locha*.
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| 113. Maccraith : his son.
114. Rory mor : his son.
115. Hugh : his son.
116. Lochlann mor : his son. | 117. Lochlannoge: his son.
118. Ranal : his son.
119. Conor : his son.
120. David : his son.
121. Donoch : his son.
122. Dermod (3) : his son.
123. Amhailgadh [awly] O’Croly : his son. |
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31.—THE STEM OF THE “ CUNNINGHAM” FAMILY.

TIGEARNACH, son of Muredach (or Muireadach), son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland, and (see the first series) No. 87 on the stem of the “ House of Heremon”, was the ancestor of *O’Connaghain*; anglicised *Counihan*, *Cunigam*, *Cunigan*, *Cunningham*, *Cunnivane*, and *Conyngham*.

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| 87. Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland. | “ an-agha”, of the battles) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Connaghain</i> . |
| 88. Eoghan (or Owen) : his son. | 93. Conall : his son. |
| 89. Muredach : his son ; had a brother named Eochaidh Binné. | 94. Amhailgadh : his son. |
| 90. Tighearnach : son of Muireadach. | 95. Teige : his son. |
| 91. Daire (or Darius) : his son. | 96. Aodh : his son. |
| 92. Cunaghan (“ cu” : Irish, the hound, or warrior ; | 97. Owen : his son. |
| | 98. Murtagh : his son. |
| | 99. Owen (3) : his son. |
| | 100. Murtagh : his son. |
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I am as yet unable to trace the continuation of this genealogy; and therefore unable to supply the links between the foregoing Murtagh (No. 100) and the under mentioned Rodger O’Cunnivane, who was born, A.D. 1680.

1. Rodger (or Roady) O'Cunnivane ; born in 1680.

2. Timothy : his son.

3. Mihil (or Michael) : his son.

4. Thomas : his son.

5. Michael Cunningham, of Ennis, county Clare : his son ; living in 1878.

6. John Cunningham, of Dublin : his son ; has three brothers and three sisters :

the brothers are—1. Thomas, 2. Michael, 3. Terence; the sisters are—1. Mary-Anne, 2. Margaret, 3. Sarah. This John was, in July 1877, married in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Haddington-road, Dublin, to Mary-Elizabeth, second daughter of John O'Hart, Dublin, the compiler of this Work ; living in 1878.

32.—THE STEM OF THE “DALY” FAMILY.

ADHAMH [Adam], brother of Fargal the 156th monarch of Ireland who (see the first series) is No. 95 on the stem of the “House of Heremon”, was the ancestor of *O'Dalaighe* (of *Leath Cuinn*, or Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught); anglicised *Daly*, and *O'Daly*†.

95. Adhamh : son of Maoldun.

96. Core : his son.

97. Faghnach : his son.

98. Dalach (“dall” Irish, *blind*) : his son ; a quo *O'Dalaighe*.

99. Gillcoimdhe: his son.

100. Teige : his son.

101. Muredach : his son.

102. Dalach (2) : his son.

103. Cuonnachta na-Scoil O'Daly (or, “Cuonnachta of the Schools”) : his

son ; the first of the family that assumed this surname.

104. Teige (2) : his son ; was “Primate of Ireland.”

105. Aongus : his son.

106. Donoch mor: his son; had two younger brothers—

1.—Caroll, who was the ancestor of *O'Daly*, of Brefney, Westmeath, and Connaught; and 2. Giollaiosa.

107. Aongus (2) : son of Donoch mor.

† *O'Daly* : This family is distinct from “O'Daly” of Munster.

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| 108. Donoch ruadh : his son. | 117. Teige (4) : his son ; had four brothers—1. Dermot, 2. Donoch, 3. Ferdinand, and 4. Godfrey. |
| 109. Aongus ruadh : his son. | 118. Donoch (or Denis) : son of Teige ; had two brothers—1. Dermot, and 2. John. |
| 110. Donn : his son. | 119. Dermot : son of Donoch ; had two brothers—1. John, and 2. Hugh. |
| 111. Daire : his son. | 120. Teige (5) O'Daly : son of Dermot. |
| 112. Donn (2) : his son. | |
| 113. Melachlin : his son. | |
| 114. John : his son. | |
| 115. Teige (3) : his son ; had a brother named John. | |
| 116. Dermot : son of Teige. | |

33.—THE STEM OF THE “ DAVIDSON” FAMILY.

MOROCH na-nGaodhail (or “ Moroch of the Gael”), brother of Dermot na nGaill (or “ Dermot of the English”, meaning Dermot MacMorogh, the last king of Leinster), who is No. 114 on the “ Kavanagh” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacDaibhidh* ; anglicised *MacDavid* (meaning the *son of David*) and modernized *Davidson*.

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|---|---|
| 114. Moroch na nGaodhail. | 120. Seanach (called Owen) : his son ; had a brother named Maurice. |
| 115. Murtogh : his son. | 121. Manus : son of Seanach. |
| 116. Donoch reamhar* (“ reamhar” : Irish, <i>fleshy</i>) : his son. | 122. David mor : his son ; a quo <i>MacDaibhidh</i> . |
| 117. Murtogh : his son. | 123. Patrick : his son. |
| 118. Donoch : his son. | 124. Felim : his son. |
| 119. Eimhin ruadh (“ eimh” : Irish, <i>active</i> ; “ ruadh”, <i>red</i>), or red Edmund : his son ; a quo, some say, <i>MacRedmond</i> , which has been modernized <i>Redmond</i> . | 125. David (2) : his son. |
| | 126. Patrick MacDavid : his son. |

* *Donoch reamhar* [raw-wor] : This Donoch had a brother named Conor, who was father of Dermot, the father of William, the father of Maurice, the father of Murtogh, who was abbot of Ferns, in the county Wexford.

34.—THE STEM OF THE “DAVIN” FAMILY.

CAIRBRE an-damh airgid, who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was ancestor of *O’Daimhin*; anglicised *Davin*, *Davine*, *Devin*, and *Devine*.

91. Cairbre an damh airgid (“airgiod”: Irish, *silver*; Lat. “arg-entum”; Gr. “arg-uros”), king of Orgiall.

92. Daimhin: his son. This Daimhin had a brother named Nadsluagh, who was the ancestor of *MacMahon*, princes of Monaghan; and another brother named Cormac, who was the ancestor of *Maguire*, princes of Fermanagh.

93. Lochlann: his son; had a brother named Tuathal maolgharbh, and another named Clochar.

94. Fergus: his son.

95. Maoldun: his son.

96. Daimhin (“daimh”: Irish, *a poet*; Gr. “daem-

on,” *a learned man*, and “daio,” *to know*; Heb. “deah,” *science*): his son; a quo *O’Daimhin*.

97. Foghartach: his son.

98. Eochaидh leamhradh O’Daimhin (“leamhradh”: Irish, *a foolish saying*): his son; a quo *O’Leamhraidh*, anglicised *Laury* and *Laurie*; was the first of the family who assumed this surname.

99. Dubhthire: his son.

100. Eochaíd (2): his son.

101. Cathal: his son.

102. Muireadhach: his son.

103. Cumascach: his son.

104. Fiacha O’Daimhin: his son; the last lord of Fermanagh, of this family.

35.—THE STEM OF THE “DEMPSEY” FAMILY.

DIOMASACH, who (see the first series) is No. 98 on the “O’Connor” Faley pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Diomasach*; anglicised *Dempsey* and *O’Dempsey*.

98. Diomasach: son of Congall.

99. Flann: his son; had an elder brother named

Æneas, who was ancestor of *O’Connor Faley*.

100. Cineth (by some called Tumaltach): his son.

101. Donald: his son; had a brother named Riaghan, who was the ancestor of *Dunne*. This Donald had another brother, named Hugh, who was the ancestor of *O'Dempsey*, lords of Clanmaliere (as in the next following genealogy).

102. Hugh O'Dempsey: son of Donald; was the first of the family that assumed this surname.

103. Conor: his son.

104. Maoluradh ("uradh" Irish, *apparel, good condition*): his son; a quo *Clann Maoluradh*, anglicised "Clanmaliere."

105. Corcran: his son.

106. Diomasach ("diomasach": Irish, *proud, haughty, arrogant*): his son; a quo *O'Diomasaihe*.

107. Hugh O'Dempsey: his son; first assumed this surname.

108. Corcran (2): his son.
109. Florence: his son; was the first "lord of Clanmaliere."

110. Cubhrao: his son.

111. Dermod: his son.

112. Hugh: his son.

113. Coilen: his son.

114. Fionn: his son.

115. Melachlin: his son.

116. Dermod (2): his son.

117. Fionn (2): his son.

118. Melachlin (2): his son.

119. Fionn (3): his son.

120. Dermod (3): his son.

121. Maolmorra: his son; lord of Clanmaliere.

122. Cahir (or Cahyr), of Ballybrittas, in the Queen's Co.: his son.

123. Hugh: his son.

124. Dermod (4): his son.

125. Terence (or Tirloch) O'Dempsey: his son; died without issue, A.D. 1578.

36.—THE STEM OF THE "DEMPSEY" (LORDS OF CLANMALIERE) FAMILY.

HUGH, a younger brother of Donald who is No. 101 on the foregoing ("O'Dempsey") pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Dempsey*, lords of Clanmaliere.

101. Hugh: son of Cineth; chief of his family.

102. Conor: his son.

103. Maolughra: his son.

104. Corcran: his son.

105. Diomasach: his son.

106. Corcran (2): his son.

107. Flann: his son; in his time the family assumed the surname *O'Dempsey*.

108. Hugh (2): his son.

109. Conbrogua: his son.

110. Dermod O'Dempsey : his son ; built the Abbey of Monastereven, A.D. 1179.

111. Hugh : his son.

112. Coilen : his son ; died without issue; had a brother named Fionn.

113. Maolseachlainn : son of the said Fionn.

114. Fionn (2) : his son.

115. Dermod : his son.

116. Maolmordha: his son.

117. Cahir : his son.

118. Hugh, of Loghine, Ballybrittas : his son ; died in 1563.

119: Dermod ruadh : his son ; had two brothers—1. Owen, 2. Terence: both of whom died without issue.

120. Sir Terence : son of Dermod ruadh ; knighted by Robert, earl of Essex, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1599; created “baron of Philipstown” and “viscount Clanmaliere” by patent dated 8th July, 1631.

121. Uaithne (Oweney, Toney or Anthony), of Clonegauny, in the King's County: his son ; died (before his father) in 1638. This Uaithne had four brothers—1. Hugh ; 2. Right Rev. Edmond, Roman Catholic bishop of Leighlin ; 3. Rev.

Feagh, Roman Catholic vicar-general of Kildare ; 4. James.

122. Lewis : his son ; the second “lord viscount of Clanmaliere”, and baron of Philipstown. This Lewis took an active part in the “Rebellion” of 1641, for which he was outlawed and attainted ; he died intestate, and administration of his effects was granted in May, 1683. He had two brothers —1. Sir Christopher, who when very young, was knighted by lord Falkland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, in July, 1624 : this Sir Christopher died without issue ; 2. James O'Dempsey, of Bishop's Court, in the Co. Kildare, who was a colonel in the Army of King James the Second.

123. Maximilian O'Dempsey : son of Lewis; was made lord lieutenant of the Queen's County, by King James the Second, and sat in the Parliament held by him on 7th May, 1689. This Maximilian died without issue ; he had a younger brother named Terence O'Dempsey, who was living in 1691.

37.—THE STEM OF THE “DIGNUM” FAMILY.

DOIGHNAN, brother of Beice who is No. 98 on the “Fox”

pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Doighnain*; anglicised *O'Dugenan*, *Dygenam*, *Duigenan*, *Dygenan*, *Dignum* and *Hope*.

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| 98. Doighnan ("doigh": Irish, <i>hope</i> ; Gr. "do-keo", <i>to think</i>): son of Tagan; a quo <i>O'Doighnain</i> . | 106. Dealbhbaoth : his son. |
| 99. Naomhach : his son. | 107. Manus (or Mor) : his son. |
| 100. Philip : his son. | 108. Malachi (2): his son. |
| 101. Paul an fionn : his son. | 109. Manus (3): his son. |
| 102. Luke : his son. | 110. Jerome : his son. |
| 103. Angustin : his son. | 111. John ballach : his son. |
| 104. Malachi ruadh : his son. | 112. Francis : his son. |
| 105. Manus : his son. | 113. John ballach O'Dugenan : his son. |
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38.—THE “DILLON” FAMILY.

LOCHAN dilmhain (by some called “Lochan diliomu,” from the Irish *dile*, “a flood”) was, according to the “Book of Armagh,” ancestor of *Dillon*, of *Cuirneach* or “Dillon’s Country,” in the county Westmeath; and was, according to some of the Irish genealogists, brother of Colman Mor (king of Meath), and of Aidus (or Hugh) Slaine, the 141st monarch of Ireland: all three, (those genealogists say,) the sons of Dermod, the 133rd monarch, who was son of Fergus Cearrbheoil, son of Conall Creamthann (the first Christian king of Meath), son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch. And it is stated that the said Lochan killed the said Colman Mor, for refusing to let him enjoy his proportion of the kingdom of Meath, called *Cuirneach*; and therefore fled into France, where he and his posterity remained until Robert Le Dillon, lineally descended from the said Lochan, came into Ireland (with those that Dermod MacMorogh invited out of England to assist him in the recovery of his kingdom of Leinster,) and laid claim to the said territory of *Cuirneach*; which having made appear, after

some contest and strife, O'Melaghlin, then king of Meath, was, by the interposition and mediation of O'Molloy and MacGeoghagan, then powerful men in the country, content he should enjoy ; and, accordingly, he and his posterity possessed that territory from that time down to the Cromwellian confiscations of Ireland, in the seventeenth century.

That the said Lochan dilmhain* was the ancestor of *Dillon*, *Delion*, or *Dillane*, or that he fled into France upon the murder of his brother, is not gainsayed ; but that he was brother of either Aidus Slaine (the 141st monarch of Ireland), or of Colman Mor, king of Meath, is contradicted by "The Book of the Reigns of the Irish Monarchs", where, giving an account of the reign of the monarch Aodh Slaine, it is stated :

"Aodh (or Aidus) Slaine (son of Dermot, son of Fergus Cearbheoil), and Colman rimidh, the 142nd monarch, son of Baodan (or Boetanus), the 137th monarch, son of Murchertus Mor MacEarca, the 131st monarch, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Mor (or Niall of the Nine Hostages), reigned jointly for six years, until Colman (rimidh) was slain by Lochan dilmhain, son of Baodan, son of Muriartus or Murchertus Mor MacEarca, son of Muredach ; and Aidus Slaine was killed by Conall Guthbhinn."

According to this extract, it is evident that Lochan dilmhain was brother of Colman rimeach (or rimidh), the 142nd monarch (whom he killed) and not the brother of Colman Mor, who was king of Meath, but never monarch of Ireland ; for, Lochan dilmhain was the fourth generation after Eoghan, son of Niall Mor, and Colman Mor was the third generation after Conall Creamthann, brother of Eoghan—both sons of the said Niall Mor (or Niall of the Nine Hostages), above mentioned.

No account can be given of the generations from the said Lochan dilmhain to the said Robert Le Dillon, who was called "Robert the *Sacsanach*" (or Robert the Englishman), because he came over with the English at the time of the English invasion of Ireland ; but, as Roderick O'Connor, brother of Cathal craobh-dearg, who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the "O'Connor" (Connaught)

* *Dilmhain* : This name has been also anglicised *Dillane*, which has been modernized *Delane*.

pedigree, was the Irish monarch at the time of that invasion, we may assume that Robert Le Dillon was of the same (112th) generation as the monarch Roderick O'Connor ; and that there must have been twenty generations between Lochan dilmhain and his descendant Robert Le Dillon*.

Down from that Robert Le Dillon, the following is the stem of the *Dillon* family :

112. Robert Le Dillon.

113. Thomas : his son.

114. William Dillon : his son ; the first of the family that assumed this surname.

115. Sir Henry : his son ; built the Abbey of St. Francis, in Athlone, in the reign of King John.

116. Gerald : his son.

117. Gerald oge : his son.

118. Edmond : his son.

119. Gerald (3) : his son ; had three sons—1. James, 2. Gerald oge, and 3. Richard.

120. Sir James : son of Gerald.

121. Thomas maol : his

son. This Thomas had three sons—1. Sir Theobald (or Toby), 2. Edmond, 3. Gerald.

122. Sir Theobald : son of Thomas maol ; was the first "lord viscount Dillon," of Costello and Gallen, in the county Mayo.

123. Sir Luke : his son.

124. Robert : his son.

125. Theobald : his son ; lord viscount Dillon.

126. Henry : his son ; lord viscount Dillon, living in 1708.

127. Richard Dillon : his son.

39.—THE STEM OF THE "DOHERTY" FAMILY.

FIAMHAN, a second brother of Muriartus (or Muiriartach) who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the "O'Donel" (Tirconnel) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Dochartaigh* ; anglicised *Docharty*, *Dogherty*, *Doherty*, and *Dougherty*.

* *Robert Le Dillon* : Niall of the Nine Hostages (see the first series) is No. 87 on the "Stem of the House of Heremon" ; whose son Eoghan (or Eugenius) is therefore No. 88 ; whose son Muredach is No. 89 ; whose son Murchertus Mor MacEarca is No. 90 ; whose son Baodan is No. 91 ; whose son Lochan dilmhain must therefore be No. 92 : so that there were at least twenty generations between him and Robert Le Dillon, above mentioned.

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| <p>99. Fiamhan : third son of Ceannfaola.</p> <p>100. Maongal : his son.</p> <p>101. Dochartach ("doc-har": Irish, <i>harm</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O'Dochartaigh</i>.</p> <p>102. Maongal (2) : his son.</p> <p>103. Donoch : his son.</p> <p>104. Maongal (3) : his son.</p> <p>105. Donald : his son.</p> <p>106. Donogh dunn : his son.</p> <p>107. Donald fionn : his son.</p> <p>108. Conor : his son.</p> <p>109. Dermod : his son.</p> <p>110. Murtagh : his son.</p> <p>111. Aongus : his son.</p> | <p>112. Donald mor : his son.</p> <p>113. Rory : his son.</p> <p>114. Donald (4) : his son.</p> <p>115. Conor : his son.</p> <p>116. Aneisleis : his son.</p> <p>117. Donald (5) : his son.</p> <p>118. John : his son.</p> <p>119. Concor-an-enigh : his son.</p> <p>120. Donald (6) : his son.</p> <p>121. Brian dubh: his son.</p> <p>122. Connor carrach : his son.</p> <p>123. Felim : his son.</p> <p>124. John mor : his son.</p> <p>125. John oge : his son.</p> <p>126. Sir Cahir O'Dogherty*: his son ; lord of Inishowen ; living in 1608.</p> |
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* *Sir Cahir O'Dogherty*: In Connellan's "Four Masters" it is stated that, in May, 1608, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, lord of Inishowen, a young man of great spirit and valour, then only in the twenty-first year of his age, raised an insurrection against the English in Ulster ; being unable to tolerate the insolence and tyranny of Sir George Paulett, Governor of Derry. O'Dogherty and his forces having surprised Derry, they slew Paulett and most of the garrison, and burned the town ; he also took the fort of Culmore, near Derry, from Captain Hart; and gave the command of the fortress to a valiant chief named Felim MacDavett. O'Dogherty ravaged the settlements of the English in various parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone ; and defeated their forces in several engagements. Marshal Wingfield and Sir Oliver Lambert marched against him with four thousand men ; and having advanced to Culmore, MacDavett, unable to defend the place against so great a force, set fire to the fortress, and sailed off with his men towards Derry, carrying away some of the cannon, and throwing the rest into the sea. Wingfield then advanced against Burt Castle, the chief residence of O'Dogherty, near Lough Swilly. Mac-Geoghegan says the castle was commanded by a monk, who, not having a sufficient force to defend it, and not wishing to subject, to the dangers of a siege, O'Dogherty's lady, who was Mary Preston, daughter of lord Gormanstown, surrendered the castle on condition that the garrison should be spared ; but Wingfield put most of them

40.—THE STEM OF THE “DONNELLAN” (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.

CATHAL, brother of Inrachtach who is No. 98 on the “O’Beirne” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Donallain*; anglicised *Donnellan* and *Donlan*.

98. Cathal: son of Muredach; a quo *Clann Cathail*, anglicised *Charley* and *Charles*. This Cathal was the 18th Christian King of Connaught.

99. Ardgall: his son; “died a saint at Hye, in Scotland, A.D. 786”; had a brother named Dubhionracht, who was the 22nd king of Connaught and the ancestor of *O’Muireadhaigh* (“muir”: Irish *the sea*; “eadhach”, *a protector or a garment*), meaning “the descendants of the man who protected the sea”; or, “who wore garments suited to the sea”; and anglicised *Murray*.

100. Ceneth: his son; had a brother named Onchu, who was the ancestor of *O’Maolmochairghe* (“moch”: Irish, *early*, and “eirigh”,

to rise; Lat. “erig-o”), of Connaught, anglicised *Mulmochery*, *Early*, and *Eardley*. See No. 96 on the “O’Brassil West” pedigree, for another *O’Maolmochairghe* family.

101. Moroch: son of Ceneth.

102. Donallan (or little Donall): his son; a quo *O’Donallain*, lords of the territory of *Clann Cathail*, of Connaught; had a brother named Flannagan, a quo *O’Flannagain* (“one of the twelve great lords of Cruaghan, in the county Roscommon”), and anglicised *Flanagan*.

103. Cathal (or Charles): son of Donallan.

104. Ardgall O’Donnellan: his son; first of the family that assumed this surname.

to the sword, and sent O’Dogherty’s wife to her brother. O’Dogherty had various encounters with the English forces, and maintained his ground for about three months in Donegal; the lord deputy Chichester offered a reward of five hundred marks for his head; and Sir Cahir being encamped at the Rock of Doune, near Kilmacrennan, was shot dead with a musket ball, by an English soldier, who took deliberate aim at him; recognising the warlike chief amidst his men, from his waving plume and lofty stature. The extensive estates of O’Dogherty were confiscated, and transferred to Chichester, ancestor to the earls of Donegal.

105. Luaghlais : his son.
 106. Cathal : his son.
 107. Flann bua idh ("buaidh": Irish, *victory*; Heb. "buagh", *to exult*): his son.
 108. Amhailgadh: his son.
 109. Flann (or Florence) oge : his son.
 110. Malachi : his son.
 111. Cormac : his son ; had a brother named Tuathal, who was the ancestor of *Donnellan*, of Rosse.
 112. Florence : son of Cormac.
 113. Teige : his son.
114. John : his son ; had a brother named Tuathal mor, who was the ancestor of *Donnellan*, of Ballydonellan, Letrim, Cloghan, etc. ; and who, A.D. 1532, built the Chapel of Kilconnell.
 115. Daniel : son of John; had three brothers—1. John oge, 2. Padraic ruadh, 3. Amhailgadh.
 116. Daniel oge : son of Daniel.
 117. Teige : his son.
 118. Malachi O'Donnellan: his son.

41.—THE STEM OF THE “DONNELLAN” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

FINACHTACH, brother of Inrachtach who is No. 97 on the “Flinn” (of North Clanaboy) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donnellan*, of Orgiall.

97. Finachtach : son of Rachtaire.
 98. Longseach : his son.
 99. Hugh : his son.
 100. Dubhsineach ("dubh": Irish, *black*; "sine-ach", *a wen*) : his son ; a quo *O'Dubhsinigh*, anglicised *Duffany*.
 101. Maolcraobh ("craobh": Irish, *a bough*) : his son ; a quo *O'Maoilcraobh*, anglicised *Craighead*.
- son ; a quo *O'Craobhe*, anglicised *Creagh**, *Creaghe*, and *Crabbe*.
 102. Donallan : his son ; a quo *O'Donallain* ; had a brother named Muireigean.
 103. Dubhdarach : son of Donallan.
 104. Caillidh† : his son.
 105. Conor O'Donnellan : his son.

* *Creagh*: Some genealogists are of opinion that the “Creagh” family is a branch of the *O'Neill*, of Ulster (see *Creagh*, in first series).

† *Caillidh*: This name, which signifies “one who loses,” is derived from the Irish *caill*, “to lose” (Heb. *cal*, “to fail”) ; and seems to be the root of the Heb. *calah*, “he faileth.”

42.—THE STEM OF THE “DONNELLY” FAMILY.

BAODAN, the second son of Tuatan who (see the first series) is No. 94 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Dongealaighe*; anglicised *Donnelly*.

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| 94. Tuatan: son of Tuat- | gal had two brothers—1. |
| hal maolgharbh. | Maolfiona (<i>maolfiona</i> : Irish, |
| 95. Baodan. his son. | “the devoted of wine”), a |
| 96. Failbhe: his son. | quo <i>O’Maolfhiona</i> * ¹ , angli- |
| 97. Faolchu (or Finchu): | cised <i>O’Mulvany</i> , <i>O’Mulvena</i> , |
| his son. | <i>Omulvena</i> , <i>O’Melveny</i> , <i>Mel-</i> |
| 98. Dubhdinna: his son; | <i>veny</i> , <i>O’Melvena</i> , <i>Omelvena</i> , |
| who had nine sons. | <i>Mulvena</i> , <i>Melvin</i> , <i>McIlvena</i> , |
| 99. Lergus (or Fergus): | <i>MacIlwane</i> , <i>Mullowney</i> , (mod- |
| his son. | ernized <i>Malony</i>); 2. Gabh- |
| 100. Cumascach: his son. | adhan, a quo <i>Gavan</i> , etc. |
| 101. Fergal: his son. | 103. Cuinin: his son. |
| This Fergal had two bro- | 104. Aongus: his son; had |
| thers—1. Cathal, a quo <i>Mac-</i> | a brother named Fergal. |
| <i>Cahill</i> and <i>Cahill</i> , of Ulster; | 105. Cathal: son of Aon- |
| 2. Dungal. | gus. |
| 102. Dungal (more prop-
erly <i>Dongealach</i> : “Don”:
Irish, <i>high</i> , <i>noble</i> ; “gealach”,
the <i>moon</i> : from “geal”:
Irish, <i>white</i> ; Welsh, “ <i>gole</i> ”,
<i>the light</i>): son of Fergal; a quo
<i>O’Dongealaighe</i> . This Dun- | 106. Cubuidhe (or “the
yellow warrior”): his son;
a quo <i>O’Conbhuidhe</i> , angli-
cised <i>Convy</i> . |
| | 107. Padraic O’Donnelly:
his son. |

43.—THE STEM OF THE “DOWLING” FAMILY.

FELIM, brother of Crimthann cas who (see the first series) is No. 95 on the “MacMorough” pedigree, was the ances-

* *O’Maolfhiona*: The once strong castle which stood at *Crosnaolfhiona*, now the town of “Crossmolina,” on the banks of the Deel, in the barony of Tyrawley and county of Mayo, belonged to this family. To the writer of these lines that town is endeared by many early associations: it was the home of his childhood; and that old castle and its grounds were to him in his innocent rambles the scene of many of his childish sports and pastimes.

One of this family, named Melaghlin O’Mulvany, who died A.D. 1376, was poet and historian to O’Kane (See O’Curry’s “Lectures”, page 82).

tor of *O'Dubhlaoidh*, lords of Fertulagh ; anglicised *Dooley*, *Dowley*, *Doolan*, *Dulen* and *Dowling*.

95. Felim: son of Eanna cinsealach ; had a brother named Deadhach, who was the ancestor of *O'Dea* and *Day*, of Leinster.

96. Æneas: son of Felim.

97. Muredach : his son ; had a brother named Uargus, who was the ancestor of *Duncan* (as in next following pedigree).

98. Eochaidh, king of Leinster: son of Muredach ; fled to Scotland. He had two brothers—1. Alioll, who was the ancestor of *Maconky*; and 2. Eoghan (Owen), who was the ancestor of *O'Harraghtan* of Leinster.

99. Brandubh : son of Eochaidh ; the tenth Christian king of Leinster ; A.D. 594.

100. Cineth : his son; had a brother named Seicne, who was the ancestor of *Murphy*.

101. Donald: son of Cineth.

102. Alioll : his son ; a quo "Rath Alioll."

103. Dubhlaodh ("dubh": Irish, *black* ; "laodh", *a calf*) : his son ; a quo *O'Dubhlaoidh* (by some written *O'Dunlaing*).

104. Cucoille : his son.

105. Alioll (2) : his son.

106. Maolsaraan : his son.

107. Onchu : his son.

108. Flann : his son.

109. Maolwradh : his son.

110. Alioll (3) : his son.

111. Dubhlaodh (2) : his son.

112. Dubh ("dubh" : Irish, *dark-featured*) : his son ; a quo *O'Duibhe*, anglicised *O'Deavy*, and modernized *Devoy Duff*, *Duffe* ; had a brother named Donogh, who was the ancestor of *Connulay*.

113. Solomon : son of Dubh.

114. Padraic : his son.

115. Gillchriosd : his son.

116. Padraic (2) : his son.

117. Gillchriosd O'Dowling : his son.

44.—THE "DUNCAN" (LINE OF HEREMON) FAMILY.

UARGUS, brother of Muredach who is No. 97 on the foregoing ("Dowling") pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Duncinn* ("dun" : Irish, *a fortress* ; "ceann", gen. "cinn", *a chief* ; Chald. "knan") ; anglicised *Duncan* and *Dunkin*.

97. Uargus : son of Æneas.

98. Alioll : his son.

45.—THE STEM OF THE “DUNLEVY” FAMILY.

ENEAS Tuirmeach-Teamrach, the 81st monarch of Ireland, and who (see the first series) is No. 66 on the “Stem of the House of Heremon”, had a son named Fiach fearmara, who was ancestor of the kings of Argyle and Dalriada; in Scotland: this Fiach (latinized “*Fiachus fearmara*”) was also the ancestor of *MacDunshleibhe* and *O’ Dunshleibhe*, anglicised *Dunlery*, *Donlery*, *Leringstone*, and *Livingstone*.

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| 67. Fiach fearmara : son of Eneas. | 81. Fiatach fionn : his son ; the 103rd monarch of Ireland, a quo “ <i>Dal Fiatach</i> .” |
| 68. Olioll erann: his son. | 82. Ogaman : his son. |
| 69. Feareadach : his son. | 83. Fionnchada: his son. |
| 70. Forga : his son. | 84. Iomchaidh : his son. |
| 71. Maine mer : his son. | 85. Fergus dubh-dheach, the 114th monarch : his son. |
| 72. Arndal* (“aran”: Irish, <i>bread</i> ; Lat. “aran-s”; Gr. “ <i>aroon</i> ”, <i>ploughing</i> ; and “dal” or “dail”: Irish, <i>a field</i>) : his son. | 86. Eneas (or Aongus) fionn : his son ; who (see the first series) is No. 34 on the Roll of the “Kings of Ulster.” |
| 73. Rathrean : his son. | 87. Luigheach : his son ; is No. 36 on that Roll ; was the last of the “ <i>Dal Fiatach</i> ” pre-Christian Kings of Ulster. |
| 74. Trean : his son. | 88. Mianach : his son. |
| 75. Rosin : his son. | 89. Dubhthach : his son. |
| 76. Sin : his son. | 90. Dallan : his son. |
| 77. Eochaidh : his son ; had an elder brother named Deadhach, who was an ancestor of Loarn, the last king of Dalriada, in Scotland. | 91. Forga (2) : his son. |
| 78. Deithsin : son of Eochaidh. | 92. Muredach mundearg: his son ; the first Christian King of Ulidia.† |
| 79. Dluthagh : his son. | |
| 80. Daire : his son. | |

* *Arndal* : This Celtic word is the root of the sirname *Arnald*, modernized *Arnold*.

+ *Ulidia* : In page 199, first edition of first series, this Muredach is, through the author’s mistake, mentioned as the son of Crimthann liath, who was king of Orgiall (and *not* of Ulidia), at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

93. Cairioll coscrach : his son ; the second king.

94. Deman : his son ; the seventh king.

95. Fiachna : his son ; the twelfth king.

96. Maolcobhach (or Malcovus), the 144th monarch, and the 15th king of Ulidia : his son.

97. Blathmac, the 150th monarch, and 16th king of Ulidia : his son.

98. Beag boirche, ("boirche": Irish, *a large hind*), the 19th king : his son ; a quo *O'Boirche*.*

99. Aodh (or Hugh) Roin : his son ; the 21st king.

100. Fiachna : his son ; the 23rd king ; living, A.D. 748.

101. Eochaidh : his son ; the 24th king.

102. Aodh (2) : his son.

103. Eachagan : his son.

104. Aodh (3) : his son ; the 38th king.

105. Madadhan : his son.

106. Ardgall : his son ; the 44th king.

107. Eochaидh, the 46th king : his son.

108. Niall, the 48th king : his son.

109. Eochaïdh : his son ; whose brother Maolruanaidh was the 47th king of Ulidia, and was slain, A.D. 1014, at the battle of Clontarf, fighting against the Danes.

110. Dunsleibhe [duns-leive] : his son ; a quo *Mac-Dunshleibhe* and *O'Dunshleibhe*.

111. Conor : his son ; whose brother Rory was the 54th Christian (and last) king of Ulidia.

112. Cu-Uladh [ula] *Mac-Dunshleibhe*† : his son ; living, A.D. 1177.

* *O'Boirche*: By some this surname has been anglicised *Birch*.

† *Dunshleibhe*: This epithet, anglicised *Dunlevy*, signifies "the fortress on the (sliabh or) mountain" (*dun* : Irish, a fortress ; Pers. *doen*, a hill ; Copt. *ton*, a mountain ; Turk. *dun*, high ; Germ. *dun*, a city ; Eng. *town*) ; but, anglicised *Donlevy*, it means "the chief on the mountain" (*duine* : Irish, a man ; Hind. *dhunee*, a proprietor ; Arab., Span., and Irish, *don*, noble ; Heb., Chald., and old Persian *dan*, a chief magistrate).

The dominant family in Ulidia, when, A.D. 1177, it was invaded by John De Courcy, was that of Cu-Uladh (No. 112, above mentioned), whom Connellan styles *Cu-Uladh MacDunshleibhe O'h-Eochadha*, and who was nephew of Rory, the 54th and last king of Ulidia. The "Cu-Uladh" portion of this name has been latinized *Canis Ultoniae*: meaning that this chief of Ulidia (which in the twelfth

46.—THE STEM OF THE “DUNNE” FAMILY.

RIAGHAN, brother of Donald who is No. 101 on the “Dempsey” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Duin*; anglicised *Doyne*, *Dun*, *Dunn*, and *Dunne*.

101. Riaghan (“riagh”: Irish, *to gibbet*): son of Cineth; a quo *O’Riaghain*, anglicised *O’Regan*—one of “The Four Tribes of Tara.”

102. Maolfiona: his son.

103. Dubhgall: his son.

104. Dun (“dun”: Irish, *a hill, or fortress*): his son; a quo *O’Duin*; had a brother named Dubhrean, who was ancestor of *O’Regan*.

105. Ficheallach *O’Dunn*: son of Dun; the first who assumed this surname.

106. Amhailgadh: his son.

107. Congalach: his son; a quo *O’Conghaile* or *O’Congalaigh*, anglicised *Congaly* and *Conolly*.

108. Cublasma: his son.

109. Caroill: his son.

110. Conbhach: his son; had a brother named Branán, a quo *MacBrannen*.

111. Dunsleibhe: son of Conbhach.

112. Conbhach (2): his son.

113. Amhailgadh (or Awly): his son.

114. Teige: his son.

115. Awly (2): his son.

116. Awly (3): his son.

117. Donoch: his son.

118. Roger: his son; was the first who assumed the sirname *O’Doyne*.

119. Leinach: his son.

120. Teige (Thady or Thadeus): his son.

121. Teige (2): his son; chief of his name; married to Margaret, daughter of Shane (an diomuis) *O’Neill*.

122. Teige (3): his son.

123. Teige *O’Doyne**, of Castlebrack, Queen’s Co.: his son; prince of Oregon, and chief of his name; was living in 1593; had five sons, and a brother named Tirlogh who was the ancestor of *Dunn* of Ards (as in the next following pedigree).

century constituted the “Kingdom of Ulster”) was swift-footed as a hound. The “*MacDuinnshleibhe*” portion of the name implies that Cu-Uladh was son or descendant of Dunsleibhe (No. 110, from whom this surname is derived): a name which *Giraldus Cambrensis* latinized *Dunlevus*; and the “*O’h-Eochadha*” portion signifies that this Dunsleibhe was the son of Eochaidh, No. 109 on the foregoing pedigree.

* *Teige O’Doyne*: With our present knowledge of “Land tenancy” in Ireland, it may interest the reader to know the duties or “chief rents” for their lands which the Irish Chieftains exacted from their

47.—THE STEM OF THE “DUNN” (OF ARDS) FAMILY.

TIRLOGH, brother of Teige O'Doyne who is No. 123 on the foregoing (“Dunne”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Dunn* of Ards, in the Queen's County.

123. Tirlogh: son of Teige (3).

124. John, of Kilvavan : his son ; next in remainder to the estate of Castlebrack, in case of the extinction of the line of his elder brother Teige (Deed 21 Feb. 1616).

125. Terence (or Tirlogh), of Kilvavan, afterward of Ards, in the Queen's Co. : his son ; died, 1680.

126. John, of Ards : his son ; died, 1726.

127. Terence, of Ards : his son.

128. Lawrence : his second son ; whose elder brother Terence died without issue.

129. James, of Ards : son of Lawrence ; died in 1841 ; had two brothers—1. John, 2. Lawrence.

130. Rev. John Dunn, of Ards : son of James ; living in 1847.

131. Terence Dunn : his son.

48.—THE STEM OF THE “DWYER” (OF LEINSTER AND MUNSTER) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE, the youngest son of Cucorb, king of Leinster, who (see the first series) is No. 86 on the “O'Connor”

followers: The Castlebrack tenants of this Teige O'Doyne, for instance, paid one penny, “heriot”, per acre, on the death of each *Ceannfinne* or “chief head of a family”. (It may be mentioned that the word *heriot* means “a fine paid to the lord of the manor at the death of a landholder.”) His tenants of Kernymore paid yearly—two beeves, twenty-four crannochs of oats, forty cakes of bread, thirteen dishes of butter, seventeen cans of malt ; eight pence, heriot, in money, on the death of each *Ceannfinne* ; one reaping hook (service) on one of every twenty acres ; custom ploughs one day in winter and one in summer.

From inhabitants of Ballykeneine Quarter : Meat and drink for twenty-four horse boys, or four shillings for their diet. From (the inhabitants of) Cappabrogan : like duties. From Garrough : like duties. These “Chief Rents” were, A.D. 1613, abolished in Ireland in the reign of King James the First, by the Parliament then held in Dublin by the Lord Deputy Sir Arthur Chichester.—See Lodge MSS. Vol. I., page 337.

(Faley) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Dwyer*, of Leinster and Munster. This Cairbre went into Munster, where his grandfather Conaire Mor, the 97th monarch of Ireland, gave him the territory after him called *Dal Cairbre*, meaning "The lands of Carbery."

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| 87. Cairbre : son of Cu-corb.
88. Argettmar : his son.
89. Buan : his son.
90. Lughaidh : his son.
91. Ferniadl : his son.
92. Inneach : his son.
93. Ferrath : his son.
94. Finchadh : his son ;
whose brother Urcha was
the ancestor of <i>MacLonga-chain</i> ("longach": Irish,
belonging to a ship; "an",
one who), anglicised <i>Longahan</i> ,
<i>Lenihan</i> and <i>Lenehan</i> ; and
of <i>Cooney</i> , etc. This Finch-
adh's younger brother Arb-
har was the ancestor of
<i>Trena</i> , - <i>Cronan</i> , <i>Aodhan</i> ,
<i>Brangal</i> , <i>Dunechy</i> , and <i>O'-
Corbain</i> ; anglicised <i>Carbine</i> . | 95. Macrimhe : son of Finchadh.
96. Luighneach: his son.
97. Luchair : his son.
98. Grellan : his son.
99. Dubhdahna: his son.
100. Donnocha : his son.
101. Suibhneach: his son.
had a brother.
102. Spellan: son of Suibh-
neach.
103. Dubhiir ("dubh:")
Irish, <i>black or dark</i> ; ("iir",
gen. "iire", a skirt): his son.
a quo <i>O'Dubhiire</i> , anglicised
<i>Dwyer</i> and <i>Diver</i> .
104. Caolbadh : his son.
105. Cathalan : his son.
106. Nial : his son.
107. Padraic O'Dwyer :
his son. |
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49.—THE STEM OF THE "EDMUNDSON" FAMILY.

EDMOND KELLY, the third son of Donoch O'Kelly who (see the first series) is No. 113 on the "O'Kelly" (Hy-Maine) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacEimhain* ("eimh": Irish, *brisk, active, quick*), anglicised *MacEdmond*, and modernized *Edmundson*, *Edmonds* and *Edwards*.

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| 114. Edmond Kelly: son of Donoch O'Kelly ; a quo <i>MacEimhain</i> . | 115. Edmond oge : his son.
116. Conor : his son. |
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| 117. William Kelly : his son ; the first who was called <i>MacEdmond</i> . | 119. Conor : his son.
120. William : his son.
121. Edmond ruadh Mac-Edmond, of Gaill : his son.
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| 118. Edmond MacEdmond : his son. | |

50.—THE STEM OF THE “EGAN” FAMILY.

COSGRACH, brother of Inrachtach, who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the “O’Kelly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’h-Aedhaghain*; anglicised *Egan*, and *Mac-Egan*.

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| 100. Cosgrach : son of Fichollach. | 110. Simeon: his son; had two sons—1. Saorbhreathach (or Justin), and 2. Maoliosa. |
| 101. Flaithgheal : his son. | 111. Justin : son of Simeon. |
| 102. Anluan : his son. | 112. Maoliosa : his son. |
| 103. Flaitheamh (also called Felim) : his son. | 113. Flann (or Florence): his son. |
| 104. Gosda : his son. | 114. Finghin : his son; who had two sons—1. Owen, and 2. Conor ruadh. |
| 105. Aedhaghain (“aedh” : Irish, <i>the eye</i> ; “aghain”, <i>to kindle</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’h-Aedhaghain</i> . | 115. Owen : son of Finghin. |
| 106. Flann : his son. | 116. Teige : his son. |
| 107. Murtach : his son. | 117. Conor : his son. |
| 108. Donoch mor: his son; had a brother named Saorbhreathach, and another named Dermot. | 118. Teige (2) : his son. |
| 109. Donoch oge : son of Donoch mor. | 119. Melachlin Egan : his son |
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51.—THE STEM OF THE “FALLON” FAMILY.

CEANNFADA, the younger brother of Ubhan who is No. 101 on the “O’Beirne” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Fallain*; anglicised *Fallon*, *Fallone*, and *Falloone*.

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| <p>101. Ceannfada : son of Uadach.</p> <p>102. Florence : his son.</p> <p>103. Fallain ("fallain": Irish, <i>healthy</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Fallain</i>.</p> <p>104. Ferchar : his son.</p> <p>105. Florence (2) : his son.</p> <p>106. Murtach : his son.</p> <p>107. Dermot : his son.</p> <p>108. Florence (3) : his son.</p> <p>109. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son ; had eight brothers.</p> <p>110. Dermot (2) : his son.</p> <p>111. Malachi : his son.</p> <p>112. Florencee (4) : his son.</p> <p>113. Donoch : his son ; had a brother named Amhailgadh [awly].</p> <p>114. Hugh mor : son of Donoch.</p> <p>115. Hugh oge : his son.</p> <p>116. Teige : his son.</p> <p>117. Donoch (2) : his son.</p> | <p>118. Hugh ballach : his son.</p> <p>119. Teige mor : his son.</p> <p>120. Teige oge : his son ; had a brother named Bryan.</p> <p>121. Edmond : son of Teige oge ; had five brothers—1. Daniel, 2. Teige, 3. Bryan, 4. Conor, and 5. Tirlach.</p> <p>122. Hugh (5) : son of Edmond.</p> <p>123. Caoch mor : his son.</p> <p>124. Redmond : his son.</p> <p>125. Redmond oge : his son.</p> <p>126. William : his son ; had three brothers—1. Daniel, 2. Bryan, 3. Teige.</p> <p>127. Edmond (2) : son of William ; had two brothers—1. Bryan, and 2. John.</p> <p>128. Redmond (3) : son of Edmond ; had a brother named Teige.</p> <p>129. William O'Fallon : son of Redmond.</p> |
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52.—THE STEM OF THE "FEEHAN" FAMILY.

FIACHAN, brother of Muireadach who is No. 100 on the "Lane" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacFiachain* and *O'Fiachain* ("fiach" : Irish, *a raven*) ; anglicised *Feehan*, *Fian*, *Fyans Fynes*, *Vaughan*, and, by some, *Gannon*.*

* *Gannon*: Other genealogists say that *Gannon* and *Cannon* are anglicised forms of the Irish *O'Canadhain* : See the "Canning" pedigree.

53.—THE STEM OF THE “FELAN” FAMILY.
(See the first Series).

54.—THE STEM OF THE “FIHILLY” FAMILY.

MUREDACH maolleathan, the 16th Christian King of Connaught who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the “O’Connor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Ficheallaigh*; anglicised, *Fihilly*, *Feely*, *Field*, *Fielden*, *Fielding*, and *Tooth*.

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| 97. Muredach mulleathan.
98. Conbhach (“conbhach”: Irish, <i>hydrophobia</i>): his son; a quo <i>ClanConhaigh</i> , anglicised <i>Conway</i> .
99. Ficheallach (“fiacail”: Irish, <i>a tooth</i> ; Heb. “acal”, <i>he eats</i>): his son; a quo <i>O’Ficheallaigh</i> , meaning | “the descendants of the man who had large teeth.” This Ficheallach had a brother named Cahernach, who was the ancestor of <i>Canavan</i> , of Connaught; and another brother named Dungar, who was the ancestor of <i>Finaghty</i> . |
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55.—THE STEM OF THE “FINAGHTY” FAMILY.

DUNGAR, a brother of Ficheallach, who is No. 99 on the foregoing (“Fihilly”) pedigree, was ancestor of *O’Finachtaigh*; anglicised *Finughty*, and *Snow*.

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| 99. Dungar: son of Conbhach.
100. Fionnachtach (“fionnsneachda”: Irish, <i>snow-white</i>): son of Dungar; a quo <i>O’Finachtaigh</i> , “one of the twelve lords of Cruaghan” (or Croghan), in the county Roscommon. | 101. Beannachdach (latinised <i>Benignus</i> and <i>Benedict</i> [*]): his son.
102. Concha: his son.
103. Cathal: his son.
104. Murtach: his son.
105. Murtach oge: his son.
106. Teige: his son.
107. Teige oge: his son; |
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* *Benedict*: From this name some derive *Bennett*.

the last "lord of Clann-conon."

108. Charles O'Finaghty : his son ; first assumed this sirname.

109. Brian : his son ; had two brothers—1. Daniel, and 2. Donoch.

110. Hugh : son of Brain.

111. Rory : his son ; had

two brothers--1. Hugh and 2. Manus.

112. Donoch granna : son of Rory.

113. Charles : his son.

114. William : his son ; had two brothers—1. James, the priest, and 2. Redmond.

115. Malachi O'Finaghty : son of William.

56.—THE STEM OF THE "FITZPATRICK" FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

57.—THE STEM OF THE "FOGARTY" FAMILY.

DERMOD, the 133rd monarch of Ireland, had two sons—1. Colman Mor, ("columan": Irish, *a little dore*), a quo *Clann Columain*, anglicised *Coleman*; and 2. Aodh (or Hugh) slaine, who was the 141st monarch : this Aodh slaine was the ancestor of *O'Fogharthaighe*, anglicised *Fogarty*.

88. Conall Creamthann : brother of Laeghaire, who is No. 88 on the "Connel-lan" pedigree.

89. Fergus Cearbheoill : his son.

90. Dermot : his son ; the 133rd monarch of Ire-land.

91. Aodh (or Hugh) slaine : his son ; the 141st monarch.

92. Dermot ruanach : his son ; had a brother named Congall, who was the ancestor of *O'Kelly*, of Meath—one of "The Four Tribes of Tara";* he had also another brother named Donoch, who was the ances-tor of *Mulvey* or *Mulvy*. This Dermot ruanach was the 149th monarch of Ire-land ; and reigned jointly

* *Tara*: The "Four Tribes of Tara" were *O'Hart*, *O'Kelly* (of Meath), *O'Connolly*, and *O'Regan*.

with his brother Bladhmic (or Bladhmac) : both of whom died A.D. 664.

93. Cearnasotal : his son.

94. Niall : his son.

95. Fogharthach : his son; was the 157th monarch. He had three brothers—1. Cumascach, who was ancestor of *Burns*; 2. Conall greanta, ancestor of *Breslin*; and 3. Aodh (or Hugh) laighen, who was the ancestor of *Muldoon*, of Meath.

96. Ceallach : son of Fogharthach.

97. Tolarg ("tol" : Irish, *a church-yard* : "arg", white or pale) : his son ; a quo *O'Tolairy*, anglicised *Toler*.

98. Fogharthach (2) : his son.

99. Niall (2) : his son.

100. Fogharthach ("fogharthach" : Irish, *noisy*) : his son ; a quo *O'Fogharthaigh*.

58.—THE STEM OF THE "FOX" FAMILY.

MAINE, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the "Stem of the House of Heremon", was the ancestor of *MacSionnaighe* ; anglicised *Fox*, *Reynard*, *Reynardson*, and *Seeny*.

87. Niall, of the Nine Hostages, the 126th Monarch of Ireland.

88. Maine : his son.

89. Brian : his son.

90. Brannan : his son.

91. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son ; had a brother named Creamthann, who was the ancestor of *Breen*.

92. Bladhmhach : son of Hugh ; had a brother named Aongus, who was the ancestor of *Loughnan* or *Lof-tus*, of Meath.

93. Congall: son of Bladh-mach.

94. Colla : his son.

95. Giolla Brighid : his son.

96. Maolbeanachtach : his son.

97. Tagan : his son ; a quo *Muintir Tagain**.

98. Beice : his son. This Beice had three brothers—1. Deighnan, 2. Cearnachan, and 3. Gabhlach : this Cearnachan had four sons —1. Cibleachan ("cib") :

* *Muintir Tagain* : In page 118, first edition of first series, this people is by mistake mentioned as "Muintir Fagan."

Irish, *a hand*; “*leaca*”, *a cheek*; “*an*”, *one who*), a quo *O'Cibleachain*, anglicised *Giblan*; 2. Cathalan, who was the ancestor of a *Mac-Quin* family; 3. Muireagan; 4. Cinleachan (“*ceann*”: Irish, *a head*; “*leaca*” *a cheek*), a quo *O'Cinleachain*, anglicised *Kinlehan* and *Kinehan*.

99. Conor : son of Beice.
100. Breasal : his son.
101. Cathiarnach (“*cath*”: Irish, *a fight*; Heb. “*chath*”, *terror*; Chald. “*cath*”, *a battalion*; “*iarann*”: Irish, *iron*): his son; a quo

O'Cathiarnaighe, anglicised *Carney*.

- 102. Cathalan : his son.
 - 103. Cathiarnach (2) : his son.
 - 104. Rory : his son.
 - 105. Fogartach : his son.
 - 106. Rory (2) : his son.
 - 107. Teige an Sionnach (“*an sionnach*”: Irish, *the fox*): his son; a quo *Mac-Sionnaighe*.
 - 108. Rory (3) : his son.
 - 109. Neal : his son.
 - 110. Malachi : his son.
 - 111. Conor (2) : his son.
 - 112. Rory Fox : his son.
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59.—THE STEM OF THE “FLINN* (OF NORTHERN CLANNABOY) FAMILY.

FIACHRA toirt, the third son of the monarch Colla uais, who is No. 85 on the “*MacUais*” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Flainn*, of Tuirtre; anglicised *Flinn*, *Linn*, etc.

85. Colla uais, the 121st monarch of Ireland.

86. Fiachra toirt (“*toirt*”: Irish, *bulk*): his son; a quo the territory of *Tuirtre*, afterwards known as “Northern Clannaboy”, now the baronies of “Toome” and “Antrim.”

87. Eachin (meaning “a little horse”): his son; a quo

Eakins; had six brothers—1. Muredach, 2. Cormac, 3. Maine, 4. Laeghaire, 5. Æneas, 6. Nathi.

88. Felim: son of Eachin; had five brothers.

89. Daire (or Darius): his son.

90. Cuanach: his son; was king of Orgiall, as were also seven of his posterity.

* *Flinn*: “*Flinn*” of Leinster is a branch of this family. In Connaught and Munster the name is spelled *Flynn*, which is distinct from this family.

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| <p>91. Beice : his son ; king of Orgiall ; a quo <i>Cineal Beice</i>.</p> <p>92. Faranan : his son ; king of Orgiall ; ancestor of <i>Siol Cahesaidh</i> (anglicised <i>Casey</i>), and of <i>Siol Dubhghala</i>.</p> <p>93. Suibhneach : his son ; king of Orgiall.</p> <p>94. Foghartach : his son.</p> <p>95. Mulcreabhar : his son.</p> <p>96. Rachdaire : his son.</p> <p>97. Inrachtach : his son ; had a brother named Finachtach, who was the ancestor of <i>Donnellan</i>.</p> <p>98. Muredach : son of Inrachtach.</p> <p>99. Flann ("flann", gen. "flainn": Irish, <i>blood</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Flainr.</i></p> | <p>100. Foghartach (2) : his son.</p> <p>101. Dunagan : his son.</p> <p>102. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.</p> <p>103. Iarann : his son.</p> <p>104. Fogladh : his son.</p> <p>105. Eachdach : his son.</p> <p>106. Rory : his son.</p> <p>107. Cumeadh : his son.</p> <p>108. Cu-uladh (<i>cu-Uladh</i> : Irish, "the Ulster warrior") : his son ; a quo <i>Cooley</i>, <i>Cooling</i>, <i>Cowley</i>, <i>Cully</i>, and <i>Colly</i>.</p> <p>109. Murtach : his son ; had a brother named Cumeadh.</p> <p>110. Cu-uladh (2) : his son.</p> <p>111. Donald : his son.</p> <p>112. Rory O'Flinn, of Tuirtre : his son.</p> |
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60.—THE STEM OF THE "GALLAGHER" FAMILY.

ANMIRE (latinized Anmireus), who was the 138th monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Fergus, who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the "O'Donel" (of Tirconnell) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Gallchobhair*; anglicised *Galchor* and *Gallagher*.

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| <p>91. Anmire : son of Seadnach ; slain A.D. 566.</p> <p>92. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son ; the 140th monarch.</p> <p>93. Maolchobhach (latinised <i>Malcovus</i>) : his son who was the 144th monarch ; had a brother named Donald,</p> | <p>who was the 146th monarch, and the ancestor of <i>Mulroy</i>.</p> <p>94. Ceallach : son of Maolchobhach.</p> <p>95. Donald : his son.</p> <p>96. Donoch : his son.</p> <p>97. Rory : his son.</p> <p>98. Rorcan : his son.</p> |
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| 99. Gallchobhair ("gall": Irish, <i>a foreigner</i> ; "chob-hair", <i>help</i>): his son; a quo <i>O'Gallchobhair</i> . | 109. Fergall : his son. |
| 100. Manus : his son. | 110. Hugh (3) : his son. |
| 101. Donoch (2) : his son. | 111. Gillcoimdhé : his son. |
| 102. Amhailgadh [awly]: his son. | 112. Nichol (2) : his son. |
| 103. Donald (2) : his son. | 113. Eoin (or John) : his son. |
| 104. Dermot : his son. | 114. Hugh (4) : his son. |
| 105. Hugh (2) : his son. | 115. Rory (2) : his son. |
| 106. Maolruanaidh : his son. | 116. John (2) : his son. |
| 107. Nichol : his son. | 117. Cormac buidhe : his son. |
| 108. Donoch (3) : his son. | 118. John (3) : his son. |
| | 119. Ower O'Galchor : his son. |
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61.—THE STEM OF THE “GARVALY” FAMILY.

BRIAN, a brother of Damhin who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Garbhgeille*; anglicised *Garuly* and *Garvaly*.

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| 92. Brian : son of Cairbre an-daimh-airgid, king of Orgiall. | 97. Cuborin : his son. |
| 93. Fergus garbhgeill (“garbh”: Irish, <i>rough</i> ; “geill”, <i>to yield</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O’Garbhgeille</i> . | 98. Cumagan : his son. |
| 94. Hugh : his son. | 99. Maolagan (“maolagan”: Irish, <i>the bald little man</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O’Maolagain</i> , anglicised <i>Mulligan</i> and <i>Molyneux</i> . |
| 95. Faolan : his son. | 100. Muireadhach O’Garvaly : his son. |
| 96. Mactigh : his son. | |
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62.—THE STEM OF THE “GARVEY” (OF ORGIALL) FAMILY.

FIACHRA ceannfionnan, brother of Niallan who is 89 on the “O’Hanlon” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Gairbhidh* of Orgiall; anglicised *Garvey*.

89. Fiachra ceannfionnan ("ceannfionnan" : Irish, *the fairhaired*) : son of Feig ; a quo *O'Ceannfionnain*, anglicised by some, *Cannon*.
90. Luachmhar : his son.
91. Failbhe : his son ; had a brother named Cumann ("cumann" : Irish, *acquaintance*), a quo *O'Cumuinn* (of Moyne), anglicised *Cummins*, *Cumming*, *Commins*, and *Comyn*.
92. Fohach : his son.
93. Crunmaol : his son.
94. Dubhthirr : his son ; a quo *O'Dubhthire*, anglicised *Duffry*, and (by some) *Dooher*.
95. Failbhe (2) : his son.
96. Fionnan : his son.
97. Ferach : his son.
98. Maoleadach : his son.
99. Gairbiadh ("gairbiadh" : Irish, *shouting for food*) : his son ; a quo *O'Gairbhidh*, of Orgiall.

63.—THE STEM OF THE "GARVEY" (OF TIROWEN) FAMILY.

EOCHAIDH binné, brother of Muireadach [muredach] who is No. 89 on the "Cunningham" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Garvey* of Tyrone.—See the derivation of this sirname in the foregoing (No. 62) pedigree.

89. E o c h a i d h binne ("binn" : Irish, *melodious*) : son of Eoghan ; a quo *Cineal Binne* in Scotland, and *Binney* in Ireland.
90. Claireadanach ("clair-eadanach" : Irish, *broad-faced*) : his son.
91. Donald : his son.
92. Ultach ("ultach" : Irish, *an Ulsterman*) : his son ; a quo *MacAn-Uultaigh*, anglicised *MacNulty*.
93. Failbhe : his son.
94. Maoldun : his son.
95. Conrach : his son.
96. Elgenan : his son.
97. Cucolann : his son.
98. Danaille : his son.
99. Mulfabhal : his son.
100. Toiceach ("toiceach" : Irish, *wealthy*) : his son.
101. Gairbiadh : his son ; a quo *O'Gairbidh* (of Tirowen), anglicised *Garvey*.

64.—THE “GAVAN” FAMILY.

GABHADHAN (“gabhadh”: Irish, *danger*; “an,” *one who*), brother of Dungal who is No. 102 on the “Donnelly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Gabhadhain*: anglicised *Gavan* and *Garahan*.

65.—THE STEM OF THE “GAWLEY” FAMILY.

LUIGHACH, who is No. 90 on the “Quirk” pedigree, was ancestor of *O’Gabhlraighe* (“gabhlach”: Irish, *forked or longlegged*); anglicised *Gavala*, *Gawley*, *Gowley* and *Gooley*.

90. Luighach: son of Labhrach; had six brothers, but there is no account of their issue.

91. Brollach: his son.

92. Connla: his son.

93. Iomchadh: his son.

94. Dulach: his son.

95. Croch: his son.

96. Maith (“Maith”: Irish, *a chief, a nobleman, a*) : leader): his son; a quo *O’Maith*, anglicised, by some, *May* and *Maye*; had two brothers—1. Iomchadh,

2. Earc.

97. Ceannfionnan: son of Maith.

98. Iomchadh (2): his son.

99. Sionamhuil O’Gabhlraighe: his son.

66.—THE STEM OF THE “GERAGHTY” FAMILY.

CATHAL (or Charles), brother of Teige mor who (see the first series) is No. 102 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacOrcachta*; anglicised *MacOiraghty*, *MacGeraghty*, *Geraghty*, *Gerty*, *Garrett*, and *Garratt*.

102. Cathal: son of Muirgheas.

gen. “achta”, *an act*): his son; a quo *MacOrcachta*.

103. Aodh (or Hugh): his son.

107. Duncath mor: his son; had two brothers—1.

104. Morogh: his son.

Morogh, 2. Orcacht.

105. Duncath: his son.

108. Duncath oge: son of Duncath mor.

106. Orcacht (“orc”: Irish, *a small warrior*; “acht”,

109. Duncath (4): his son.

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| 110. Hugh : his son. | 115. Conor : his son. |
| 111. Malachi : his son. | 116. Timothy (2) : his son. |
| 112. Tumaltach (or Timothy) : his son. | 117. Malachi (2) : his son. |
| 113. Morogh : his son. | 118. Manus : his son. |
| 114. Donall : his son. | 119. Manus MacOiraghty : his son. |
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67.—THE STEM OF THE “ GILKELLY ” FAMILY.

FERGAL, brother of Hugh who is No. 97 on the “ O’Shaughnessy ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Giolla-ceallaighe*; anglicised *Gillic*, *Gilly*, *Gilkelly*, *Kilkelly*.

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| 97. Fergal : son of Artgal. | 108. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 98. Tiobrad : his son. | 109. Giolla-ceallach (“ ceallach ”: Irish, <i>war, strife</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Giollaceallaighe</i> . |
| 99. Camogach : his son. | 110. Moroch : his son. |
| 100. Cumascrach : his son. | 111. Giollapadraic : his son. |
| 101. Edalach : his son. | 112. Gillruaidhe (“ ruайдhe ”: Irish, <i>erysipelas</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>MacGillruaidhe</i> , anglicised <i>Gilroy</i> and <i>Kilroy</i> . |
| 102. Cleireach : his son ; a quo <i>O’Clery</i> . | 113. Morogh (2) : his son. |
| 103. Eidhean : his son. | 114. Florence MacGillkelly : his son. |
| 104 Flann : his son. | |
| 105. Maolfabhal (“ fabhal ”: Irish, <i>a report, a fable</i> ; Lat. “ fabul-a ”) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Maolfabhal</i> , anglicised <i>Mulfavill</i> and <i>Mulhall</i> . | |
| 106. Cugeal : his son. | |
| 107. Giollabeartach (or Gilbert) : his son. | |
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68.—THE STEM OF THE “ GRIMLEY ” FAMILY.

DONALD, brother of Conor who is No. 107 on the “ Crean ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Gairmliacha* (“ gairm ”: Irish, infint. of “ goir ” *to call* ; and “ liach ”, gen. “ liacha ”, *a spoon*) ; anglicised *Gormley* and *Grimley*.

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| 107. Donald : son of Mean- | 111. Niall : his son. |
| mnach. | 112. Conor (2) : his son. |
| 108. Conor : his son. | 113. Sithric : his son. |
| 109. Dalbach : his son. | 114. Melachlin O'Gormley: |
| 110. Donald (2) : his son. | his son. |
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69.—THE STEM OF THE "HANLY" FAMILY.

ARCA·DEARG, brother of Conall orison who is No. 88 on the "O'Malley" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Anleagh*: anglicised *Hanly*, and *Henly*.

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| 88. Arca-dearg : son of Brian. | 101. Muireadach : his son. |
| 89. Eneas : his son. | 102. Idir : his son. |
| 90. Dubhthach : his son; had a brother named Onach, who was the ancestor of a <i>MacBrannan</i> family. | 103. Anliaigh (2) : his son. |
| 91. Uan ("uan", gen. "uain": Irish, a lamb): his son; a quo <i>O'Uain</i> , anglicised <i>Lamb</i> and <i>Lambe</i> . | 104. Donald O'Hanly : his son; the first who assumed this surname. |
| 92. Cluthmhar : his son. | 105. Iomhar : his son. |
| 93. Maoldun : his son. | 106. Donald (3) : his son. |
| 94. Murtuile : his son. | 107. Conor : his son. |
| 95. Anliaigh ("an": Irish, <i>the</i> ; "liaigh", gen. "leatha", a physician): his son; a quo <i>O'h-Anleagh</i> , meaning "the descendants of the physician." | 108. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 96. Murtagh : his son. | 109. Gilbert : his son. |
| 97. Teige : his son. | 110. Rory buidhe : his son. |
| 98. Donald : his son. | 111. Donald (4) : his son. |
| 99. Murtagh (2) : his son. | 112. Teige (2) : his son. |
| 100. Ranald catha Brian : his son; meaning Randal who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014, fighting on the side of the Irish monarch Brian Boroimhe. | 113. Gilbert (2) : his son. |
| | 114. Neamhach (or Nehemiah) : his son. |
| | 115. Hugh (2) : his son. |
| | 116. Tireach : his son. |
| | 117. Hugh (3) : his son. |
| | 118. Gilbert (3) : his son. |
| | 119. Teige (3) : his son. |
| | 120. Edmund dubh : his son. |
| | 121. William : his son. |
| | 122. Teige : his son. |
| | 123. Teige oge : his son. |
| | 124. Conor O'Hanly : his son. |

70.—THE STEM OF THE “HANRAGHAN” (OF LEINSTER) FAMILY.

NOCHAN, brother of Seagal who is No. 101 on the “Murphy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Anracain*, of Leinster; anglicised *Hanraghan*, and *Rakes*.

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| 101. Nochan (“nocha” : Irish, <i>ninety</i> ; “an”, <i>one who</i>) : son of Seicin. | 106. Sliabhan (“sliabh” : Irish, <i>a mountain</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Sliabhain</i> , anglicised <i>Slevin</i> . |
| 102. Fiach : his son. | 107. Anracan (“racan” : Irish, <i>mischief</i> ; “raca”, <i>a rake</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Anracain</i> . |
| 103. Maolleathan : his son. | |
| 104. Snidhgobhan : his son. | |
| 105. Tiomainach (“tiomain” : Irish, <i>to fall on</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Tiomainaihe</i> of Leinster), anglicised <i>Timony</i> . | |
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71.—THE STEM OF THE “HARGADAN” FAMILY.

ECHAN (or Owen), brother of Alioll who is No. 98 on the “Maconky” pedigree, was the ancestor of an *O'Airach-dain* family; anglicised *Harraghtan*, *Harrington*, and *Hargadan*.

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| 98. Eoghan (or Owen) : son of Muireadach. | 106. Coscrach : his son. |
| 99. Owen (2) : his son. | 107. Snagaidhil : his son. |
| 100. Beice : his son. | 108. Melachlin : his son. |
| 101. Lagnen : his son. | 109. Airachdan (“airachda” : Irish, <i>of great stature</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Airach-dain</i> . |
| 102. Mochtighearna : his son. | |
| 103. Forgalach : his son. | 110. Owen (4) : his son. |
| son. | 111. Beice O'Harraghtan : his son. |
| 104. Owen (3) : his son. | |
| 105. Cronmaol : his son. | |
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72.—THE “HARTE” FAMILY.

ART, who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the “O'Hart” pedigree, had a brother named Congeal (a quo *Teallach*

Congeal or “The territory of Congeal”), and two sons—1. Donall, Prince of Tara and ancestor of *O'Hart*; 2. Lochlann: The descendants of this Lochlann were the first that employed the *e* final in the anglicised form of their surname—as *Harte*.

101. ART; a quo *MacArt*.

	1	2	
102. Donall,		102. Lochlann.	
Ancestor of <i>O'Hart</i> .			
		103. Teige: son of Lochlann	
		104. Fearnara : his son.	
105. Teige (2) : his son.			
	1	2	
106. Fearleughinn.*		106. Flannagan.	

At this stage in this family pedigree, King Henry the Second of England invaded Ireland, A.D. 1172; and by his Charter to Hugh DeLacey, granting him the kingdom of Meath, dispossessed the *O'Harts* of their patrimony, as Princes of Tara, in that kingdom. Thus dispossessed, the family was scattered: some of them settled in England, some in Scotland, some in France, some in Germany, etc., and some of them remained in Ireland. Branches of them who settled in Leinster called themselves *Hart* or *Hort*; in England, *Harte* and, more lately, *Hart*; in Scotland, *Hart*; in France, *Hart*, *LeHart*, *Harts*, *Hardies*, *Hardis*; in Germany, *Hart*, *Hartt*, *Hartz*, *Hardts*, *Herdt*s, etc. In parts of Ireland some of the family anglicised the name *Harte*, *Hairt*, *Hairtt*, *Hairtte*, *Hartte*; and, in Scotland, according to MacPherson, *Artho*, or *Arthur*.

* *Fearleughinn* [farlane]: This word means “a lecturer”; while *MacLeighinn* means “a scholar”, “a student.” The name is derived from the Irish *fear*, “a man”, and *leigheann*, “a lesson” “instruction”, “erudition”; and implies that the man who was so called was a person of superior education. Some consider that this *Fearleughinn* was the ancestor of *MacFarlane*.

73.—THE “HARTE” (OF ENGLAND) FAMILY.

STEPHEN HARTE, of Westmill, Hertfordshire, England, is the first of the name recorded as living in that Country; where, possibly, his father or grandfather settled after the English invasion of Ireland by King Henry the Second, A.D. 1172. From the said Stephen down to the present time the *Harte* (of England) pedigree, is as follows:—

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| 1. Stephen Harte,* of Westmill, Hertfordshire.
2. Havekin, of Westmill, his son.
3. William, of Westmill : his son ; afterwards of Abbotsbury and Papworth in Cambridgeshire.
4. William, of Papworth : his son ; returned to Hertfordshire. This William was twice married :—first, to Mary, daughter of John Humphreys, by whom he had a son and heir named John; secondly, to Alice—, by whom he had a son named William. | 5. John : eldest son of the said William Harte, of Papworth ; living A.D. 1430 ; married to Joane, daughter of William Dayly of Lincolnshire.
6. William, of St. Dunstan's, in the west of London, and of Ware, in Hertfordshire : son of John ; was married to Alice, daughter of Robert Sutton, of London ; living in 1480 ; had a sister named Alice, who was wife of William Callow, of Sholford, Kent, one of the English Judges.
7. John Harte, of the |
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**Stephen Harte*: Considering that John Harte, No. 5 on this Stem was living, A.D. 1430, and that between A.D. 1172 (when King Henry II. invaded Ireland) and 1430 there elapsed a period of 258 years, the ancestor of this Stephen Harte who first settled in England could have been his father or, at most, his grandfather ; for, taking 36 years as the average age of each generation of the family, 258 divided by 36 would give seven generations. But the said John was the fifth in descent down from Stephen ; then counting back to the said Stephen's grandfather would make at most seven generations. As, therefore, it was at that period (see the foregoing “Harte” pedigree) that the *e* final was first added to the anglicised form of the Irish name *O'h-Airt*, there is reason to believe that the said Stephen Harte of Westmill, Hertfordshire, England, was of Irish origin ; and was descended from the O'Hart family.—See the “O'Hart” pedigree.

Middle Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law : son of William ; married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Peche, Knight, and sister and heir of Sir John Peche, Knight and "Banneret"; died 16th July 1543; and was buried in St. Mary Cray Church, London.

8. Sir Percival Harte, of Lullingston (now "Lullingstone") in Kent, knight: son of John; married Frideswide daughter of Edward, Lord Bray, and sister and heir of John, Lord Bray; had a sister who was wife of Sir James Stanley; died 21st May, 1580, aged 84 years; was buried at Lullingston. *Harte* (now *Hart*) of Donegal is, I believe, descended from this Sir Percival; but, as yet, I am unable to trace the descent.

9. Henry Harte: son of Sir Percival; married to Cecily, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knight; died without issue. This Henry had two younger brothers—1. Sir George Harte, of Lullingston, also a "Knight of the body to the King", who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Bowes, and sister of Sir Hieron and Sir John Bowes, Knights, and who died on the 16th July,

1587, and was buried at Lullingston; 2. Francis Harte of Halwell, Devonshire, who was the ancestor of *Harte*, of the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry, in Ireland.

10. Sir Percivall Harte, of Lullington, Knight: son of the aforesaid Sir George. Sir Percival was twice married: 1st, to Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Manwood, Knight; by whom he had a son named William, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Weldon, of Swanscombe, Kent: this William died without issue in 1671, and was buried at Lullington. Sir Percival's second wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Grimstone, knight: the issue of this marriage were—1. Percival Harte, who died without issue; 2. Jerome Harte, *obit. s.p.*; 3. Sir Harry Harte, of Lullington, knight, K.B., died (before his father) in 1636; 4. Edward; 5. George. This Sir Percival had three brothers—1. Robert Harte, *ob. s.p.*; 2. George Harte, 3. Sir Peter Manwode Harte.

11. Sir Percival Harte, of Lullington, knight: son and heir of the aforesaid Sir

Harry Harte, who died in 1636; Will proved in 1642; had a brother named George Harte.

12. Percival Harte, of Lullingston: son of Sir Percival; married to Sarah, daughter of Edward Dixon of Hilden; left an only daughter and heir named Anne Harte; died in 1738.

13. Anne Harte; their daughter. This Anne was twice married: first, to John Blunt, of Holcombe Regis, Devonshire, who died without issue, A.D. 1728; secondly, to Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, Sussex, baronet, who died in 1756, leaving three sons and one daughter, namely—1. Thomas Hart-Dyke, who died without issue; 2. Sir John Dixon Dyke, of Horeham, baronet; 3. Percival Dyke, who died without issue; and the daughter (whose name was Philadelphia) was married to William Lee, and left four children—1. William Lee, 2. Philadelphia Lee, 3. Harriet Lee, 4. Louisa Lee. From this marriage of Anne Harte and Sir Thomas Dyke is derived the surname *Hart-Dyke*.

14. Sir John Dixon Dyke, of Horeham, baronet: son of Anne Harte and Sir Thos.

Dyke; married to Philadelphia, daughter of George Horne, of East Grinsted.

15. Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, baronet: their son; *ob.*, *s.p.*; had one brother—Sir Percival Hart-Dyke, baronet; and two daughters—1. Philadelphia, 2. Anne. This Sir Percival was married to Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Jenner, of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire.

16. Sir Percyvall Hart-Dyke, of Lullingstone Castle, Dartford: their son; d. 1875. This Sir Percyvall, who was born in June 1799, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wells, of Bickley, Kent; and had five brothers and four sisters. The brothers were—1. John Dixon, 2. Francis Hart, 3. Peche Hart, 4. Augustus Hart, 5. Decimus Townshend; and the sisters—1. Harriett Jenner, 2. Georgiana-Frances, 3. Laura, 4. Philadelphia.

17. Sir William Hart-Dyke M.P. for Mid-Kent: eldest son of Sir Percyvall; born in August 1837, and living in 1877; has two brothers and six sisters. The brothers were—1. George-Augustus Hart, 2. Reginald-Chas. Hart; the sisters were—1.

Frances-Julia, 2. Eleanor-Laura, 3. Catherine-Sybella, 4. Sybella-Catherine, 5. Emily-Anne, 6. Gertrude. This Sir William Hart-Dyke was married to Lady Emily Caroline Montagu, eldest daughter of the earl of

Sandwich; has (in 1877) a son named Percyvall, born in October, 1871, and a daughter named Lina Mary.

18. Percyvall: son of Sir William Hart-Dyke; living in 1878.

74.—THE HARTE (OF CLARE, LIMERICK, AND KERRY) FAMILY.

FRANCIS HARTE, of Halwell, Devonshire, youngest brother of Henry who is No. 9 on the foregoing genealogy, was the ancestor of *Harte*, of the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry.

9. Francis Harte, of Halwell: third son of Sir Percival Harte of Lullington, Kent.

10. Rev. Richard Harte: his son; was vicar of Rochestown *alias* Ballywilliam, in the diocese of Emyl, of Adare, in Limerick, and of Stradmore, in Killaloe, A.D. 1615. This Richard married a daughter of John Southwell of Barham, in Suffolk, and sister of Sir Richard Southwell of Singleland in the county Limerick, knight, and by her had three sons—1. Richard Harte, 2. Percival Harte, 3. Henry Harte, of Carrigdiram in the county Clare, who died intestate in March 1665.

11. Richard Harte: son of the Rev. Richard; had a grant of the lands of Cloghnamanagh, Ballyboure, and Carriglapon, in the county Limerick (part of the possessions of the Monastery of Nenagh, in Tipperary), by Patent dated 11 February 1638; Will dated 24 January 1661. This Richard was twice married: by the first wife he left an only son—Richard, of Grangebridge, county Limerick; and by the second, three sons—1. Francis, 2. John, 3. Percival.

12. Richard Harte of Grangebridge: eldest son of the aforesaid Richard; in 1667 married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Amory,

of Galy, in Kerry; left three sons—1. Richard, 2. John, 3. Edmond.

13. Richard Harte, of Grange and of Lisofin, Co. Clare: eldest son of Richard; was a Colonel in the Army of King William the Third; was twice married: by the first wife he left an only son named Percival; and by the second wife (who was living a widow, A.D. 1697) he had two sons—1. Henry Harte, of Coolrus, whose Will was dated 16th April 1737, and proved 26th June 1742; and 2. John Harte, whose only daughter and heir was married to—— Hayes, of Cahirguillamore, in the county Limerick, who was the father of Jeremiah Hayes, the father of Honora Hayes who was married to Standish O'Grady, the father of Darby (or Dermot) O'Grady, Cahirguillamore.

14. Percival Harte, of Lisofin, in Clare, and of Grange, in Limerick: son of Richard; left two sons—1. Richard, 2. Percival; and a daughter named Anne, who was wife of William Johnson, of Flemingstown, Co. Cork. This Percival had a brother named Henry, of Coolrus.

15. Richard Harte, of

Grange: son of Percival. This Richard left two daughters—1. Margery, wife of Thomas Franks, of Carrig, in the county Cork, who inherited Grange; 2. Margaret, wife of Robert Bradshaw, of the county Tipperary—married A.D. 1758, but had no issue. Richard, having left no male issue, was succeeded by his younger brother Percival Harte, of Lisofin.

16. Sir Richard Harte, of Lisofin and Coolruss: son of said Percival; was knighted by the Duke of Richmond, in 1807; died in 1824. This sir Richard was twice married: first to Anne, daughter and heir of William Johnson, of Flemingstown, county Cork, by whom he had three sons—1. William Johnson Harte; 2. Percival Harte, who settled in the West Indies; 3. Kilpatrick Harte, who died at school. Sir Richard's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Mere-dyth, and relict of James Mahony, of Battlefield, in the county Kerry.

17. William Johnson Harte, of Coolruss, Croom, county Limerick; son of Sir Richard; married in 1796 to Marion, daughter

and heir of James Mahony, of Battlefield, in Kerry ; d. 1814. This William left three sons and six daughters : the sons were—1. Richard, 2. James Mahony Harte, of Battlefield, county Kerry, 3. Rev. William Harte.

18. Richard Harte, of Coolruss : eldest son of William ; married Anne,

daughter of Andrew Vance*, of Rutland-square, Dublin (who died in 1849), and sister of John Vance, M.P. who died in 1875. This Richard died in 1842..

19. Richard Harte, of Coolruss, Croom, county Limerick : his son ; living in 1877; had a sister named Mary Harte, who died in 1859.

75.—THE “HARTE” (OF CASTLECONNELL) FAMILY.

HENRY HARTE, of Coolruss, brother of Percival, of Lisofin, in Clare, who is No. 14 on the foregoing genealogy, was the ancestor of *Harte* and *Hart*, of Castleconnell.

14. Henry: son of Richard Harte ; Will proved 26th June 1742.

15. Richard, of Coolruss : his son ; had a brother named William.

16. Percival, of Coolruss : son of Richard ; Will proved in 1791 ; left his estates to William Johnstone Harte, who died in March 1791,

s.p. ; had a brother named Richard Harte, of Tonagh.

17. Richard, of Castleconnell : son of Richard Harte, of Tonagh.

18. Richard Harte, of Gurteen, in the county Limerick : his son ; living in 1877 ; had a brother, the Rev. Henry Harte, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

76.—THE STEM OF THE “HENRY” FAMILY.

HENRY, brother of Aibhneach who is No. 114 on the “Kane” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clan Henry*, modernized *Henry*, *MacHenry* and *Fitzhenry*.

* *Andrew Vance*: See the “Vance” genealogy, in this volume.

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 114. Henry* O'Kane : son of Dermod ; a quo "Clan Henry." | 117. Giolla - Padraic : his son. |
| 115. Dermod Henry : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 118. James : his son. |
| 116. Conor : his son. | 119. Giolla - Padraic (2) : his son. |
| | 120. Geoffrey Henry : his son. |
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77.—THE STEM OF THE “HIGGINS” FAMILY.

UIGIN, brother of Eochaидh who is No.89 on the “Molloy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Uigin* ; anglicised *Higgin Higgins†*, *MacHiggin* (which has been modernized *Higgins*), and *Huggins*.

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| 89. Uigin (“uige” : Irish, <i>knowledge</i>) : son of Fiacha. | 97. R o b e a r t a c h (or Robert) : his son. |
| 90. Cormac : his son. | 98. Goffrey O'Higgin : his son ; first assumed this surname. |
| 91. Flaithbeartach : his son. | 99. Aneisleis : his son. |
| 92. Tumaltach : his son. | 100. Lochlann : his son. |
| 93. Flannagan : his son. | 101. Cormac : his son. |
| 94. Ibhear : his son. | 102. Ranall : his son. |
| 95. Conchobhar (or Conn) : his son. | 103. Cathal : his son. |
| 96. Uigin (2) : his son ; a quo <i>O'h-Uigin</i> . | 104. Mcrogh : his son. |
| | 105. Niall : his son. |

* *Henry* : The name Henry is derived from the Irish *An righ*, “the king.” This Henry O’Kane is considered to have been so-called after one of the Henrys, kings of England. As *MacHenry* and *Fitzhenry* signify “the sons or descendants of Henry”, and that *Harry* is the common name for “Henry”, some are of opinion that “*MacHenry*” is another name for *Harrison*, which would mean “the son of Harry”; and that *Harris* and *Fitzharris* are branches of the “Clan Henry.”

+ *Higgins* : In the first edition of the first series of this work, “*Higgins*” is, in mistake, mentioned as derived from *MacAedhagain*, instead of *O'h-Uigin*.

106. Teige mor : his son.
107. Giollacolum (by some called "Giolla na-naomh") : his son.
108. Teige (2) : his son ; had an elder brother named Giolla Chriosd.
109. Fergal ruadh : his son.
110. Teige oge : his son ; had a brother named Brian.
111. Giollananaomh : his son.
112. Manus : his son.
113. Aodh (or Hugh) his son.
114. Donall cam : his son.
115. Brian : his son.
116. Brian oge : his son.
117. Maolmuire : his son.
118. Teige oge : his son ; living in 1657 ; had three brothers—1. Maithan, 2. Giolla-colum, and 3. Giolla-Iosa.
119. William Higgin*: son of Teige oge ; omitted the prefix "O" ; first of the family who, in 1677, owned Carropadden, county Galway ; died in 1693.
120. Thomas, of Adder-
- goole, county Galway : his son ; died 1717 ; willed the land of Carropadden to his son Nicholas.
121. Nicholas Higgins : his son ; first of the family who settled in Carropadden.
122. Thomas (2) : his son ; died 1770.
123. Nicholas (2) : his son ; died 1812.
124. Thomas (3) : his son ; died 1846.
125. Thomas Higgins, of Carropadden, solicitor, Tuam, living in 1877 : his son ; married to Kate MacHale†, daughter of Mr. Patrick MacHale, of Tubbernavine, county Mayo, and sister of His Grace the Most Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam ; no children. This Thomas has a brother named James, who is married to _____ Hanly, by whom he had a son named Thomas-William.
126. Thomas-William Higgins : son of said James ; living in 1877.

* *William Higgin* : In consideration of the family estates in Westmeath, confiscated by Cromwell, this William Higgin was, in 1677, granted twenty-six townlands, some in the county Galway and some in the county Roscommon, forfeited in 1641 by the Birmingham family ; of these lands, Carropadden, Beagh, and Keeloge—situate in the county Galway, are (in 1877) in possession of Thomas Higgins, Tuam, No. 125 on this ("Higgins") pedigree.

† *Kate MacHale* : See the "MacHale" Genealogy.

78.—THE “HOLAHAN” FAMILY.

I HAVE traced the *Holahans* of Kilkenny back to James Holahan, who was born in 1694, and died in 1759; from that James the following is the descent:

1. James Holahan, born A.D. 1694; died in 1759. This James had two sisters; and an elder brother named John, who was born at Skoghathorash, in 1687, and died at Royal Oak, county Carlow, in May, 1779.

2. Richard: son of James; died in 1810; had three sisters—1. Mary, 2. Sarah, 3. Margaret.

3. James (2): his son; died (in 1805) before his father. This James had one sister and two brothers: the brothers were—1. Rev. Wal-

ter, who died in 1823, and 2. Patrick; the sister's name was Judith.

4. Richard (2): son of James. This Richard had three brothers—1. Rev. John, 2. Walter, 3. Michael; and three sisters—1. Mary, 2. Eleanor, 3. Judith.

5. John Holahan: son of Richard. This John (living in 1877), has a brother, the Rev. James Holahan, C.C., of Ballycallan, diocese of Ossory, living in 1877; and a sister named Bridget.

79.—THE STEM OF THE “HOOLAHAN” FAMILY.

FLANCHADH [Flancha], brother of Cobthach who is No. 100 on the “O’Madden” (of Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’h-Uallachain**; anglicised *Hoolahan*, etc.

* *O’h-Uallachain*: After this family was dispossessed of their territory in Hy-Maine, in Connaught, branches of them settled in Dublin, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, King’s County, Mayo, Meath, and Westmeath; and assumed one or other of the following surnames: Colaghan, Coolacan, Coolaghan, Halahan, Halegan, Halligan, Holahan, Holhane, Holhgane, Holighan, Holland, Holligan, Hoolaghan, Hoolaghane, Hoolahan, Houlaghan, Houlaghane, Houlahan, Howlegan, Hulegan, Huolaghane, Olehan, Oulahan, Oullaghan, Oullahan, Woolahan, and Merric, Merry, FitzMerry, MacMerry, Nolan (of Connaught), Noland (in England), Proud, Proude, Soope, Suple, Supple, Vain, Vane, Whelton and Wilton.

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|---|--|
| 100. Flanchadh : son of Maoldun (or Maoldubhan). | 118. Brangaile : his son. |
| 101. Flann : his son. | 119. Ross : his son. |
| 102. Uallachan ("uallach") : Irish, <i>proud, haughty, merry, supple, vain</i> : his son; a quo O'h-Uallachain. | 120. Fliuchgaile : his son. |
| 103. Iomrosan : his son. | 121. Corcrann : his son. |
| 104. Cartmil : his son. | 122. Dubhuibhir : his son. |
| 105. Laidir ara : his son. | 123. William O'Huolaghane, of Killea (or Red Hills), county Kildare : his son. |
| 106. Duilleabhar : his son. | 124. William Houlahan, of Killea : his son. |
| 107. Luchd : his son. | 125. Simon Oulahan, of Killea : his son ; d. in 1790. This Simon had a brother named William*, who was father of John Oulahan, known as "Little John", the father of John, who was the father of two children, now (1877) living in the old homestead of Killea, county Kildare. |
| 108. Logach : his son. | 126. John, of Tully, near the town of Kildare : his son ; died in 1831. This John had three brothers—1. |
| 109. Lughach leathdearg : his son. | |
| 110. Bromansutal - fionn : his son. | |
| 111. Bruithe : his son. | |
| 112. Brandabhach beuldearg : his son. | |
| 113. Iodnaoidhe : his son. | |
| 114. Fearmuin : his son. | |
| 115. Columan : his son. | |
| 116. Umhan : his son. | |
| 117. Fionnachtach : his son. | |

* *William* : In my opinion this William was the ancestor of the Dublin branch of this family ; from him the descent is as follows—

125. William O'Allahan, a merchant in Dublin ; Will dated 6th December 1781, proved 20th April 1782.

126. Henry : his son. This Henry had five brothers—1. William, 2. Daniel, 3. Robert, 4. Thomas, 5. Joseph ; and a sister named Anne.

127. Robert : son of Henry. This Robert had six brothers.—1. John, 2. Henry, 3. William (whose son John is (in 1877) living in Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America), 4. Lawrence. 5. Richard, 6. James.

128. Denis J. Oullahan, of the Firm of "Oullahan and Co." Miners, City of Stockton, California : son of Robert. This Denis has three children living in 1877 ; a sister named Kate, who is a Nun in Canada ; and a brother named Richard.

William, 2. Pierce, 3. Christopher*.

127. John, of Dublin : his son ; died in 1825. This John had an elder brother named Simon, who, at the age of 19 years, was killed at the "battle of Monastereven", during the "Irish Rebellion" of 1798 ; a sister named Anne, who married a Mr. Higgins ; a brother named Patrick† ; and a sister named Mary, who married Peter MacDaniel.

128. Richard Oulahan, of Washington, United States of America : his son ; living in 1878 ; had an elder brother named John, who died unmarried in Dublin in 1856 ; and a sister named Maryanne. In 1849, this Rich-

ard emigrated from Dublin to New York, United States ; served as first Lieutenant in the 164th New York Volunteers (Irish Legion) in the late American Civil War ; and in 1864, after muster out of the Military Service, he received an appointment in the Treasury, at Washington, D.C.

129. John Kenyon Oulahan, of Washington : his son ; born in 1851, and living in 1878. This John has two brothers—1. Joseph, born in 1857 ; and 2. Richard Oge, born in 1867. He had also two sisters—1. Alice, married to John W. Sanderson, of Washington ; and 2. Mary.

80.—THE STEM OF THE "HUGHES" FAMILY.

EANNA ceannsalach, king of Leinster, who (see the first series) is No. 94 on the "MacMorrough" pedigree, had seven sons : Deadhach, the seventh of these sons, was the ancestor of *O'h-Aodha* ; anglicised *Hay*, *Hayes*, *Haiz*, *Hughes*, *Hewes*, *O'Hay*, and *O'Hugh*.

* *Christopher*: This Christopher Oulahan had six children—1. Simon, 2. William, 3. Honora, 4. Mary, 5. Pierce, 6. Christopher ; and this Pierce had also six children—1. Christopher (born in 1854), 2. Mary (born in 1856), 3. Simon (b. 1858), 4. John (b. in 1860), 5. Elizabeth (b. in 1862), and 6. Marcella (b. in 1864).

† *Patrick*: This Patrick Oulahan married Anastatia Delany, by whom he had a daughter named Bridget, who married P. Ryan, of Frenchfurze : both living at Lausingburgh, State of New York ; had twenty-one children—nineteen of whom living in 1877.

95. Deadhach : son of Eanna ceannsalach.
96. Æneas : his son ; had a brother named Eoghan, who was the ancestor of St. Moling, whose feast is on the 17th June.
97. Aodh : son of Æneas.
98. Conmaol : his son.
99. Dubh-dacrioch : his son.
100. Eanachan : his son.
101. Deimhin : his son.
102. Aodh ("aodh" : Irish, *fire*, the Vesta of the Pagan Irish) : his son ; a quo *O'h-Aodha*.
103. Moroch : his son.
104. Donald O'Hugh : his son ; first assumed this surname.
105. Giolla (or William) : his son.
106. Eachtighearna : his son.
107. Cinaodh (or Cineth) : his son.
108. Dunlong : his son.
109. Gillmoling : his son.
110. Dunsliabh : his son.
111. Hugh O'Hughes : his son.

81.—THE STEM OF THE " HYNES " FAMILY.

AIDHNE, brother of Braon who is No. 107 on the "O'Clery" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Eidhin*; anglicised *Heyne*, *Hine*, *Hinds*, *Hynd*; and *Hynes*.

107. Aidhne ("aidhne : Irish, *an advocate, a pleader*) : son of Congalach ; a quo *O'h-Eidhin*.
108. Giolla-na-naomh : his son.
109. Flann : his son.
110. Conor : his son.
111. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
112. Giollaceallach : his son.
113. Giolla-na-naomh : his son.
114. Owen : his son.
115. Shane (or John) : his son.
116. Hugh : his son.
117. Donoch : his son.
118. Muirceartach (or Muriartach) O'Heyne : his son ; had a brother named Owen.

82.—THE STEM OF THE " KANE " FAMILY.

CONCHOBHAR [conor], prince of *Leim-an-madaidh* ["Lima-vady"], in the county Londonderry, and a brother of

Niall frasach, the 162nd monarch of Ireland who (see the first series) is No. 96 on the "O'Neill" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Cathain*; anglicised *O'Cahan*, *Caine*, *Cane*, *Kane*, *Keane* and *Keen*.

96. Conor: son of Far-gal, the 156th monarch of Ireland; a quo *O'Conor*, of Moyith, county Donegal; had a brother named Hugh.

97. Gruagan ("gruag": Irish, *the hair*), meaning "the hairy man": his son; a quo *O'Gruagain*, anglicised *Gregan* and *Grogan*; had a brother named Dermod, who was ancestor of *O'Conor* of Moyith.

98. Dungan: son of Gruagan.

99. Catha n ("cath": Irish, *a battle*, and "an," *one who*; Heb. "chath," *terror*): his son; a quo *O'Cathain*.

100. Cathusach: his son.

101. Dermod: his son; had a brother named Flaitheartach.

102. Conn cionntach*: O'Cahan: son of Dermod; first assumed this surname; had a brother named Annse-lan, who was the ancestor of *O'Bocainain* ("bocain": Irish, *hobgoblins* or *fairies*; "an", *one who*), anglicised *Buchanan*. This Annselan was the first of the family who settled in Scotland.

103. Giollachriosd: his son.

104. Iomhar: his son.

105. Ranall: his son.

106. Eachmarcach: his son.

107. Donall: his son.

108. Rory: his son.

109. Manus catha an Duin: his son; prince of Limavady; killed by the English in the "battle of Down", A.D. 1260: hence the epithet *Catha an Duin*.

110. Cumagh-na-nGall (or "Cumagh of the English"): his son.

111. Dermod (2): his son.

112. Cumagh (2): his son; living, A.D. 1350.

113. Dermod (3): his son.

114. Aibhneach: his son; had a brother named Henry, a quo the "Clan Henry", or *Henry*.

115. John (or Shane): son of Aibhneach.

116. Donoch an-einigh (or "Donoch the Affable"): his son; a quo *Macaneinigh*, anglicised *MacAneny*; living in 1450; had a brother named Daniel, who was ancestor of *Keane*, of Cappo-quinn, and *Keane*, of the county Clare, etc.

* *Cionntach*: From this name ("cionntach": Irish, *guilty*) some derive *MacCiontaigh*, anglicised *Maginty* and *Ginty*.

117. Manus: son of Donoch.
 118. Rory ruadh [roe]: his son.
 119. Donoch ballach (or "freckled Donoch"): his son; lord of the Route, in the county Derry; surrendered to the English, in 1602, the castle of Amough and all his lands between the river Faghan and Lough Foyle, as far as the Bann; obtained a grant of escheated lands in the county Waterford.
 120. Sir Donall O'Cahan, of Limavady: his son; knighted at Drogheda in 1607, by Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland.
 121. Rory, lord of the Route and of Limavady: his son.
 122. Eanagh : his son.
 123. Richard : his son ; had five brothers—1. John, 2. Roger, 3. Henry, 4. Eanagh, 5. Patrick.
 124. Richard (2) : son of Richard ; had a younger brother named Thomas, who was the ancestor of *Caine*, and who, in 1691, settled in the county Leitrim, after the Revolution.
 125. Joseph: son of Richard; died in 1756.
 126. Rev. Richard O'Cahan: his son ; had three brothers —1. William, 2. Lewis, 3. John.
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83.—THE STEM OF THE “KAVANAGH” FAMILY.

DERMOD na-nGall, who is No. 114 on the “MacMorough” pedigree, had a son named Donald Caomhanach, who was the ancestor of *O'Caomhanaighe*; anglicised *Kavanagh* and *Cavanagh*; and a quo *Cavaignac*, in France.

114. Dermot-na-nGall, the last king of Leinster ; had a brother named Moroch-na-nGaodhail, who was the ancestor of *Davidson*.
 115. Donald caomhanach (“caomh”: Irish, *gentle*; Lat. “com-is”; Arab. “kom”, *noble*): son of Dermot ; a quo *O'Caomh-* *anaighe*. This Donald had a brother named Eanna, who was the ancestor of *Kinselagh*.
 116. Donald oge: son of Donald caomhanach; prince of Leinster.
 117. Murtagh: his son; prince of Leinster; had a brother named Arthur—

both of whom were beheaded, A.D. 1281.

118. Moroch (or Maurice) : son of Murtagh.

119. Murtagh (2) : his son; lord of Leinster; had a brother named Arthur.

120. Arthur mor : his son.

121. Arthur oge : his son.

122. Gerald : his son ; lord of Leinster.

123. Donall reac : his son.

124. Arthur buidhe : his son ; had a brother named Maurice.

125. Murtagh : son of Arthur buidhe.

126. Cathaoir [Cahyr] carrach : his son.

127. Donoch, of Clonmullen, county Carlow : his son.

128. Donall-an-Spainé (or "Donall the Spaniard") : his son ; died in 1631. From this Donall some derive the surname *Spaine*.

129. Sir Moroch Cavanagh: his son.

84.—THE STEM OF THE “ KEANE ” (OF CAPPOQUIN) FAMILY.

DANIEL (or Donall), brother of Donoch an-einigh who is No. 116 on the “ Kane ” pedigree, was the ancestor of Keane, of Cappoquin, county Waterford.

116. Daniel : son of John.

117. Richard : his son.

This Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander MacDonnell, of Antrim, by whom he had six sons—1. Conbhach ballach ; 2. John, ancestor of the barons Kingston ; 3. Daniel, ancestor of Keane, of the county Clare ; 4. Roger, ancestor of Keane, of Cappoquin ; 5 Magnus, ancestor of O’Cahan, of the south of the county Derry ; 6. Conbhach, who died without issue.

118. Roger : the fourth son of the said Richard.

119. Magnus : his son.

120. Hugh : his son.

121. Thomas : his son.

122. Daniel (2) : his son.

123. John : his son.

124. George : his son; alive in 1716.

125. John (2) : his son ; got a lease of the Cappoquin estate, from Richard, earl of Cork and Burlington, dated July 1738 ; died in 1756.

126. Richard: his son; died before his father.

127. Sir John Keane : his son ; created a “ baronet ” in 1801 ; d., 1829.

128. Sir Richard, the second baronet : his son ; died 1855.

129. Sir John Henry Keane, the third baronet : his son ; born in 1816, and living in 1878 ; has a brother named Leopold-George - Frederick, who has a son named Frederick, living in 1877.

130. Richard Francis Keane:

son of Sir John ; born in 1845 ; and living in 1878 ; married to Adelaide-Sidney, daughter of the late John Vance*, M.P. for Armagh, and, formerly, of Dublin.

131. John Keane : son of Richard ; born in 1874, and living in 1878 ; has a younger brother named George Michael Keane.

85.—THE “KEENAN” FAMILY.

MURTACH, the fourth son of Ceallach who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Caoinain* (“caoin” : Irish, *mild*, “an” *one who*; Heb. “chen”, *favour*) ; anglicised *Keenan*.

From the said Murtach are also descended the Ulster families of *Dongan*, *Donegan*, *Rogan*, etc.

86.—THE STEM OF THE “KEOGH” FAMILY.

DERMOD KELLY, the fifth son of Daniel O’Kelly who (see the first series) is No. 111 on the “O’Kelly” (Hy-Maine) pedigree, and whose patrimony was “The forty quarters of Moyfin”, near Elphin in the county Roscommon, was the ancestor of *MacEochaigidh* ; anglicised *MacKeogh*, and modernized *Keogh*.

112. Dermot Kelly : son of Daniel O’Kelly.

113. Eochaigidh (“each” or “eoch” : Irish, *a steed* ; Gr. “ikk-os” ; Lat. “equus”), meaning “a horseman or knight” : his son ; a quo *MacEochaigidh*.

114. Thomas Kelly : his son ; ancestor of *Kelly*, of Moyfin, etc.

115. Nicholas : his son ; was Prior of Athenry ; had a brother named Simeon, who was dean of Clonfert.

116. Nicholas oge : son of

* *Vance* : See the “Vance” Genealogy.

Nicholas; divided his estates amongst his four sons; first who assumed the sirname *MacKeogh*.

117. Donoch: his son; had three brothers—1. Thomas, 2. Daniel, 3. William.

118. Hugh: his son.

119. Conor: his son.

120. Teige: his son.

121. Melaghlin an-bearla (or Melaghlin who spoke English): his son.

122. William Keogh: his son; the first of the family who omitted the prefix "Mac"; had a brother named Colla.

123. Melaghlin (2): his son; had two brothers,—1. named John, 2. Daniel.

124. Edmond Keogh: his son.

87.—THE STEM OF THE "KIERNAN" FAMILY.

CAIRBRE an-damh-airgid, who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Ciarnain*, and *MacCiarnain*; anglicised *Kiernan*, and *MacKiernan*.*

91. Cairbre an damh airgid, king of Orgiall.

92. Aodh (or Hugh): his son; whose eldest brother Damhin was ancestor of *O'Hart*; had two younger brothers—1. Cormac, who was the ancestor of *Maguire*; 2. Naidsluagh [nadslo], the ancestor of *MacMahon*, of Monaghan.

93. Fergus: his son.

94. Cormac: his son.

95. Eanachan: his son.

96. Iorghuileach: his son.

97. Lughan: his son.

98. Cearnach: his son.

99. Feareadhach ("fear-eadhach", gen. "feareaduighe": Irish, *a dressy man*): his son; a quo *Cineal Fear-eaduighe* or *O'Feareaduighe*—anglicised *Faraday*. The family of *MacCathmhaoil*, anglicised *Campbell* and *Mac.Campbell* (of Tyrone), are of

* *MacKiernan*: There is a "McKiernan" family in the county Leitrim and in America, which I am as yet unable to connect with the foregoing Stem. For the present I give that genealogy in its alphabetical order.

this *Cineal Feareaduighe*,
(See Note under the "Caulfield" pedigree.)

100. Maoldun : son of Fear-eadach.

101. Maolruanaidh [mul-roona] : his son.

102. Tighearna ("tigh-earna": Irish, *a lord, an owner*; Lat. "tyrann-us"; Gr. "turann-os") : his son; a quo *O'Tighearnaighe*, anglicised *Tierney*.

103. Ciarnan ("ciar", Irish, *dark-grey*, and "ciar", *a comb*; "an", *one who*) : his son; a quo *O'Ciarnain* and *MacCiarnuin*.

104. Cearnach (2) : his son.

105. Lochlann : his son.

106. Donoch : his son.

107. Lochlann (2) : his son.

108. Feargal : his son.

109. Torloch : his son.
110. Flaitheartach : his son.

111. Tigbearnan : his son.

112. Michiall [Michael] : his son.

113. Eocha : his son.

114. Aongus : his son.

115. Murtagh : his son.

116. Teige : his son.

117. Giollachriosd : his son.

118. Concobhar [conor] : his son.

119. Hugh (2) : his son; had a brother named Conor.

120. Melaghlin : his son.

121. Teige : his son.

122. Hugh MacKeirnan : his son; living A.D. 1709; first of the family who, after the battle of the Boyne, settled in the county Leitrim; had a brother named Michael.

88.—THE STEM OF THE "KILBRIDE" FAMILY.

BRADACHAN, who is No. 103 on the "Boyle" pedigree, had a younger son named Giolla-brighid, who was the ancestor of *MacGiollabrigid*; anglicised *Gilbride* and *Kilbride*.

103. Bradachan: son of Murtagh.

104. Giollabrigid (meaning "the devoted of St. Bridget") : his son; a quo *MacGiollabrigide*.

105. Murtagh : his son.

106. Dermod : his son.

107. Ranall : his son.

108. Fionngal : his son.

109. Teige : his son.

110. Rory : his son.

111. Giollabrigid (2) : his son.

112. Fionn : his son.

113. Aongus : his son.

114. Giollabrigid Mac-Gilbride : his son.

89.—THE STEM OF THE “KINSELA” FAMILY.

EANNA, younger brother of Donald caomhanach who is No. 115 on the “Kavanagh” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Ceannsalaise* (“ceann”: Irish, *the head*; “salach”, unclean); anglicised *Kinselagh*, *Kinsela*, *Kingsley*, and *Kinsley*.

115. Eanna: son of Dermod-na-nGall, king of Leinster; first assumed the sirname *Kinselagh*.

116. Tirlach (“tor”, gen. “tuir”: Irish, *a tower* or *bulwark*; Lat. “tur-ris”; and “leac”: Irish, *a stone*): his son; a quo *MacTorleice*, anglicised *MacTirlogh*, *Mac-*

Terence, *MacTerry*, and *Terrie*.

117. Moroch: his son.

118. Thomas fionn: his son.

119. Dermot: his son.

120. Donoch: his son.

121. Arthur: his son.

122. Donoch (2): his son.

123. Edmond Kinselagh: his son.

90.—THE STEM OF THE “LANE” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

FERACH, one of the eight sons of Damhin who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Lainne* (“lann”: Irish, *the blade of a sword*; Lat. “lan-io”, *to cut*); anglicised *Lane* and *Laney*. By some the Irish name is spelled *O’Lainidh*.

93. Ferach: son of Damhin.

94. Maoldun: his son.

95. Fogharthach: his son.

96. Eochaiddh: his son.

97. Dur (“dur”: Irish, *dull*; Lat. “dur-us”): his son; a quo *Clann Duire* (lords of Fermanagh), and anglicised *Dwyer*.

98. Eochaiddh (2): his son.

99. Cathal: his son.

100. Muireadach: his son.

This Muireadach had six brothers, one of whom, named Congmhail, was ancestor of *Larkin*; another named Eochaiddh was ancestor of *Malone*; and another named Fiachan was the ancestor of *Feehan*, *Vaughan*, etc.

91.—THE STEM OF THE “LARKIN” FAMILY.

CONGMAIL, brother of Muiredach, who is No. 100 on the foregoing pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Lorcan* (“lor”: Irish, *enough*, and “can”, *to sing*; Hind. “gan-i”, *to chant*); anglicised *Larkin*.

92.—THE STEM OF THE “LAVAN” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

ORGIALL, who (see the first series) is No. 101 on the “Maguire” pedigree, had a brother named Dallach who was the ancestor of *O'Lamhain* (“lamh”: Irish, *a hand*; Gr. “lab-o”, *I take*), meaning “the descendants of the man with the small or withered hand; anglicised *Lavan*.

93.—THE STEM OF THE “LAWLOR” (OF MONAGHAN) FAMILY.

DONACHAN, brother of Paul who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the “MacMahon” (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Leathlabhair*; anglicised *Lalor* and *Lawlor*.

99. Donachan : son of Foghartach.	Irish “labh”; Lat. “labium”, <i>a lip</i>), and “leabhar” (Lat. “liber”, Fr. “livre”), <i>a book</i> . <i>O'Leathlabhair</i> means “the descendants of the man who stammered”; as <i>O'Labhairmor</i> (anglicised <i>Larmour</i>) means those descended from “the man who was a great speaker.”
100. Foghartach: his son.	
101. Lagnan : his son.	
102. Muireadach : his son.	
103. Foghartach : his son.	
104. Leathlabhair : his son; a quo <i>O'Leathlabhair</i> . This name is derived from the Irish, “leath” [lah], <i>a half</i> ; “labhair”, <i>to speak</i> (old	

94.—THE STEM OF THE “LOFTUS” FAMILY.

AONGUS, brother of Bladhmhach, who is No. 92 on the “Fox” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Lachtnain*; anglicised *Loughnan* and *Loftus*.

92. Aongus : son of Hugh.	97. Conang : his son.
93. Bladhmhach : his son.	98. Maolciaran : his son.
94. Congmhail : his son.	99. Lachtnan ("lachtna :
95. Beice : his son.	Irish, "a coarse grey dress",
96. Congmhail (2) : his son.	<i>an</i> , "one who"; a quo <i>O'Lachtnain</i> .

95.—THE "LOGAN" FAMILY.

LOCHAN, a son of Daimhin who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Lochain* ("lochan": Irish, *chaff, a pool*); anglicised *Logan*, *Logue* and *Poole*.

96.—THE STEM OF THE "LONGAN" FAMILY.

BREASAL, brother of Beice, king of Orgiall who is No. 98 on the "Magellan" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Longain*; anglicised *Long*, *Longan*, *Langan* and *Langham*.

98. Breasal : son of Cum- ascach.	101. Eiteach : his son.
99. Fiachnach : his son.	102. Eachagan : his son.
100. Longan ("long" : Ir- ish, <i>a ship</i> ; "an" <i>one who</i>): his son ; a quo <i>O'Longain</i> .	103. Eatach : his son.
	104. Giollachriosd <i>O'Lon-</i> <i>gan</i> : his son.

97.—THE STEM OF THE "MACAULAY" FAMILY.

MAOLFOGHARTHACH, brother of Donall, who is No. 92 on the "Breen" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacAmhailgaidh* anglicised *Macaulay*, *MacAuley*, *MacAwley*, *MacGawly*, *Magaulay*, *MacGawley*, *McGauly* and *Wythe*. (Some genealogists would derive these families from Ithe, the uncle of Milesius of Spain.)

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| 92. Maolfogharthach : son
of Creamthann. | 110. Amhailgadh [awly] :
his son. |
| 93. Conn : his son. | 111. Awly oge : his son. |
| 94. Aodh (or Hugh) : his
son. | 112. Awly (4) : his son. |
| 95. Cathasach : his son. | 113. Brian : his son. |
| 96. Conn (2) : his son. | 114. Awly mor : his son. |
| 97. Donall : his son. | 115. Awly maol : his son. |
| 98. Suibhneach : his son. | 116. Feargal (or Farrell)
carrach : his son. |
| 99. Foranan : his son. | 117. Farrell oge : his son. |
| 100. Cucroidhe ("eroidhe":
Irish, <i>a heart</i> ; Gr. "kardia"):
his son. | 118. Awly (5) : his son. |
| 101. Feargal : his son. | 119. William, of Williams-
town, in Westmeath : his
son. |
| 102. Amhailgadh ("am-
hail" : Irish, <i>like</i> ; "gad",
<i>a withe, a willow twig</i>) : his
son ; a quo <i>MacAmhailgaidh</i> . | 120. Murtogh, of Williams-
town : his son ; died in 1631. |
| 103. Hugh (2) : his son. | 121. Awly Magawly : his
son. This Awly had five
brothers—1. Owen, 2. Rob-
ert, 3. Richard, 4. Felim, 5.
Gerald ; he had also two
sisters—1. Elizabeth, wife of
Thomas Dillon of Lissenack,
county Westmeath ; and 2.
Beamone, wife of Donoch
O'Daly, son of Æneas
O'Daly of Clonerillick, in
the county Westmeath. |
| 104. Florence : his son. | |
| 105. Donall MacGawly : his
son ; first assumed this surn-
name. | |
| 106. Murtogh : his son. | |
| 107. Mor (or Magnus) : his
son. | |
| 108. Hugh (3) : his son. | |
| 109. Murtogh (2) : his son. | |

98.—THE STEM OF THE "MACBRANNEN" FAMILY.

BRANAN, a brother of Conbhach who is No. 110 on the "Dunne" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacBranain*, anglicised *MacBrannen*, and *Brannen*.

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| 110. Branan ("bran": Irish, <i>a raven</i> *): son of Caroill ; a quo <i>MacBranain</i> .
111. Congalach : his son.
112. Cusliabh : his son.
113. Caroill : his son.
114. Giollacumhdach : his son. | 115. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son.
116. Melachlin : his son.
117. Awly (2) : his son.
118. Murtagh : his son.
119. Awly (3) : his son.
120. Awly oge MacBranen : his son. |
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99.—THE STEM OF THE “MACDERMOTT” FAMILY—*Continued.*

BRYAN oge, who (see the first series) is No. 126 on the “MacDermott” pedigree.

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| 126. Bryan oge MacDermott : son of Bryan ; died A.D. 1636.
127. Tirlogh (or Terence) : his son ; died unmarried in 1640 ; had a brother named Charles, who died in 1693.
128. Hugh : son of said Charles ; d. 1707.
129. Charles (2) : his son ; d. 1758.
130. Myles : his son ; d. 1777. | 131. Hugh (2) : his son ; d. 1824.
132. Charles : his son ; d. 1873.
133. Hugh MacDermott, of Coolavin, Q.C., J.P., living in 1878 : his son ; chief of the Clan, and known as “The Hereditary Prince of Coolavin.” |
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* *Raven*: This Branan must have had hair as dark as a raven ; or, in battle, have been as impetuous as a mountain torrent : for *bran*, which also means “chaff”, has those meanings. It may be here observed that *bran* is the root of the surnames *Brain*, *Brian*, *Brien*, *Bryan*, *Bryant*, *Byrne*, *Byron*, *O'Brien*, *O'Byrne*, and of the Latin *Bren-us*. And it may be added that “Brannen” and “Brennan” are distinct surnames.

100.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACDONNELL ” (OF CLARE) FAMILY.

SAMHAIRLE buidhe [Sorley boy] who (see the first series) is No. 110 on the “ MacDonnell ” (of Antrim) pedigree, but No. 115 in the second edition of that series, had two sons —1. Sir James MacDonnell, who was the ancestor of *MacDonnell*, of the county Clare; and 2. Sir Ranall (or Randal,) who was the ancestor of *MacDonnell*, of Antrim.

115. Samhairle Savarly, Somerled, or Sorley) buidhe MacDonnell, of Dunluce Castle, county Antrim: son of Alexander; died A.D. 1590.

116. Sir James, of Dunluce: his son; knighted in 1597 by king James the Fourth of Scotland; left his son a ward with his younger brother Randal, who was the first “ earl of Antrim; ” died 1601.

117. Sir Alexander, of Kilconway and Moye: his son; created a baronet in 1627; died 1634.

118. Sir James, of Eanagh and Ballybannagh*: his son; second baronet; died after 1688.

119. Daniel: his younger son; deprived of his patrimony in Antrim, settled at Kilkee, county of Clare, where he obtained leases of several lands from his kinsman lord Clare; died about 1675.

120. James, of Kilkee: his son; Captain in Lord Clare’s Dragoons; acquired extensive estates in Clare, Limerick, and Longford; died 1714.

121. Charles (1), of Kilkee: his son (succeeded his elder brother Randal, who died unmarried in 1726); died 1743.

122. Charles (2), of Kilkee, M.P.: his son; died 1773.

123. Charles (3), of New

* His eldest son, Colonel Alexander, as well as his cousin Sir Alexander (“ Collkittagh ”) were both killed in the battle of Knocknaness, 13th November, 1647. The second son, Sir Randal, succeeded as third baronet, but was attainted, forfeited his estates, 10th July, 1691, and entered with Lord Clare into the service of the King of France.

Hall and Kilkee, M.P.: his son ; died 1803.

124. Bridget : his only daughter, and in her issue heiress ; married William Henry Armstrong, M.P., of Mount Heaton, King's Co. ; she died 1860.

125. William Edward, of New Hall and Kilkee,

Colonel of the Clare Militia: her son; succeeded his uncle the late John MacDonnell in 1850, and assumed by Royal Licence the surname and Arms of MacDonnell ; living in 1878.

126. Charles Randal : his son ; born 1862 ; living 1878.

101.—THE STEM OF THE “MACDONNELL” (EARLS OF ANTRIM) FAMILY.

SIR Randal MacDonnell, younger brother of Sir James of Dunluce, county Antrim who is No. 116 on the (fore-going) “MacDonnell” (of Clare) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacDonnell*, earls of Antrim.

116. Sir Randal : fourth son of Sorley MacDonnell ; created in 1618 “viscount Dunluce”, and advanced to the “earldom of Antrim” in 1620 ; died in 1636.

117. Randal : his son ; created “marquis of Antrim” ; died in 1682 ; was succeeded by his brother Alexander, the third earl of Antrim, who died in 1699.

118. Randal : son of said Alexander ; was the fourth earl of Antrim ; died in 1721.

119. Alexander : his son ; the fifth earl ; d. 1775.

120. Randal-William : his son ; the sixth earl ; had no issue but two daughters—1. Anne-Catherine, 2. Charlotte, to whom in 1785 new Patent with remainder was

granted ; with this Randal-William the old earldom of Antrim became extinct ; he died in 1791.

121. Anne-Catherine MacDonnell : his daughter ; countess of Antrim in her own right ; died, in 1834. Her sister Charlotte succeeded her as countess of Antrim, and married lord M. R. Kerr ; she died in 1835.

122. Hugh-Seymour, earl of Antrim : their son ; died in 1855 ; had a brother named Mark who succeeded him, and was earl of Antrim.

123. William-Randall MacDonnell, third earl of Antrim, under new Patent : son of the said Mark ; living in 1878.

102.—THE STEM OF THE “ MACDONNELL ” (OF LEINSTER) FAMILY.

MARCUS (“ marcach ” : Irish, *a horseman*) or Mark MacDonnell, brother of Donall ballach who (see the first series) is No. 106 on the “ MacDonnell ” (of Antrim) pedigree, and No. 111 in the second edition of that series, was the ancestor of *MacDonnell*, of Leinster.

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| 111. Marcus : son of Eoin. | 121. Hugh (2) : his son. |
| 112. Tirlogh mor : his son. | 122. Dermot : his son. |
| 113. Tirlogh oge : his son. | 123. Dermot oge : his son. |
| 114. Donoch : his son. | 124. William : his son ; died in 1810. |
| 115. Eoin carrach : his son. | 125 John, of Saggart, in the county Dublin : his son ; had two sons. |
| 116. Tirlogh (3) : his son. | 126. Joseph : his son. |
| 117. Charles (also called Colbhach) : his son. | 127. John Daniel MacDonnell, of Dublin : his son ; has a brother named Joseph, and two sisters—all living in 1878. |
| 118. Hugh buidhe : his son. | |
| 119. Ferach, of Leinster : his son. | |
| 120. James : his son ; died in London, A.D. 1661. | |

103.—THE STEM OF THE “MACDONNELL” (OF MAYO) FAMILY.

DONALD, brother of Eoin (or John) Mor who (see the first series) is No. 105 on the “MacDonnell” (of Antrim) pedigree, and No. 109 in the second edition of that series, was the ancestor of *MacDonnell*, of Tyrawley, in the county Mayo.

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| 109. Donald : son of Eoin. | Duine-eadach had two brothers—1. Brian buidhe; and |
| 110. Randal : his son. | 2. Cathal, a quo <i>MacCathail</i> , anglicised <i>MacCail</i> , modernized <i>MacHale</i> , etc. |
| 111. Shane (or Eoin) : his son. | 117. Rory : son of Duine-eadach. |
| 112. Aongus : his son. | 118. Feareadach (2) : his son. |
| 113. Marcach (or Marcus) : his son. | 119. Feardorcha : his son. |
| 114. Tirlogh : his son. | 120. James MacDonnell, of Tyrawley : his son ; had a brother named Aongus ; living in 1691. |
| 115. Feareadach mor, of Tyrawly : his son. | |
| 116. Duine-eadach : his son ; a quo <i>Slioght Duineaduigh</i> (“sliochd” : Irish, <i>seed, offspring</i> ; “duine-eadach”, <i>a dressy person</i>). This | |

104.—THE STEM OF THE “MACDONOUGH” FAMILY.

MAOLRUANAIDH [mulroona] Mor, brother of Conchobhair (or Conor) who (see the first series) is No. 106 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clann Domhnaigh*, of Connaught, anglicised *MacDonough*, *Macdonogh*, and *Donoghue*.

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| 106. Mulroona Mor : son of Teige. | 111. Dermot : his son. |
| 107. Muirceartach : his son. | 112. Conor : his son. |
| 108. Teige : his son. | 113. Tomaltach : his son. |
| 109. Mulroona (2) : his son. | 114. Donoch* (“domhnach” : Irish, <i>Sunday</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Clann Domhnaigh</i> |
| 110. Teige (2) : his son. | 115. Muirgheas : his son. |

* *Donoch* : This name is anglicised “Dennis” and “Denny”; and thus “MacDonough” has been modernized *Dennison*, *Denny*, and *Dennis*. The latinized form of “Donoch” (or *Doncha*) is *Dionysius*.

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| 116. Tomaltach(2): his son.
117. Teige : his son. This Teige had a brother named Cormac na-beag-feada (or Cormac of "the little whistle"), who was the ancestor of "MacDonough" of <i>Tir-Olliolla</i> (now the barony of "Tirerill"), in the county Sligo. | 118. Brian : his son.
119. Teige : his son.
120. Cormac : his son.
121. Cairbre : his son.
122. Maolseaghlainn (or Melaghlin) oge: his son.
123. Conor : his son.
124. John o ge Mac-Donough, of <i>Baile-an-Duin</i> : his son. |
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105.—THE STEM OF THE "MACDONOUGH" (OF TIRERILL) FAMILY.

CORMAC na-beag-feada, brother of Teige who is No. 117 on the foregoing ("MacDonough") pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacDonough*, of Tirerill, county Sligo.

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| 117. Cormac na-beag-feada: son of Tomaltach.
118. Morogh : his son.
119. Donoch : his son. | 120. Owen : his son.
121. Cathal (or Charles) MacDonough, of <i>Tirolliolla</i> : his son. |
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106.—THE STEM OF THE "MACDOWALL" FAMILY.

DUBHGHALL, brother of Samhairle (or Sorley) who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the "MacDonnell" (of Antrim) pedigree, and No. 100 in the second edition of that series, was the ancestor of *MacDubhghaill*; anglicised *MacDougall*, *MacDougald*, *MacDowell*, and *MacDowall*.

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| 100. Dubhghall ("dubhghall": Irish, a <i>black foreigner</i>): son of Giollabrighid [gillbride] ; a quo <i>MacDubhghaill</i> ; was king of the Isles; living A.D. 1144. | 101. Donoch : his son; had a brother named John, who was the ancestor of <i>MacDowell</i> , of Larne, county Antrim.
102. Lochlann : his son. |
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103. Dubhghall (2) : his son.
104. Iomhar ("iom-ar") : Irish, *much slaughter*) : his son ; a quo *MacIomhair**.
105. Giollacolum : his son.
106. Iomhar MacDubhghaill : his son. This Iomhar had two brothers—1. Lochlann; and 2. Fercar ("fear":
- Irish, *a man*, "caor", *a fire-brand*; Heb. "charah", it *blazed forth*; Chald. "charei", *lighted up*), a quo *Ferrar*. By some genealogists "Ferrar" is derived from the Irish *fear-ard* (Lat. "ard-uus"), meaning "the tall or high man."
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107.—THE STEM OF THE "MACFETRIDGE" FAMILY.

CATHACH, brother of Criochan who is No. 95 on the "MacUais" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Fiachraiddh* and *MacFiacraiddh*; anglicised *Fiachry*, and *MacFetridge*.

95. Cathach : son of Maolfogha.
96. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
97. Maolbreasal : his son.
98. Maolcuairt ("cuairt") : Irish, *a visit*; Eng. "court") : his son; a quo *MacCuarta*, anglicised *MacCourt*.
99. Maolruainaidh : his son.
100. Maolmuire : his son.
101. Hugh (or Cinaodh) : his son.
102. Maolpadriac : his son.
103. Maolruanaidh (2) : his son.
104. Fogharthach : his son.
105. Neal O'Fiachry, of *Ardstratha* (or *Ardstraw*), in the county Tyrone : his son.
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108.—THE STEM OF THE "MACGEOGHAGAN" FAMILY.

TUATHAL, the third son of Fiach (or Fiacha) who is No. 88 on the "Molloy" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacEachagain*; anglicised *MacGeoghan*, *Geoghan*, *Macgeoghan*, *Gahagan*, *Gahan*, and *MacGahan*.

* *MacIomhair* : This surname has been anglicised Emerson, Iver, Ivir, Ivor, Howard, MacIvir, MacIvor, McIvor, and McKeever. It was the Author's mistake, in Note 111, page 396 of the first series (published in 1876), to derive some of these surnames from *MacIdhir*.

88. Fiach : son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland.

89. Tuathal : his son ; whose brother Eochaidh was ancestor of *Molloy*, and other brother Uigin, the ancestor of *Higgins*.

90. Amhailgadh [awly] : son of Tuathal.

91. Coscrach : his son.

92. Eachagan ("each" : Irish, *a horse*; Lat. "equus-"; Gr. "ikk-os"), meaning "a little horse" : his son; a quo *MacEachagain*.

93. Rory : his son.

94. Awly (2) : his son.

95. Giollacolum : his son.

96. Creamhthann : his son.

97. Eochaidh : his son.

98. Florence : his son.

99. Awly (3) : his son.

100. Donoch : his son.

101. Congal : his son.

102. Anluan : his son.

103. Coscrach (2) : his son; a quo *Cnoc Ui Coscraigh*.

104. Malachi : his son.

105. Murtach : his son.

106. Congal (2) : his son.

107. Cucogar : his son.

108. Cucalma ("calma") :

Irish, *brave*; Heb. "chalam", *he prevailed*) : his son; a quo *MacCalma*, anglicised *MacCalmont*, and *Culm*.

109. Murtach (2) : his son.

110. Congal (3) : his son.

111. Congal (4) : his son.

112. Donoch (2) : his son.

113. Congal (5) : his son.

114. Murtach mor : his son.

115. Donoch (3) : his son.

116. Dermod : his son.

117. Hugh buidhe: his son.

118. Conla : his son ; had one brother.

119. Leineach cairach : his son.

120. Conchobhair [conor] : his son.

121. Conla (2) : his son.

122. Ros : his son.

123. Neal : his son ; had three brothers.

124. Conall : his son ; had an elder brother named Ros, whose only son named Richard died without issue.

125. Conla (2) : son of Conall.

126. Charles : his son ; had two brothers.

127. Conor MacGeoghagan of Moycassell : his son.

109.—THE STEM OF THE "MACGILLCUNNY" FAMILY.

FOGHARTACH, brother of Cairbre who is No. 97 on the "Burns" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGiollamocuaidh*; anglicised, *MacGillcunny*.

97. Foghartach.
 98. Congall : his son.
 99. Ciarnach : his son.
 100. Foghartach (2) : his son.
 101. Giolla mocunadh
- (“mo” : old Irish, *a man* ; Lat. “*ho-mo*” and “*ne-mo*” ; “*cunadh*” : Irish, *a wood*) : his son ; a quo *MacGiolla-mocunaigh*.
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110.—THE STEM OF THE “MACGILLFINEN” FAMILY.

GIOLLAFINNEAN (“finne” : Irish, *whiteness*), No. 105 on the “Mulroy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGiollafinneain*; anglicised *MacGillfinen*. (See “O’Finan.”)

111.—THE STEM OF THE “MACHALE” FAMILY.

DONALD Ua-Heile, brother of Eoin Mor who (in the first series) is No. 105 on the “MacDonnell” (of Antrim) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Hale*; from which sirname it was a mistake on my part to derive *MacHale*.

Duine-eadach, who is No. 116 on the “MacDonnell of Mayo” pedigree (a branch of the “MacDonnell” of Antrim” family), had two brothers—1. Brian buidhe; 2.) Cathal : this Cathal (“eath” : Irish, *a battle*, “all”, *great* was the ancestor of *MacCathail*; anglicised *MacCail*, *Mac-Cael*, *MacCale*, *MacKeal*, and *MacHale**.

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| 117. Seamus (or James) : son of Cathal ; living A.D. 1641.
118. Searun : his son.
119. Ricard : his son.
120. James : his son ; married to Mary MacCale.
121. Maolmuire (or Myler) : their son; died in 1790; was married to Anne Moffett, who died in 1795. | 122. Patrick MacKeal (or MacHale), of Tubbernavine, barony of Tyrawley, and county Mayo : their son ; died in 1837. This Patrick was twice married : first to Mary Mulkieran (who died in 1806), by whom he had six sons and three daughters ; his second wife was Catherine MacCale, by |
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* *MacHale*: John, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, living in 1878, was the first of the family that wrote the name—“MacHale.”

whom he had three daughters and two sons. Of the daughters by the second marriage, Catherine is married to Thomas Higgins, of Carropadden, Solicitor, Tuam, living in 1877 (see the "Higgins" Genealogy). Patrick MacKeal had a sister named Margaret* (who died in 1816), and who was married to Patrick Sheridan, joiner and farmer, from Lagan.

123. Thomas: eldest son of the said Patrick MacKeal. This Thomas had six brothers and three sisters—the issue of his father's first marriage : 1. Martin ; 2. Myler ; 3. Patrick ; 4. His Grace, the Most Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, living in 1878 ; 5. Rev. James ; 6. Edmund ; the sisters—1. Anne, 2. Mary, 3. another Catherine who died young.

112.—THE STEM OF THE "MAGHUGH" FAMILY.

AMHAILGADH, brother of Flaitheartach who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the "Maguire" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacAodh*†; anglicised *MacHugh*, *Hughson*, *Hewson*‡, *McCoy*, *McCue*, *McCuy*, and *McKay*.

112. Amhailgadh [awly] : second son of Dun oge Maguire.

113. Philip: his son; had four brothers.

114. Aodh : his son ; a quo *MacAodh*.

115. Patrick MacHugh: his son.

116. Giolladubh : his son ; a quo *MacGiolladuibh* ; anglicised *Gillduff* and *Killduff*.

117. Neal : his son.

118. Edmond : his son.

119. Cormac : his son.

120. John MacHugh: his son.

* Margaret : Of the daughters of Margaret and Patrick Sheridan, Cecilia was married to Ulick Bourke, who is No. 34 on the "Bourkes of Lough Conn, and Ballina", pedigree.

† *MacAodh*: For the derivation of this surname see the "Hughes" pedigree. In the transition of the Irish surnames from the Irish to the English language, the name *Aodh* was by the English sometimes pronounced "Od": hence *MacAodh* was anglicised *Odson*, and, in the course of time, *Hodson* and *Hudson*; each meaning the *sons* or *descendants* of *Aodh*—No. 114 on this pedigree.

‡ *Hewson*: This name has been rendered *Hewston* and *Houston*.

113.—THE STEM OF THE “MACKEOGH” FAMILY.

MELAGHLIN, the second son of Donoch who (see the first series) is No. 113 on the “O’Kelly” (of Hy-Maine) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clann-Eochaидh*; anglicised *Mac-Eocha*, *MacKeogh*, *Kehoe* and *Keough*.

114. Melaghlin : son of Donoch O’Kelly.

115. Eochaídha Kelly :* his son; a quo *Clann Eochaídha* (“each” [ogh] : Irish, *a horse*), meaning “the clan of the knight or horseman.”

116. Cairbre ruadh : his son.

117. Daniel MacEochaídha : his son; first assumed this sirname; had two brothers

—1. Dermod reagh, 2. Teige.

118. Edmond : son of Daniel.

119. Donoch : his son.

120. Col (“col”: Irish, *impediment*) : his son.

121. Donoch : his son.

122. Edmond (2) : his son; had a brother named Daniel ruadh.

123. Eochaídha : son of Edmond.

124. Francis MacEochy (or MacKeogh) : his son.

114.—THE STEM OF THE “MACKEOGH” (OF DERRYLEA) FAMILY.

DERMOD reagh, brother of Daniel who is No. 117 on the foregoing (“MacKeogh”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacEochaídha*, of Derrylea; anglicised *MacKeogh*.

117. Dermod reagh Mac-Eocha : son of Cairbre ruadh.

118. Daniel : his son.

119. Eochaídha : his son.

120. Eochaídha mor : his son.

121. Giolladubh : his son.

122. Eochaídha (3) : his son.

123. John MacEochy (or John MacKeogh), of Derrylea : his son.

* *Kelly*: It was only the children of the eldest sons in a direct line of any Milesian Irish family that were entitled to prefix the *O* to their names: hence this Eochaídha was *Kelly* and not *O’Kelly*.

115.—THE STEM OF THE “MACMAHON” (OF DARTRY) FAMILY.

(SIR) BRYAN MACMAHON, lord of Dartry, who died in 1620, and who (see the first series) is No. 122 on the “MacMahon”, of Monaghan, pedigree, married The Lady Mary, widow of his kinsman Sir Ross MacMahon, and daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone ; whose “flight”, A.D. 1607 (see “The Flight of the Earls”, in this and the first series), afforded such facilities for the “Plantation of Ulster.” By this lady Sir Brian left at his death two sons—1. Art, 2. Brian oge ; and daughters.*

122. Sir Bryan MacMahon, lord of Dartry : son of Hugh oge ; died, A.D. 1620.

123. Art MacMahon, lord of Dartry ; his son ; married Evaline, daughter of Ever MacMahon of Lissanisky, in the county Monaghan ; died at Ballinure in 1634, leaving issue an only son.

124. Patrick : only son of Art ; died at Dublin in 1635, leaving three sons—1. Colla dubh [dhu], 2. Constantine, who died *s.p.*, 3. the Rev. Arthur Augustine,† Provost

of St. Peter’s at Casselle, in Flanders.

125. Colla Dhu MacMahon, titular lord of Dartry : son of Patrick. This Colla married Aileen, daughter of The O'Reilly (who was styled “earl of Cavan”), and niece of the illustrious Owen Roe O'Neill, by whom he had issue—1. Bernard, who married a daughter of Art oge, son of Art roe MacMahon of Slack’s Grove ; 2. Hugh, who was administrator of Kilmore, was con-

* Daughters: Of the daughters of this Sir Bryan MacMahon, lord of Dartry, Una (or Agnes) married—first, Gerald Byrne, Esq., of Roscrea, and, secondly, Charles, son of Morgan (son of Bryan) Kavanagh, of Polomounty, in the county Carlow ; and Katherine was married to Captain Hugh Reilly, Liscannow, county Cavan.

Writing in 1608 of this Sir Bryan MacMahon, Sir Henry Dillon says : “That he is the best followed of any man in the country, and it were well he were not discontented.”

+ Augustine: This Rev. Arthur Augustine MacMahon, by his Will, dated in 1710, founded many Bourses for the education of young men for the priesthood : “The preference being given to members of the families of MacMahon, Maguire, O’Reilly, and O’Neil . . . and amongst the four families aforesaid shall be preferred those of the name and parentage of the Founder.”

secrated bishop of Clogher in 1708, became primate of Armagh in 1709, and who died in August 1737 ; 3. Con ; 4. Patrick ; and two other sons whose names have not been recorded, but who are stated to have fought at Derry, etc,

126. Patrick, of Corravilla: the fourth son of Colla Dhu; married a lady named MacMahon, by whom he had four sons—1. Cullagh, 2. Bernard* who died 27th May 1747, aged 69 years), 3. Ross (who died October 29th, 1748, aged 49), 4. Roger.

127. Cullagh MacMahon, of Rockfield, county Monaghan : son of Patrick ; nominated to the Family Bourses, until he “conformed”, when the privilege

appears to have passed to the co-heiresses of Mr. Peter MacMahon of Rekane,† under a clause in the Will of the Rev. Arthur Augustine MacMahon, above mentioned.

128. Hugh, of Rockfield : son of Cullagh ; married Miss Griffith of Laurel Hill, county Monaghan.

129. Charles, of Carrickmacross : their son ; married in 1821 Rose, daughter of — Coleman, Esq., county Louth, by whom he had two sons—1. Charles, 2. Patrick (who, in 1853, died, s.p.) ; and one daughter, Eliza.

130. Charles MacMahon, of Brookfield, Dundalk : son of Charles ; living in 1878 ; Clerk of the Crown and Peace, for the county Louth; was, when only twelve years

* *Bernard* : This Bernard MacMahon was consecrated bishop of Clogher in 1709 (in succession to his uncle Hugh, the second son of Colla Dhu, above mentioned), and was translated to the primatial chair of Armagh, in 1738 ; and his brother Ross, was, in succession to him, consecrated bishop of Clogher, in 1739, and was translated to Armagh, in 1747. In the churchyard of Edragoole (or Ematress), county Monaghan, Roger MacMahon, the younger brother of these two primates, erected A.D. 1750, a monument to their memory, on which the following is the Inscription :

“ Hic jacent Rochus (vel Rossius) et Bernardus MacMahon, fratres germani ; uteque successivé archiepiscopus Armacanus, totius Hiberniae primates, quorum nobilissimi generis memor pietas, atque amula doctrina, vitaque titulos non impar morientem patriam decorare. Bernardus obiit 27 Maii 1747, ætat. 69. Rochus, die 29 Oct. 1748, ætat. 49. Ambo pares virtute, pares et honoribus ambo.”

† *Rekane* : See Note under No. 11 of the “Fay” pedigree.

of age, called upon to nominate to the Family Bourses. He married Alice, daughter of James Gartlan, Esq., of Carrickmacross, by whom he had issue one son, Charles, and two daughters—1. Alice, married to W. Russell,

Esq., of Downpatrick; 2. Rose, married to William Mulholland, Liverpool, Barrister-at-Law.

131. Charles MacMahon, A.B.: his son; living in 1878.

116.—THE STEM OF THE “MACMANUS” FAMILY.

MANUS*, brother of Giollaiosa who (see the first series) is No. 109 on the “Maguire” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacManus*.

109. Manus : son Dun mor Maguire ; a quo *MacManus*.

110. Rory : his son.

111. Manus (2) : his son.

112. Patrick : his son ; had two brothers.

113. Matthew : his son.

114. Patrick (2) : his son.

115. Conor MacManus : his son.

117.—THE STEM OF THE “MACMOROUGH” FAMILY.

(For “*MacMorrough*”, “*Morrow*”, and “*MacMorrow*”, see the first Series).

118.—THE STEM OF THE “MACNAMEE” FAMILY.

SUIBHNEACH, brother of Neachtan who is No. 99 on the “Conroy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Macnamidhe*; anglicised *Macnamee*, and *Mee*.

* *Manus* : Some derive this name from the Irish *mainis*, “a lance or spear” (*main* : Irish, “the hand”; Lat. *man-us*) ; in which case *MacManus* would mean “the descendants of the man who could wield a spear.”

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| 99. Suibhneach : son of Florence.
100. Dubhron ("dubhron" : Irish, <i>sorrow</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Dubhroin</i> , anglicised <i>Doran</i> .
101. Cearnach : his son.
102. Lochan : his son.
103. Anbeith : his son. | 104. Rorc : his son.
105. Conn : his son.
106. Giolla cumidhe [cume] : his son.
107. Cumidhe ("cu" : Irish, <i>a warrior</i> ; "midhe", <i>Meath</i>), meaning "the warrior of Meath" : his son ; a quo <i>Macnamidhe</i> . |
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119.—THE STEM OF THE "MACONKY" FAMILY.

ALIOLL, brother of Eochaidh who is No. 98 on the "Dowling" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacOnchuin* ; anglicised *MazOnchon*, and *Maconky*.

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| 98. Alioll : son of Muireadach ; had two brothers—1. Eochaidh, 2. Eoghan.
99. Creamhthann : son of Alioll.
100. Comhan : his son.
101. Failbhe : his son.
102. Dicneadh ("dicneadh" : Irish, <i>without a wound</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Dicneidhe</i> , anglicised <i>Dickney</i> , which has been modernized <i>Dickens</i> .
103. Onnchu ("onnchu" : Irish, <i>a leopard</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>Maconchuin</i> . | 104. Cu-cuan ("cuan" : Irish, <i>a little warrior</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Cuain</i> , anglicised <i>Quain</i> , <i>Quane</i> , and <i>Quan</i> .
105. Irgus : his son.
106. Forabuidh : his son.
107. Maoldun : his son.
108. Cronmaol : his son.
109. Irgus (2) : his son.
110. Seachnasach : his son.
111. Guaire MacOnchon : his son. |
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120.—THE STEM OF THE "MACLOUGHLIN" FAMILY.

MUIRCEARTACH (or Murchertus), the 182nd monarch of Ireland, who (see the first series) is No. 109 on the "Mac-

Loghlin" pedigree, had a son named Muirceartach, in whom the *MacLoghlin** genealogy continues:

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| 109. Muirceartach, the 182nd monarch of Ireland. | Caimirge(or Caim Eirge)with Donald, whom he slew, along with nine of his chief kinsmen ; after which the O'Neills were chiefs of <i>Cineal Eoghain</i> . |
| 110. Muirceartach (2) : his son ; lord of <i>Cineal Eoghain</i> (or "Tirowen") ; heir-presumptive to the throne of Ireland ; called "The Demolisher of the Castles of the English" ; was slain by Donoch O'Kane, A.D. 1196. | 112. Morogh MacLoghlin : son of Donald. |
| 111. Donald : his son ; known as "Donald of the Battle of Caimirge," fought in 1241. This Donald invaded Tirconnell with the English, in 1232 ; slew Donall, son of Hugh O'Neill, in 1234, and was elected "lord of <i>Cineal Eoghain</i> ," (or Tirowen) in his stead. In 1238, Fitzmaurice, lord justice of Ireland, together with the earl of Ulster, marched into <i>Cineal Connacht</i> (or Tirconnell) ; deposed this Donall, and made Brian O'Neill chief. In 1241, this Brian fought the battle of | 113. Eoghan (or Owen) mor : his son. |
| | 114. Niall : his son. |
| | 115. Owen (2) : his son. |
| | 116. Niall (2) : his son. |
| | 117. A i b h n e a c h (also called Forbneach) : his son ; living in 1441. |
| | 118. Hugh : his son. |
| | 119. Dermod : his son. |
| | 120. Dubhaltach : his son ; living in 1551 ; had two brothers—1. Manus Muire, and 2. Hugh carraagh. |
| | 121. John MacLoghlin : son of Dubhaltach ; had four brothers—1. Dermod, 2. Hugh buidhe, 3. Giolla glas, 4. Edmond gruama. |

121.—THE STEM OF THE "MACSHEEHY" FAMILY.

ALASTRUM (or Alexander), brother of Æneas (or Aongus) Mor who (see the first series) is No. 102 on the "MacDonnell" (of Antrim) pedigree, was the ancestor of O'Sithaigh ; anglicised *Sheehy* and *MacSheehy*.

* *MacLoghlin*: For the derivation of *MacLoghlin*, see the "O'Loghlin" pedigree.

105. Alastrum ("ala") : Irish, *a swan* ; "astraim", *to carry*), or Alexander : son of Donall ; a quo *Alexander, Lester, MacAllister, Miscalister, Saunders and Saunderson*.

106. Eachdun : his son.

107. Sithach an dornadoir ("sioth" : Irish, *an atonement* ; "ach", *one who*), meaning "Sithach the Boxer" : his son ; a quo *O'Sithaigh* ; living in 1380.

108. William fionn: his son.

109. Dunsithach MacSheehy : his son ; first assumed this sirname.

110. William (2) : his son.

111. Dermod baccach : his son.

112. William (3) : his son.

113. Dermod (2) : his son.

114. John : his son.

115. Dermod MacSheehy : his son.

122.—THE STEM OF THE "MACSWINEY" (NA-TUAIGHE) FAMILY.

MAOLMUIRE, the second son of Moroch mir who (see the first series) is No. 113 on the "MacSwiney" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacSuibhaneaighe na-Tuaighe* ; anglicised *Sweeney**, *Swiney*, and *MacSwiney* ("of the Battle Axes").

113. Moroch mir: son of Maolmuire. brothers—1. Dubhghall, 2. Tirloch.

114. Maolmuire (or Myler): his son ; had a brother named Moroch, who was the ancestor of *MacSwiney*, of Fanad.

115. Donoch (also called Daniel) : his son ; had two

brothers—1. Dubhghall, 2. Tirloch.

116. Tirloch : son of Donoch ; had a brother named Geoffrey.

117. Neal na Tuaighe : son of Tirloch ; had a brother named Maolmuire MacSwiney, of Desmond†.

* *Sweeney*: The Irish word *suibhneach* [suibhne], a quo this sirname, may mean "one who cultivates strawberries." It is derived from *suibh*: Irish, "a strawberry tree"; and *neach*, "some one", "any one." *Neach* also means "a spirit", "or apparition."

† *Desmond*: Branches of the "MacSwiney" family settled in Connnaught, in Clanrickard, in Thomond, in Ormond, in Desmond and other parts of Munster.

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| 118. Daniel : son of Neal. | 126. Sir Mulmurry (Maolmuire) : his son. |
| 119. Donoch : his son. | 127. Donoch mor : his son. |
| 120. Hugh buidhe: his son. | 128. Maolmuire (or Mulmurry) : his son. |
| 121. Maolmuire : his son. | 129. Tirloch MacSwiney na Tuaighe [*] : his son ; living in 1768. |
| 122. Owen mor : his son. | |
| 123. Owen oge : his son. | |
| 124. Neal bearnach : his son. | |
| 125. Morogh (2) : his son. | |
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123.—THE STEM OF THE “MACSWINEY” (OF BANAGH)
FAMILY.

DUBHGHALL of Dun Usnaigh, brother of Donoch who is No. 115 on the foregoing (“MacSwiney” na Tuaighe) pedigree, was the ancestor of MacSwiney, of *Tir Boghaine*, now the barony of “Banagh”, in the county Donegal.

* *Na-Tuaighe* : I have reason to believe that a son of this Tirloch MacSwiney was Hugo Smoke MacSweeny, who afterwards omitted the prefix *Mac* ; but, as yet, I have not verified the Genealogy. That

1. Hugo MacSweeny was the father of
2. Frederick Morgan Sweeny, who was the father of
3. Robert Ormsby Sweeny, of St. Paul, Minnesota, United States, America ; living in 1878.

Hugo, who married Ellen Dunleavy, had four brothers and one sister : the brothers were—1. Doyle, 2. Morgan, 3. John, 4. Neil ; and the sister was Honor, who was married to John Ormsby, the grandfather of John Ormsby, Esq., of Ballina, living in 1878.

Hugo’s son, Frederick Morgan Sweeny, was married to a daughter (born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) of George Ormsby, Esq., of Sligo, son of George Ormsby, Esq., and Ellinor Morgan, his wife ; and this last mentioned George was son of George Ormsby, Esq., and Lady Anne Gore, his wife—all of the county Sligo. Frederick Morgan Sweeny had two brothers and two sisters : the brothers were—1. Hugh MacSweeny, who died in 1845, and who was postmaster of Sligo, for 14 years ; 2. Charles. The sisters were—1. Mary, 2. Alicia.

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| 115. Dubhgall : son of Maolmuire. | 119. Owen : his son. |
| 116. Owen conachtach ("conachtach" : Irish, <i>an inhabitant of Connaught</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Conachtaigh</i> (anglicised <i>Conaty</i>), of Cabra, in the barony of Tireragh, county Sligo. | 120. Niall (or Neal) mor : his son. |
| 117. Owen na lathaighe (or Owen of the mire) : his son ; living in 1353 ; a quo <i>O'Lathraighe</i> , anglicised <i>Lahy</i> . | 121. Maolmuire (2) : his son. |
| 118. Maolmuire : his son. | 122. Maolmuire meirgeach ("meirgeach" : Irish, <i>rusty</i>) : his son. |
| | 123. Donogh : his son. |
| | 124. Neal meirgeach Mac-Swiney : his son ; had four brothers—1. Maolmuire, 2. Oliver, 3. Henry, 4. Alexander. |
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124.—THE "MACTIERNAN" (OF CLAN COLLA) FAMILY.

FEARGALL, brother of Odhar who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the "Maguire" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacTighearnain* ("tighearna" : Irish, *a lord or master*) ; anglicised *Tiernan*, *MacTiernan*, *MacTernan*, *McTernan*, *McMaster*, *Masterson*, and *Lord*.

There was another family of *MacTighearnain* in Brefney and Roscommon ; descended from Tiernan (or Tighearnan), who, in this volume, is No. 112 on the "O'Rourke" pedigree.

125.—THE STEM OF THE "MACUAIS" FAMILY.

COLLA uais, the 121st monarch of Ireland, who (see the first series) is No. 85 on the "MacDonnell" (of Antrim) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacUais* ; anglicised *Mac-Evoy*, *MacVeagh*, *MacVeigh*, *Noble*, and *Vey*.

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| 85. Colla Uais ("uais" : Irish, <i>noble</i>) : son of Eochaidh duthlen [Dublin] ; a quo <i>MacUais</i> . | 86. Roghain : his son ; had two brothers—1. Eochaidh, 2. Fiachra toirt. |
| | 87. Earc : his son. |

88. Carthann : his son ; had a younger brother named Fiachra.
89. Dochartach : his son.
90. Cormac : his son.
91. Anmire : his son ; had a younger brother named Fergus.
92. Foranan : his son.
93. Guaire : his son.
94. Maolfogha : his son.
95. Criochan : his son ; had an elder brother named Cathach, who was the ancestor of *MacFetridge*.
96. Aodh (or Hugh) : son of Criochan.
97. Brandubh : his son.
98. Caornan : his son.
99. Coibhdheanach : his son.
100. Robeartach ("ro" : Irish, *very*, "beartach," *tricky*) : his son ; a quo *MacRobeartaighe*, anglicised *Roberts*, and *Robertson*.
101. Maolbrighid : his son.
102. Feardacrioch : his son.
103. Flaitheartach : his son.
104. Hugh (2) : his son.
105. Muireadach : his son.
106. Brian : his son.
107. Muran ("mur" : Irish, *a fortification* ; Lat. "murus") : his son ; a quo *O'Murain*, anglicised *Murrin*.
108. Donoch : his son.
109. Curaioach (also called Dubhros) : his son.
110. Padraig* : his son.
111. Dubhgall : his son.
112. Donoch (2) : his son.
113. Moroch : his son.
114. Niall : his son.
115. Rory : his son.
116. Tirloch : his son.
117. Cairbre : his son.
118. Eoghan : his son.
119. Padraig (or Patrick) : his son ; living in 1691.
120. Brian : his son.
121. Donoch (3) : his son.
122. James : his son ; living in 1760.
123. John† : his son ; died

* *Padraig* : At this stage in this family genealogy, the *O'h-Aonusa* (or "O'Hennessy") dispossessed the *MacUais* family of their territory, called *Hy-mac-Uais*, now the barony of "Moygoish", in Westmeath ; and the "MacUais" family then branched into *MacEvoy* (still a highly respectable family in the county Meath), *MacVeagh*, *MacVeigh*, etc., as above.

† *John* : This John MacVeagh, who was born A.D. 1765, and died in 1815, entered the English Army, and was engaged in the American War, under Generals Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis ; he afterwards served under the Duke of York, in Flanders and Holland, and retired from the Army in 1794. Having acquired large landed property in the United States, he married a Miss Stuart, by whom he had five sons and one daughter : descendants of those five sons are (in 1877) prominent citizens in America. Becoming a widower he married Margaret, daughter of H. Burns, Esq., by whom he had an only child—a son named Patrick.

in 1815. This John was twice married.

124. Patrick*: his youngest son ; born in 1802 ; died in 1871.

125. James†: his son; living in 1878 ; had four brothers,

of whom Henry, who died in 1873, was created by Queen Isabella, of Spain, a "Knight of the Golden Fleece."

126. James D. McVeigh : son of the said James ; born in 1848 ; living in 1878.

126.—THE STEM OF THE "MADDEN" (HY-MAINE) FAMILY.

OWEN buac, brother of Owen fionn who (see the first series) is No. 96 on the "O'Kelly" (Hy-Maine) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Madadhain*, of Connaught ; anglicised *Madden*.

96. Owen buac ("buac-ach" : Irish, <i>beauish</i>) : son of Cormac.	97. Moroch : his son ; had a brother named Anmchaidh, a quo <i>SiolAnmchadha</i> .
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* *Patrick* : This Patrick MacVeigh, only child of John, by his second marriage, married in 1823 Helen, daughter of H. O'Hare, Esq., of an old Irish family ; and by her had five sons and three daughters. In 1849, he finally left Scotland ; settled on his property in Kentucky, United States America ; and died in 1871, his wife having died in 1868. Of the five sons by that marriage, Henry MacVeigh, of Madrid, married in 1851 Jacoba, daughter of Duke Fernandez y-Nunez, grandee of Spain, by whom he had three sons — 1. Henry, 2. Alfred, 3. James : this Henry was created by Queen Isabella of Spain a "Knight of the Golden Fleece" ; and died in 1873.

+ *James* : Of this James, under the heading "McVeigh James, Esq., of Wallacetown and Castlebank, Dumfriesshire," Walford, in his *County Families* (1877), says : "Third surviving son of the late Patrick McVeigh, Esq., Planter of Kentucky, U.S. America, by Helen, daughter of John O'Heir, Esq., of Ballyna, county Down ; b. 1829, m. 1847 Mary, second daughter of Captain James Dalziel, of the Glenae and Carnwath family ; and has issue James D., b. 1848 (married 1874 Mina, daughter of J. Parsons, Esq., Brighton), and a daughter, Caroline Cassandra.

"Mr. McVeigh is a merchant in London, and purchased the Wallacetown property from the old family of Fergusons ; and Castlebank from the last of the Watson family. Residences—Wallacetown, Dumfriesshire ; Castlebank House, near Dumfries ; and 10 Maxwell Road, S.W. (London)."

98. Dungealach (or Dungleach) : son of Moroch.
99. Maoldun : his son.
100. Cobthach : his son. This Cobthach had two brothers—1. Flanchadh, who was ancestor of *Clancy* (of Hy-Maine), and of *Hoolahan*; 2. Dungal.
101. Longseach : son of Cobthach ; had a brother named Droighnean, who was father of Treasach ("treas": Irish, *a battle or skirmish*), a quo *O'Treasaijh*, of Connaught ; anglicised *Tracey*, *Treacy*, and *Treassy*. (See "Tracey", page 102.)
102. Donoch : son of Longseach.
103. Garadh : his son ; had a brother named Cineadh [Kinnee], a quo *Kenny*, of Connaught.
104. Donoch (2) : his son.
105. Olioll : his son.
106. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
107. Dermot : his son.
108. Dunoagh : his son.
109. Garadh (2) : his son.
110. Madadhan ("madadh": Irish, *a dog, a warrior*) : his son ; a quo *O'Madadhain*.
111. Dermot (2) : his son.
112. Madadhan mor : his son.
113. Cathal (or Charles) : his son.
114. Moroch : his son.
115. Owen : his son.
116. Moroch (2) : his son. This Moroch had two brothers—1. Donoch-na-heireceach ; 2. Dermot caoich.
117. Owen (2) : his son.
118. Morogh (3) : his son.
119. Morogh (4) O'Madden: his son ; had three brothers —1. Owen, 2. John, 3. Cathal.

127.—THE STEM OF THE "MADDEN" (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

BREASAL,* brother of Tuathal cruinnbheul who is No. 88 on the "O'Brassil West" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Madden*, of Ulster.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 88. Breasal : son of Felim; | 89. Feig : son of Breasal. |
| a quo <i>O'Brassil</i> East ; had a | 90. Conall : his son. |
| brother named Feig. | 91. Olioll : his son. |

* *Breasal* : This Breasal was also the ancestor of *O'Brassil* Macha, and *O'Brassil* Ruadh.

92. Tuathal : his son.
 93. Ronan : his son.
 94. Finghin : his son.
 95. Maoldun : his son.
 96. Conor cairach ("cairach" : Irish, *scabby*; Heb. "karach") : his son ; a quo *O'Cairaigne*, anglicised *Corry* and *Carey* (which has been modernized *Carew* and *Carewe*) ; had a brother named Aodh (or Hugh).
 97. Buachall ("buachaill" : Irish, *the boy* ; Arab. "bukawal" ; Gr. "boukol-os") : son of Conor cairach ; a quo *O'Buachaill*.* Had a brother named Cumascach.
 98. Dungal: son of Buachall.
 99. Maoldubhan (*maol-dubhan* : Irish, "the devoted of St. Dubhan") : *Dubhan* here meaning "a dark-complexioned man") : son of Dungal ; a quo *O'Muoldubhain*, of Ulster, anglicised *Muldoon*. This Maoldubhan (or Maoldun) had a brother named Cairbre, a quo *Clann Cairbre* or *Curbery*, of Ulster.
100. Aodh (or Hugh) : son of Maoldun.
 101. Gairbiadh ("gair" : Irish, *a shout* ; "biadh", *food*) : his son ; a quo *O'Gairbidh*, anglicised *Garvey*.†
 102. Ceallachan: his son.
 103. Treinfear ("treine" : Irish, *strength*, and "fear", *a man* ; Heb. "fear" and "fir" ; Lat. "vir") : his son ; a quo *O'Treinfir*, anglicised *Traynor*.
 104. Hugh : his son.
 105. Madadhgan ("madadh" : Irish, *a warrior* ; "gann", *small*), meaning "the little warrior" : his son ; a quo *O'Madadhgan* and *MacMudadhgan*, anglicised *Madayan*, *Mudden*, and *Maddison* ; had a brother named Arca O'Brassil, a quo *O'Brasil* East.
 106. Padraic: son of Madadhgan.
 107. Lorcán O'Madagan : his son.

128.—THE STEM OF THE "MAGAURAN" FAMILY.

BREANNAN, brother of Hugh fionn who (see the first series)

* *O'Buachaill*: Some are of opinion that *Ball*, *Boal*, and *Bole*, are anglicised forms of this old Irish surname.

†*Garvey*: This surname signifies "the descendants of the man who used to shout for food" ; and is akin to *O'h-Arbidh* ("ar" : Irish, *a ploughing* ; Lat. "ar-o", *to plough* ; "biadh", gen. "bidh" : Irish, *food*), which means "the descendants of the man who ploughed the land, to produce food", and which is anglicised *Harvey*, modernized *Hervey*.

is No. 93 on the "O'Rourke" pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacSamhradhain*; anglicised *MacGauran*, *MacGovern*, *Magauran*, *Magovern*, *Saurin*, and *Somers*.

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| 93. Breannan : son of Fergnath [fergna]. | 105. Giollananaomh : his son. |
| 94. Baothin : his son. | 106. Giollaiosa : his son. |
| 95. Maoinach : his son. | 107. Giollanamaomh (2) : his son. |
| 96. Eochaidh : his son ; a quo <i>Teallach Eochdhaidh</i> . | 108. Donoch : his son. |
| 97. Dungaile : his son. | 109. Brian breug ("breug" Irish, <i>a lie</i>) : his son. |
| 98. Coscrach : his son. | 110. Thomas : his son. |
| 99. Iomhar : his son. | 111. Fergal : his son. |
| 100. Ruarc : his son. | 112. Brian MacSamhradhain : his son ; had four brothers—1. Thomas na-feasoige, 2. Donoch ballach, 3. Maolseaghlainn, 4. Cormac. |
| 101. Teige : his son. | |
| 102. Conor : his son. | |
| 103. Samhradhan ("samhradh" : Irish, <i>summer</i> ; a quo <i>MacSamhradhain</i>). | |
| 104. Muireadach : his son. | |
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129.—THE STEM OF THE "MAGELLAN" FAMILY.

BEICE (king of Orgiall), son of Cumascach, brother of Buachall who is No. 97 on the "Madden" (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGealain*; anglicised *MacGillan*, *Magellan*, *Magillan*, *Gealan*, and *Gillan*.

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| 97. Cumascach : son of Conor cairach. | 101. Eochaidh : his son. |
| 98. Beice gealan ("gealan" Irish, <i>lightning</i>) : his son; a quo <i>MacGealain</i> . This Beice had two brothers—1. Breasal, who was the ancestor of <i>O'Longan</i> ; and 2. Maoldun. | 102. Cearnach (2) : his son. |
| 99. Cearnach : his son. | 103. Tuathal : his son. |
| 100. Breasal : his son. | 104. Cathal : his son. |
| | 105. Tighearnach : his son. |
| | 106. Tuathal Magealan : his son ; had a brother named Giollachriosd Mac-Gealain, who was called <i>MacGillan</i> . |

130.—THE STEM OF THE “MAGOFREY” FAMILY.

GUTHRIGH (anglicised Goffrey, Geoffrey, Jeoffrey, and Godfrey), brother of Dun oge who (see the first series is No. 111 on the “Maguire” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGuthrigh*; anglicised *Magofrey*, *Maguthrie*, and *Guthrie*.

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| 111. Guthrigh “guth” [guff]: Irish, <i>a voice</i> ; “righ”: <i>of a king</i>) : son of Donald ; a quo <i>MacGuthrigh</i> . | <i>naighe</i> , of Fermanagh, anglicised <i>MacBirney</i> . |
| 112. Rory : his son. | 114. Niall mor : his son. |
| 113. Guthrigh bearnach (“bearnach”: Irish, <i>gapped</i>): his son ; a quo <i>MacBear-</i> | 115. Dermot : his son.
116. Moroch : his son.
117. Niall (2) : his son.
118. Tirlach Magofrey: his son. |
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131.—THE STEM OF THE “MAGRATH” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

DUBHCEULIN, brother of Gairbiadh who is No. 98 on the “O’Brassil West” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCraith*, of Ulster; anglicised *MacCraith*, *Maccrae*, *Magrath*, and *Creeth*.

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| 98. Dubhculin : son of Cearnach. | anglicised <i>Dalgan</i> , <i>Dallan</i> , and <i>Dolan</i> . |
| 99. Giollachriosd : his son. | 101. Maolbrighid : his son. |
| 100. Dallgan (“dall”: Irish, <i>blind</i> ; “gan”, <i>little</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Dallgain</i> , | 102. Macraith (“craith”: Irish, <i>to weave</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>MacCraith</i> . |
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132.—THE STEM OF THE “MAGUIRE” FAMILY.

(See the first Series.)

133.--THE STEM OF THE "MAHON" (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.
 (Sir) BRYAN MACMAHON, who (see the first series) is No. 122 on the "MacMahon" (of Monaghan) pedigree, had a son named Sir Bryan, who was the ancestor of *Mahon*, of Connaught.

122. (Sir) Bryan Mac-Mahon, lord of Dartry : son of Hugh oge ; died, A.D. 1620.

123. Sir Bryan : his son ; had a brother named Art, who died in 1634, and who was ancestor of *MacMahon*, of Dartry. This Sir Bryan was the first of the family who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, settled in Connaught.

124. James : his son ; acquired by purchase the estate of Lisduff, in the county Galway.

125. Bryan : his son ; married Magdaline, daughter of Poer (or Power) of Loughrea ; died in 1695.

126. Bryan *Mahon* : his son ; first of the family that omitted the prefix *Mac* ; married in 1693 Ellinor, daughter of Ross Gaynor of Westmeath ; had an elder brother named James, who

was the head of the "Mahon" family of Beech-hill.

127. Ross Mahon : his son ; married in 1721 Jane Usher ; had three sons—1. Ross, 2. John, 3. Peter : both John and Peter died unmarried. This Ross had two brothers —1. James, 2. Peter—both of whom also died unmarried.

128. Ross Mahon : son of Ross ; married in 1762 the Hon. Lady Anne Brown (daughter of John, then lord Monteagle, but afterwards earl of Altamont), by whom he had seven sons—1. Ross, who, in 1818, became the first baronet ; 2. John, who married Lady Charlotte Brown, daughter of Peter, second earl of Altamont, and died leaving no male issue ; 3. George, who died young and unmarried ; 4. Henry* ; 5. James† ; 6.

* Henry : This Henry Mahon married Anne, daughter of Rev. Abraham Symes, D.D., and died in 1838, leaving three sons—1. Ross, 2. Henry, 3. George : this Ross Mahon (of Belgrave-square, Monkstown, county Dublin, living in 1877,) married, first, Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart., and by her had no issue ; the said Ross married, secondly, Harriet, daughter of Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, in King's County, and by her has four sons—1. Henry, 2. Ross, 3. George, 4. Arthur, the four of whom living in 1877.

+ James : This James Mahon married Frances Ker, and by her had one son John, who married Frances Dillon, by whom he has two sons (living in 1877)—1. James, 2. George.

Charles, who died unmarried; 7. George, who married Sophia Ker, and died leaving one son Charles, who died leaving no male issue.

129. Sir Ross Mahon : eldest son of Ross ; married in 1786 Lady Elizabeth Browne, daughter of Peter, second earl of Altamont, and by her had no male issue ; in 1805 he married secondly Diana, daughter of — Baber, Esq., of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, and by her (who died in 1807) he had one son, Ross, who died an infant ; he married, thirdly, Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, and by her had five sons—1. Ross, 2. James, 3. William, 4. John, 5. Henry ; was created a baronet in 1818 ; and died in 1837.

130. Rev. Sir William

Ross Mahon, the fourth baronet; rector of Rawmarsh, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England : third son (by the third marriage) of Sir Ross Mahon, the first baronet : living in 1877 ; his eldest brother, Sir Ross Mahon, the second baronet, died unmarried, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother Sir James, who was the third baronet, and who also died unmarried. This Sir William (Vesey) Ross Mahon has two surviving brothers—1. John Ross Mahon (J.P. county Roscommon), of Castlegar, Ahascragh, county Galway ; 2. Henry.

131. William-Henry : son of Sir William Ross Mahon; b. 1856, and living in 1877 ; has four surviving brothers —1. John, 2. James-Vesey, 3. Edward, 4. Gilbert.

134.—THE “MALONE” FAMILY.

Eochaíd, brother of Muireadach [muredach] who is No. 100 on the “Lane” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Malone*.

135.—THE STEM OF THE “MCCANN” FAMILY.

Cána, the third son of Maithgamhuin who (see the first series) is No. 102 on the “MacMahon” (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacCana* (anglicised *McCann*), lords of Clanbrassil, county Armagh.

103. Cana ("can" : Irish, *to utter*; Lat. "can-o"; Heb. "gan-a", *a cane*; Hind. "gan-i", *to chant*): son of Maithgamhuin; a quo *MacCana*.
104. Cana mor: his son.
105. Cana oge: his son.
106. Cathal (or Charles) McCann: his son; first assumed this surname.
107. Charles (2): his son.
108. Hugh, the Valiant: his son.
109. Terence, the wine drinker: his son.
110. Donal (or Daniel): his son; lord of Clanbrassil.
111. Hugh (2): his son.
112. Cairbre oge: his son.
113. Neal: his son.
114. Neal oge: his son.
115. Cairbre mor: his son.
116. Hugh mor: his son.
117. Hugh (4): his son.
118. Terence, of Upper Ciannbrassil, in Armagh: his son.
119. Cairbre: his son.
120. Brian buidhe: his son; lord of Upper Clanbrassil.
121. Lochlann: his son; lord of Clanbrassil.
122. Cormac, lord of Clannbrassil: his son.
123. Brian ruadh: his son.
124. Glaisneach McCann: his son; had a daughter named Elizabeth, who was married to John Hamilton, by whom she had six sons: one of whom was killed at the battle of Aughrim, A.D. 1691.

136.—THE " MCKIERNAN" (OF MARYLAND) FAMILY.

This family derives from Michael oge McKiernan, of Arderry, parish of Drumrielly, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, Ireland; who was born about 1680, and died 1750.

1. Michael oge McKiernan. This Michael was twice married: by the first wife he had eighteen children; by the second, six. Of the twenty-four children I have ascertained the names of five; of the other nineteen, fourteen were sons, and five were daughters. The five whose names I have ascertained were: 1. Michael, of Fenagh, county Leitrim, born in 1716 and died in 1800; 2. Farrell, of Keenheen, county Leitrim, b.

1720, married Jane Webb, of county Longford, died in 1820, aged 100 years; 3. Lawrence, of Arderry, county Leitrim, b. 1722, married in Ireland, emigrated to Maryland in 1773, d. 1805, was ancestor of *Gale* of Maryland; 4. Susan, b. 1729, married a Mr. Plunkett of Mullingar, county Westmeath; 5. Brian ruadh [roe], of Aughalough, county Leitrim, b. 1733, was twice married—first, to Mary Johnston, and secondly, to Jane Portis, d. 1800.

2. Michael, of Fenagh, county Leitrim: son of Michael oge; b. 1716; married to Frances Connellan, of County Mayo; emigrated to Maryland in 1773; d. 1800. This Michael had ten children: 1. Peter, born at Fenagh, 1747, emigrated to Maryland in 1773, and died unmarried in Virginia, in 1812; 2. Patrick, who died in infancy, in Ireland; 3. Susan, who also died in infancy, in Ireland; 4. Charles, born at Fenagh in 1753, married Mary Duigenan of Keshcarrigan (who died in 1788), emigrated to Maryland in 1790 and married Jane MacDonald, of Virginia, in 1795, died in 1797; 5. Michael, born at

Fenagh in 1755, emigrated to Maryland in 1775, and died unmarried in Virginia, in 1801; 6. Catherine, born at Fenagh in 1757 (d. 1832), first married Patrick O'Ferrall—her second husband was Andrew Goulding—both of Maryland, from her is descended the Rev. Robt. W. Brady, S.J.; 7. Margaret, born at Fenagh in 1759, married Patrick Tiernan of Virginia, she died in 1814, from her are descended the *Tiernans* of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; 8. Susannah, born at Feenagh in 1761, was thrice married: 1. to Florence Mahony of Virginia, 2. to a Mr. Quinn of Pennsylvania, and 3. to a Mr. Lewis of Louisiana, she died in 1827; 9. Lawrence, born at Feenagh in 1763, emigrated to Maryland in 1775, married Elizabeth Butler of Virginia, died in 1846, he was ancestor of the *McKiernans* of Illinois; 10. Frances, born at Fenagh in 1765, married Ignatius O'Ferrall of Virginia, from her are descended the *O'Ferrals* of Virginia (Berkeley Springs), she died in 1843.

3. Charles: the third son of Michael; b. 1753, d. 1797. This Charles had seven

children—1. Frances, b. 1773, d. 1859, was twice married—first to Timothy Monohan, and secondly to a Mr. Melton, both of Maryland, from her is descended John MacKiernan Monohan, of Louisville, Kentucky, living in 1877; 2. Michael, b. 1776, d. 1837, married Mary Protzman of Pennsylvania, resided at Hancock in Maryland and had two children—1. Alice (who died young), 2. John; 3. Ella, b. 1778, d. 1845, was twice married—first, to George Sharkey, and secondly to John O'Ferrall, both of Maryland, from her are descended the *O'Ferrals* of Lewis county, Missouri; 4. John, b. 1780, d. 1824—died unmarried in Tennessee; 5. Peter, b. 1782, d. 1837, married Mary Stonebraker of Maryland, resided at Frederick in Maryland, left no issue; 6. Francis, b. 1784, d. 1828; married Catherine

Smith of Maryland, resided at Frederick, Md., left a son named George S. McKiernan who was born in Frederick, in Maryland, in 1818, and was married in 1852 to Mary Hull who died in 1875: this George S. McKiernan (living in 1877) resides in New Albany, Indiana; 7. Bernard b. 1786, d. 1858, was married to Marianne Waters of Maryland, resided in Alabama and was the ancestor of the *MacKiernans* of North Alabama.

4. Michael: the second son of Charles; b. 1776, d. 1837.

5. John: his son; born in Hancock in Maryland; removed to Ohio; died in Louisiana in 1840.

6. Warren: his son; born in Ohio in 1831; resides in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1877.

7. John: son of Warren; b. 1858, and living in 1877.

137.—THE STEM OF THE “MICHIL” FAMILY.

MAOIN, a brother of Muirceartach (latinized “Muriartus”) Mor MacEarca, the 131st monarch of Ireland, and who (see the first series) is No. 90 on “The stem of the House of Heremon”, was the ancestor of *O'Maolmicheille*;

anglicised *Michil*^{*}, *Michel*, *Mitchell*, *Mulcichill*, *Mulchihill*, *Melvill*, and *Mulville*.

90. Maoin: son of Muireadach.

91. Columan ("columan": Irish, *a little dove*): his son; a quo *O'Columain* (of Ulster) anglicised *Colman*.

92. Faelan : his son.

93. Endadaidh : his son.

94. Fionnbeartach : his son.

95. Tuathal : his son.

96. Dungal : his son.

97. Maolmichiall ("michiall": Irish, *folly*) : his son; a quo *O'Maolmicheille* and *O'Maolmichil*.

98. Uiruiman ("uiruim": Irish, *obedience*) : his son.

99. Ardait : his son.

100. Eachteoragan : his son.

101. Giollachriosd : his son.

102. Murcha : his son.

103. Duinesidhe ("duine": Irish, *a man*; "sidh", gen. "sidhe", of a fairy hill): his son; a quo *O'Duinesidhe*, anglicised *Dennesy*, and *Dennehy*.

104. Breannan : his son.

105. Eachmarcach: his son.

106. Coma : his son.

107. Giollachriosd (2) : his son.

108. Muireadach : his son.

109. Niall : his son.

110. Giolla† blein O'Maolmichiil, "of the Battle Axes" ("blein": Irish, *the groin*): his son; a quo *MacBleinne*‡ and *O'Bleinne*.

At this stage in this genealogy the family was expelled by the O'Connors, of Connaught, from *Corca Eachlinn*; when they settled in the county Clare, at *Doon Maolmichiall* which they possessed up the time of the Cromwellian confiscations in Ireland. In 1554 the castle of Doon Maolmichiall was besieged by the O'Briens; and Owen O'Maol-

* *Michil*: Another family of this name, whose pedigree I did not yet meet, is descended from Giollamichiall, a descendant of Colla-dacrioch, who (see the first series) is No. 85 on the "O'Hart" pedigree; but, while, *Maolmichiall*, No. 97 on the foregoing stem, literally means "bald Michael", the name *Giollamichiall* means "the devoted of St. Michael."

† *Giolla*: This *Giolla blein O'Maolmichiil*, "of the Battle Axes" possessed the *Tuatha* (or North *Corca Eachlinn*) in the county Roscommon, near the river Arigna, a branch of the Shannon.

‡ *MacBleinne*: It is considered that *Blean*, *Blain*, *Blane*, *MacBlane*, and *MacBlaine*, are anglicised forms of this Irish surname.

michil, of Doon Maolmichiall and Killowen, was the last of the family who possessed that estate—of which he was deprived by Oliver Cromwell. From this Owen descended Daniel O'Mulvhill, of Knockanira, county Clare, who died in 1820. This Daniel had two sons—1. Charles ; 2. Daniel, of Kilglassy, county Clare ; and whose brother, Henry Mulville, was a Medical Doctor in Dublin: this Henry had a son named Urquhart. Daniel O'Mulvhill, Kilglassy, had three sons, the eldest of whom was Charles Mulville.

It is said that Maolmichiall, No. 97 on the foregoing pedigree, did, in his advanced age, shave his head, and become a monk, very eminent for his sanctity : hence his name, which signifies “bald Michael”; on account of the monks *sharing* their heads in the tonsure. He had been a chief or prince of *Tuatha Corca Eachlinn* (or “the north swampy plain”), on the banks of the river Arigna (a tributary of the river Shannon), in the county Roscommon. In the “*Monasticon*” is mentioned, as an eminent ecclesiastic of this name, a dean of Cluan Dochraich, and professor of Divinity of Cluan MacNorisk.

The “Annals of the Four Masters”, O’Dugan’s “Topography”, Lynch, in his *Cambreensis Aversus*, and the Books of Leacan and Ballymote all mention this family as lords of Corca Eachlinn, which they continued to hold down to about A.D. 1416. The “Four Masters” state, under the year 1189, that on the trial, for treason, of the son of Roger (or Roderick) O’Connor, king of Connaught, by the chiefs and nobles of Connaught, O’Maolmichiall (or O’Maolmichil) was the fourth on the list. Under the year 1210, the “Four Masters” also state that the O’Conors of Connaught invaded Corca Eachlinn, but were beaten out of it with loss by O’Maolmichil; and, in 1232, a similar event took place, in which O’Conor’s son, MacDermott, and O’Kelly were all slain by O’Maolmichil, “of the Battle Axes”: which raised the hero’s fame so high, that it became an adage to say—“Maolmichil of the Battle Axes could not accomplish it.” The O’Conors, however, eventually expelled the O’Maolmichil family from Corca Eachlinn; when they settled in the county Clare, at Doon Maolmichil, which they lost by confiscation in Cromwell’s time.

138.—THE STEM OF THE “MOGHAN” FAMILY.

CONN bearneach, brother of Conall who is No. 91 on the “O’Shaughnessy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Mochain*; anglicised *Moghan* and *Mohan*.

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| 91. Conn bearnach : son
of Owen. | 102. Morogh oge : his son.
103. Athasach : his son.
104. Minmoin : his son.
105. Fionn : his son.
106. Muireadach : his son.
107. Murtagh : his son.
108. Donoch : his son.
109. Donald : his son.
110. Nicholas : his son.
111. Simeon : his son.
112. Gregory : his son.
113. John : his son ; had
two sons, named—1. Mor,
2. Dermot. |
| 92. Cathal : his son.
93. Flann : his son.
94. Conor : his son.
95. Algan (“alga” : Irish,
noble, “an”, one who; Gr.
“agla-os”) : his son.
96. Teige : his son.
97. Tighearnach : his son.
98. Tioith : his son.
99. Æneas (Aongus) : his
son. | 114. Mor (or Magnus) O’
Moghan : his son. |
| 100. Mochan (“moch” :
Irish, early, “an”, one who):
his son ; a quo <i>O’Mochain</i> .
101. Morogh : his son. | |
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139.—THE STEM OF THE “MOLLOY” FAMILY.

Eochaíd, brother of Tuathal who is No. 89 on the “Mac-Geoghaṇ” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Muoluaidh*; anglicised *Molloy*.

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| 89. Eochaíd : son of
Fiacha ; had a brother
named Tuathal, who was
the ancestor of <i>MacGeoghaṇ</i> ,
and another brother
Uigín, who was the ancestor
of <i>Higgins</i> . | 91. Bran : his son.
92. Duineocar (“duine” :
Irish, a person; “ocar”,
gen. “ocair”, usury) : his
son ; a quo <i>O’Duinocair</i> , an-
glicised <i>Donacar</i> , <i>Donagher</i> ,
and <i>Dooner</i> . |
| 90. Duncatha : son of Eo-
chaidh. | 93. Anmchadh : his son.
94. Donnceann : his son. |

95. Maoluadh : his son.
 96. Donoch : his son.
 97. Lorcan : his son.
 98. Bogach : his son.
 99. Maoluadh ("luadh": Irish, *motion*) : his son; a quo *O'Maoluaidh*, lords of the territory of Fercal, in the King's County.
 100. Duach : his son.
 101. Dubh : his son.
 102. Donoch (2) : his son.
 103. Donald O'Molloy : his son; first assumed this sirname.
 104. Teige : his son.
 105. Cathal : his son.
 106. Florence : his son.
 107. Fiongan ("fion": Irish, *wine*; Heb. "yain"; Lat. "vin-um"; Gr. "oinos" or "fion-os"; and "gan": Irish, *without*), meaning "without wine": his son; a quo *O'Fionagain*, anglicised *Finnegan*.
 108. Fergal : his son.
 109. Murtach : his son.
110. Hugh mor : his son.
 111. Hugh oge : his son.
 112. Rory : his son; had a brother named Cuileann, who was ancestor of *Molloy*, of Connaught.
 113. Neal : son of Rory.
 114. Hugh (3) : his son.
 115. Conn (also called Constantine, and Cosnamh) : his son.
 116. Cathair (or Cahyr) : his son.
 117. Conall : his son.
 118. Caolach : his son.
 119. Cahyr (2) : his son.
 120. Calloideach : his son; had a brother named Art (or Arthur). This Art had a son named Conall O'Molloy, lord of Fercall, who, in 1590, surrendered his lands to Queen Elizabeth, and got a re-grant thereof.
 121. Arthur O'Molloy : son of Calloideach; and lord of Fercall.

140.—THE STEM OF THE "MOONEY" (OF OFFALEY) FAMILY.

EOGHAN (or Owen), brother of Berchan who is No. 93 on the "O'Gorman" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Maoen-aigh*; anglicised *Mooney*, and *Money*.

93. Owen : son of Feig. | Engl. "money") : his son ;
 94. Alioll mor : his son. | a quo *O'Maonaigh*, and the
 95. Maoinach ("maoin", territory of *Feara Muoinaigh* gen. "maoine": Irish, *wealth*; | (anglicised "Fermanagh"),

which was given to him by his uncle, the then Irish monarch.

96. Cororan : son of Maoinach ; had two brothers —1. Fiachra, ancestor of Mooney, of Lochern, and 2. Iardun, ancestor of *Clann Rorc*.

97. Conall : son of Cororan.

98. Ionglan : his son.

99. Gilearan ("gile" : Irish, whiteness, and "aran", bread) : his son ; a quo *O' Gil-*

earain, anglicised *Gillard* and *Gilleran*.

100. Maoltoghadh: his son.

101. Conadhgan : his son.

102. Gallan : his son.

103. Dallgan : his son.

104. Canamhuin (see *cammen*, old Lat. form of "carmen") : his son.

105. Coscrach : his son.

106. Giollabrighid : his son.

107. Cearnach : his son.

108. Ranall O'Mooney : his son.

141.—THE STEM OF THE "MOONEY" (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

MAIGNAN, brother of Aongus who is No. 90 on the "O'Brassil West" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Maoin-aigh* of Ulster ; anglicised *Mooney*, and *Money*.

90. Maignan : son of Colcan.

91. Cumann : his son ; had a brother named St. Furanan (See Calendar, 25 June).

92. Maoinan : son of Cu-mann.

93. Cumann (2) : his son.

94. Osbiseach ("biseach" : Irish, *increase* ; Heb. "bizza") : his son.

95. Maoinach : his son ; a quo *O'Maoinaigh*.

96. Fear-coir ("coir" : Irish, *virtuous*; Heb. "chor", *noble*) : his son ; a quo *O'Fearcora*, anglicised *Far-aher*, and modernized *Corr*.

97. Flann : his son.

98. Cearnach : his son.

99. Felim O'Mooney : his son.

142.—THE STEM OF THE "MORGAN" FAMILY.

MUIREGAN, brother of Donelan who is No. 102 on the "Donnellan" (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Muiregain* ; anglicised *Murigan*, and *Morgan*.

102. Muiregan ("muiregan": Irish, <i>a mariner</i>): son of Maolcraobh ; a quo O'- <i>Muiregain</i> .	104. Murtagh : his son.
103. Flann : his son.	105. Muireadach : his son.
	106. Flann O'Murigan : his son.

143.—THE STEM OF THE “MORIARTY” (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.

MUIRCEARTACH (or Murtagh), the second son of Malachi, the brother of Murtogh, who is No. 120 on the “Concannon” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Muirceartaigh* anglicised *Moriarty*, and *Murtagh*.

120. Malachi : son of Ard-gall.	122. Edmond: his son; had a brother named John.
121. Muirceartach (“muir”: Irish, <i>the sea</i> ; “ceart”, <i>just</i> or <i>upright</i>), meaning “a protector at sea”, or “an admiral”): his son ; a quo <i>O'Muirceartaigh</i> .	123. Hugh: son of Edmond.
	124. Edmond (2) : his son.
	125. Hugh O'Moriarty : his son.

144.—THE STEM OF THE “MORRIS” FAMILY.

DON OCH, brother of Diarmod who is No. 111 on the “Mac-Dermott” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacMuirios*, or *O'Muirfeasa*; anglicised *Morishy*, *Morris*, *Morrisey*, and *MacMorris*—modernized *Morrison*.*

111. Donoch : son of Teige mor.	Irish, <i>the sea</i> ; “fios” or “feas”, gen. “feasa”, meaning “intelligence from
112. Teige : his son.	knowledge; Lat. “vis-us”),
113. Muirios (“muir” :	

* *Morrison*: Like other Scotch families of the present day, a member of the *MacMuirios* or *O'Muirios* family settled in Scotland in early times ; who was the ancestor of *Morrison*.

the sea": his son ; a quo <i>MacMuirios</i> , etc.	120. Manus : his son.
114. Tomaltach (or Timo- thy) O'Murios : his son ; first assumed this surname.	121. Maolruanaidh(or Mul- roona) : his son.
115. Murtach : his son.	122. Malachi (2) : his son.
116. Donal : his son.	123. Manus (2) : his son.
117. Malachi : his son.	124. Duard (or Dudley) : his son.
118. Ceallach : his son.	125. Ferdinand O'Muirios* his son.
119. Murtach : his son.	

145.—THE STEM OF THE "MULBRENNAN" FAMILY.

MUIREADACH maoilleathan, the 16th Christian king of Connaught who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the "O'Conor" (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *OMaolbreannain*; anglicised *Mulbrennan*, and *Brennan*.

97. Muireadach maoillea- than ("maoilleathan": Irish, <i>broad-faced</i>) ; a quo <i>O'Maoil- leathan</i> , anglicised <i>Molohan</i> , and <i>Mullehan</i> .	102. Breannan (<i>an</i> : Irish, "one who"; <i>brean</i> , "an offensive smell") : his son ; a quo <i>O'Maoilbreannain</i> .
98. Cathal : his son ; the 18th Christian king ; was the ancestor of <i>Finaghy</i> .	103. Ruarc : his son.
99. Dubhinrachtach : his son.	104. Culuachrach Mul- brennan : his son ; first assumed this surname.
110. Oireachtach : his son.	105. Tomaltach : his son.
101. Aongus maoldun : his son.	106. Murtogh : his son.
	107. Dermod : his son.
	108. Giollachriosd ("giolla- chriosd" : Irish, <i>a devoted of</i>

* *O'Muirios*: Another "Morris" family was descended from Tiomain Muirios, the younger brother of Tiobrad who is No. 91 on the "O'Dowd" pedigree; as follows:

91. Tiomain Muirios: son of Maoldubh, who was son of Fiachra ealgach (or eallach), who was son of Dathi, the 127th monarch of Ireland.
92. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
93. Murtagh : his son.
94. Murtagh oge : his son.
95. Teige O'Murios : his son.

- Christ) : his son ; a quo O'Giollachriosd, anglicised Gillchriest, and, in Scotland, Christian.**
109. Dermod (2) : his son.
 110. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
 111. Giollachriosd (2) : his son.
 112. Maithan : his son ; had a brother named Aodh.
113. Hubert : his son.
 114. Hubert oge : his son.
 115. Hugh (2) : his son.
 116. Rory granna ("granna" : Irish, *not handsome*) : his son ; a quo *MacGranna*, anglicised *MacGrane* and *Magrane*.
 117. Edmund Mulbrennan : his son.

* *Christian* : I have traced this family back to Gilbert Christian, a native of Scotland, who settled in the North of Ireland, A.D. 1702, and there married Margaret Richardson, by whom he had children : that Gilbert was, I find, the great-great-grandfather of J. R. Christian, living in 1877, in Holly Springs, Mississippi, United States, America ; subject to whose correction I write this notice of his family. And, I find, that Duncan Campbell of Inverary, Scotland, whose wife was Mary McCoy, and who settled in Ireland at the time of the "Plantation of Ulster", by King James II. of England, was one of Mr. Christian's maternal ancestors. This Duncan lived near Londonderry, where his son Patrick Campbell purchased some land. Patrick's youngest son, John, when far advanced in life, migrated to America, A.D. 1726 : from him and his numerous children and other kindred have descended a large progeny, spread over the Southern States of the American Union.

In 1722, the above mentioned Gilbert Christian, accompanied by a large number of his countrymen, migrated to America ; and, having some time remained in Pennsylvania, he ultimately settled in Virginia, whither many of his name and family had preceded him from Ireland. Israel Christian, a Scot, once a merchant in Dublin, followed him ; and among those who then also went to America from various counties in Ulster were members of the following families : —Allen, Brakenridge, Campbell, Christian, Cunningham, Given, Henry, Lewis, Lockhart, McClanahan, McCue, [MacHugh], McDonald, McDowell, McGavock, Montgomery, Rerton (or Releton), Russell, Trimble, Wilson, etc. The descendants of those families, in America have there so multiplied during a residence of a century and three quarters in the country, and have become so connected by marriage, as to constitute a relationship between a large proportion of the population of the Southern United States : disclosing the important fact that the people of that vast region in America are almost entirely *Celtic*.

146.—THE STEM OF THE “MULDOON” (OF MEATH) FAMILY.

AODH (or Hugh) laighen, brother of Fogharthach who is No. 95 on the “Fogarty” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maoldubhain*, of Meath; anglicised *Muldoon*, and *Meldon*.

95. Aodh laighen : son of Neal (or Niall).	99. Assachan : his son.
96. Donald : his son.	100. Maoldun (“Maol-Dubhan”: Irish, <i>the devoted of St. Dubhan</i>) : his son; a quo <i>O’Maoldubhain</i> .
97. Maoldun : his son.	
98. Adhnachan : his son.	

147.—THE STEM OF THE “MULFINNY” FAMILY.

MAOLFION (“fionn”: Irish, *wine*), brother of Dungal who is No. 102 on the “Donnelly” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maolfhiona*; anglicised *Mulfinny*, *Feeny*, etc.—See the “Donnelly” pedigree for other anglicised forms of the Irish surname *O’Maolfhiona*.

148.—THE STEM OF THE “MULHEERAN” (OF OFFALEY) FAMILY.

CEALLACH, a brother of Æneas who (see the first series) is No. 100 on the “O’Conor” Faley pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maolciarain*, of Offaley; anglicised *Mulkeeran*, *Mulheeran*, and *Mulhern*.

100. Ceallach : son of Flurence.	103. Maolciaran (“ciaran”: Irish, <i>one who is dark grey</i>): his son; a quo <i>O’Maolciarain</i> .
101. Dungal : his son.	
102. Ceallachan : his son.	

149.—THE STEM OF THE “MULLEN” FAMILY.

GONOR, brother of Dathi who is No. 102 on the “Concannon” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maolain*; anglicised *Malin*, *Mallin*, *Mollan*, *Mollon*, *Mollin*, *Moylan*, *Moleyns*, *DeMoleyns*, *MacMullan*, *Mullen*, and *Milne*.

102. Conor: son of Dermod fionn, the 30th Christian king of Connaught.
103. Donall : his son.
104. Maolan ("maolan" : Irish, *a bald-pated man*) : his son ; a quo *O'Maolain* ; had a brother named Fionn ("fionn" : Irish, *fair, handsome*), a quo *O'Finne*, anglicised *Finn*.
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150.—THE STEM OF THE "MULROY" FAMILY.

ANMIRE, the 138th monarch, brother of Fergus who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the "O'Donnell" (Tirconnell) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Maoldaraighe*, ancient princes of Tirconnell; anglicised *Dary*, *Muldory*, and *Mulroy*.

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|--|---|
| <p>91. Anmire ("mire" : Irish, <i>frolick</i>) ; son of Seadnach ; ancestor of <i>O'Gallagher</i>.</p> <p>92. Aodh : his son.</p> <p>93. Donall : his son.</p> <p>94. Aongus : his son.</p> <p>95. Longseach : his son ; was the 154th monarch.</p> <p>96. Flaithertach : his son; the 159th monarch.</p> <p>97. Maolbreasal : his son.</p> <p>98. Morogh : his son ; had a brother named Aodh munderg, who was the ancestor of <i>Canning</i>, of Tirconnell.</p> <p>99. Aongus : his son.</p> <p>100. Maoldarach ("darach" Irish, <i>an oak</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Maoldaraighe</i>.</p> <p>101. Maolbreasal : his son.</p> | <p>102. Aongus : his son.</p> <p>103. Murtogh : his son.</p> <p>104. Maolruanaidh O'Maoldaraighe : his son ; first assumed this surname.</p> <p>105. Giollafinnean: his son; a quo <i>MacGillfinen</i>, and <i>O'Finan</i>. This Giollafinnean was the last prince of Tirconnell, of the <i>Muldory</i> (or <i>Mulroy</i>) family. After him the O'Donnells, who were of the same illustrious stock, became by conquest Princes of Tirconnell; and remained so down to the beginning of the 17th century.—See the "Flight of the Earls", in the Appendix.</p> |
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151.—THE STEM OF THE “MULVY” FAMILY.

DONOCH, brother of Dermod ruanach who is No. 92 on the “Fogarty” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Maolmodha*; anglicised *Mulmuog*, *Mulmody*, *Moody*, *Mulmy*, and *Mulvy*.

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|---|---|
| 92. Donoch : son of Aidus
(or Aodh) slaine, the 141st
monarch of Ireland. | 96. Cumascach : his son.
97. Cearnach : his son.
98. Maolmodh (“modh”,
gen. “modha”: Irish, <i>a mode or manner</i> ; Lat. “modus”): his son; a quo <i>O’Maolmodha</i> . |
| 93. Finachtach fleadhach:
his son, who was the 153rd
monarch. | |
| 94. Cathal : his son. | |
| 95. Tomaltach : his son. | |
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152.—THE STEM OF THE “MURPHY” FAMILY.

SEICNE (or Secin), brother of Cineth who is No. 100 on the “Dowling” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Muircatha*, and *MacMuircatha* (by some written *O’Muirchu*, *O’Moroghu*, *MacMurchada*, and *MacMurchadain*); anglicised *Murphy*, *Morphy*, and *Morrin*.

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| 100. Seicin: son of Bran-dubh. | 106. Aongus (or Æneas):
his son. |
| 101. Seagal (“seagal”: Irish,
<i>rye</i> ; Fr. “seigle”; Lat.
“secal-e”): his son;
had a brother named Noc-han, who was ancestor of
<i>Hanraghan</i> , of Leinster. | 107. Muireath (<i>Muirchu</i> , or
<i>Morogh</i>): his son; a quo
<i>O’Maircatha</i> (“muireatha”:
Irish, <i>a sea battle</i> ; “muir-chu”, <i>a hound or warrior of the sea</i>). |
| 102. Mochtighearna : his
son. | 108. Dunsliabh : his son. |
| 103. Dungal : his son. | 109. Donoch : his son. |
| 104. Aodh fionn : his son. | 110. Donald ruadh O’Mur-phy : his son. |
| 105. Alioll : his son. | |

153.—THE STEM OF THE “NAGHTEN”* FAMILY.

FIACHRA fionn, brother of Lughach who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O’Kelly” (Hy-Maine) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Neachtain* and *MacNeachtain*; anglicised *Naghten*, *Natten*, *Naughton*, *MacNaughtan*†, and *Norton*.

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| 92. Fiachra fionn : son of Dallan. | ish, <i>wine</i> ; “teann”, <i>daring</i>): his son ; a quo <i>O’Fiontaine</i> , anglicised <i>Finton</i> . |
| 93. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son. | 103. Fearballach (“ballach” Irish, <i>speckled</i>), meaning the “freckled man” : his son ; a quo <i>O’Fearballaighe</i> , anglicised <i>Farrelly</i> , <i>Farley</i> , and <i>Freely</i> . |
| 94. Congal : his son. | 104. Fergus fionn : his son. |
| 95. Inleigh : his son. | 105. Conor catha Brian (or Conor who fought on the side of the Monarch Brian Boroimhe [Boru], at the battle of Clontarf (A.D. 1014): his son. This Conor was the first that assumed the surname <i>O’Neachtain</i> . |
| 96. Tuathal : his son. | 106. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son. |
| 97. Olioll : his son. | 107. Awly oge : his son. |
| 98. Æneas : his son ; had a brother named Maoleala (“eala” : Irish, <i>a swan</i>), a quo <i>O’Maoleala</i> , anglicised <i>Lally</i> , and <i>Mullally</i> . | |
| 99. Maolceir : his son. | |
| 100. Neachtan (“neach” : Irish, <i>a spirit</i> ; “teann”, <i>bold, daring</i>): his son ; a quo <i>O’Neachtain</i> . | |
| 101. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. | |
| 102. Fiontan (“fion” : Ir- | |

* *Naghten* : As showing the wealth and piety in early times of this ancient family, I subjoin a copy of an inscription on a tomb in Drum Church, Athlone.—

“ONaghten Nobilissimus Satrapes ex Stirpe Hugonii Magni Totius Hiberniae Monarchæ Hoc Templum Edificavit Sanctæque Mariæ Dedicavit Anno Domini 550. Sub hoc Tumulo Sepelitur Tandemque Illustrissima Antiquissimaque Ejus prosapia Requiescant in Pace Amen.

+ *MacNaughtan* : Some MacNaughtans were of opinion that they were of *Pictish* origin ; and that the family was one of the three clans descended from the old Maormors of Moray—sovereigns of that ancient Pictish race, which, from the earliest times, occupied the district of Moray, in Scotland.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 108. Melachlin : his son. | 119. Roger : his son. |
| 109. Teige, of Loughrea : his son. | 120. Giolla (or William) : his son. |
| 110. Hugh (2) : his son. | 121. Hugh (3) : his son. |
| 111. Conor (2) : his son. | 122. Donogh : his son. |
| 112. Melachlin (2) : his son. | 123. Edward : his son. |
| 113. Awly (4) : his son. | 124. Thomas Naghten, of Crofton House, Hants, England : his son. |
| 114. Donall : his son. | 125. Arthur R. Naghten, of Blighmont, Southampton, M.P. for Winchester : his son ; living in 1878. |
| 115. Creachmoill : his son. | |
| 116. Cathal (or Charles) : his son. | |
| 117. Awly (5) : his son. | |
| 118. Giollachriosd: his son. | |
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154.—THE STEM OF THE “NEALAN” FAMILY.

COLLA-DA-CRIOCH, who (see the first series) is No. 85 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, had a son named Fiachra casan, who was the ancestor of *O’Niallain* ; anglicised *Nallin*, *Nealan*, *Neylan*, *Neillan*, *Neyland*, *Newland*, *Niland*, and *Nally*.

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|---|--|
| 85. Colla-da-crioche, the first king of Orgiall. | McGeown, Keown, Owens, Owenson, and Coyne. |
| 86. Fiachra casan : his son. | 91. Muireadach : his son. |
| 87. Felim : his son. | 92. Baothin (“Baoth” : Irish, <i>simple</i> ; Heb. “ <i>baha</i> ”, <i>was rain</i>) : his son ; a quo O’Baothin.* |
| 88. Feich : his son. | 93. Ronan (“ron” : Irish, <i>hair</i>), meaning “the man with a profusion of hair” : his son ; a quo O’Ronain, anglicised <i>Ronan</i> and <i>Ronayne</i> . |
| 89. Niallan (“niall” : Irish, <i>a champion</i>) : his son ; a quo O’Niallain. | 94. Subhaneach : his son. |
| 90. Eoghan (“ogan” : Irish <i>a youth</i>) : his son ; a quo MacEoghain, of Ulster ; anglicised <i>MacOwen</i> , <i>Mac-Keoun</i> , <i>MacKeon</i> , <i>Keon</i> , | |

* O’Baothin : Some are of opinion that *Boon*, *Bowen*, and *Batten*, are anglicised forms of this surname.

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| 95. Colga : his son. | 107. Cathal caomh : his son. |
| 96. Eiginneach : his son. | 108. Thomas : his son. |
| 97. Subhaneach (2) : his son. | 109. Dermod (3) : his son. |
| 98. Cosgrach : his son. | 110. Donoch : his son. |
| 99. Dermod : his son. | 111. Teige (2) : his son. |
| 100. Anluaneach : his son. | 112. David : his son : a quo <i>Slioght Daibhidh</i> ("sliochd": Irish, <i>posternity</i>), meaning the posterity of Davy : his son ; a quo <i>O'Daibhidh</i> , of Orgiall, anglicised <i>Davy</i> , <i>Davies</i> , and <i>Davis</i> . |
| 101. Flann line : his son. | |
| 102. Aodh : his son. | |
| 103. Dermod : his son. | |
| 104. Flaithertach : his son. | |
| 105. Dermod O'Niallain : his son ; first assumed this sirname ; had a brother named Hugh, who was the ancestor of <i>Neylan</i> , of England : the first of whom, named Edmund O'Neylan, went there, A.D. 1120. | |
| 106. Teige: son of Dermod. | |
| | 113. Conor : his son. |
| | 114. Thomas (2) : his son. |
| | 115. David (2) : his son. |
| | 116. William : his son. |
| | 117. John : his son. |
| | 118. Denis O'Neylan, of <i>Slioght David</i> : his son. |
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155.—THE STEM OF THE “NOWLAN” FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

156.—THE STEM OF THE “O’BEIRNE” FAMILY.

AODH (or Hugh) balbh, brother of Murgal who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Beirin*; anglicised *O’Beirne*, *Beirnes*, *Barnes*, *Barnewall*, and *Barnewell*.

99. Aodh balbh* (“balbh”): son of Inreactha, the 23rd Christian king of Con-	naught. Some say that this Aodh balbh was the 26th king, instead of Flaithrigh (2).
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* *Balbh* : This word is the root of the surname *Balfe*.

100. Uadhach : son of Aodh balbh ; a quo *Clann Uadhaigh*.*
101. Ubhan ("ubh": Irish, *the point of a thing*): his son; a quo *O'h-Ubhain*, anglicised *Hoban*; had a brother named Ceannfada, who was the ancestor of *Fallon*.
102. Cineadh : son of Ubhan.
103. Beirin ("beir-in" : Irish, *fit to bear or carry* ; Lat. "fer-o" ; Gr. "pher-o" ; Pers. "bar") : his son ; a quo *O'Beirin*.
104. Murtach mantach : his son.
105. Dermod : his son.
106. Murtach (2) : his son.
107. Cuonnacht : his son.
108. Giollachriosd : his son.
109. Donall : his son.
110. Gioillaiosa : his son.
111. Iomhar : his son.
112. Giollacomman : his son; had a brother named Bernard, who was the ancestor of *Barnewall*, etc.
113. Maithan : son of Giollacomman.
114. Giollachriosd : his son.
115. Iomhar (2) : his son.
116. Giollachriosd (2) : his son.
117. Donall (2) : his son.
118. Donoch : his son.
119. Cormac : his son ; had five brothers.
120. Cairbre : his son ; had six brothers.
121. Teige : his son.
122. Teige oge : his son.
123. Donoch : his son.
124. Brian : his son.
125. Donoch (2) : his son.
126. Teige (3) : his son.
127. Henry : his son.
128. Hugh : his son ; was a J.P. for the county Roscommon : died in 1813.
129. Francis : his son ; was a J.P. and D.L. for the county Leitrim ; died in 1854.
130. Hugh O'Beirne, D.L., Jamestown House, Drumsna, county Leitrim : his son, living in 1878 : has a younger brother, Major Francis O'Beirne, an M.P. for the county Leitrim, and living in 1878.
131. Francis O'Beirne, born in 1864 : son of the said Hugh. This Francis has three brothers—1. Hugh-James, born in 1866 ; 2. Joseph, born in 1874 ; and 3. George-John, born in December 1877 : all living in 1878.

* *Clann Uadhaigh* : The surnames *Wood* and *Woods* are considered anglicised forms of this Clan-name ; which literally means " except from him" (*uadh* : Irish, "from him" ; *ach*, "save or except").

157.—THE STEM OF THE “O’BRANNAN” FAMILY.

OLIOLL, a brother of Cearnach who is No. 98 on the “Breslin” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Brannain*, of Ulster; anglicised *O’Brannan* and *Brannan*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 98. Olioll : son of Fergus. | Irish, <i>a mountain torrent</i>): his |
| 99. Conor : his son. | son ; a quo <i>O’Brannain</i> . |
| 100. Brannan (“bran”): | |
-

158.—THE STEM OF THE “O’BRASSIL” (WEST) FAMILY.

FIACHRACH casan, a younger brother of Rocadh, who (see the first series) is No. 86 on the “O’Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Clann Brassil*; a quo *O’Brassil*, in the county Armagh, and, some say, the name of the Empire of “Brazil”, in South America.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 86. Fiachra casan (“cas”: Irish, <i>means or income</i> , and “an”, <i>one who</i> ; or “casan” means a <i>pathway</i>): son of Colla-da-crioch ; a quo <i>O’Casain</i> , anglicised <i>Cashin</i> . | 90. Aongus: son of Colcan; had six brothers—1. St. Baodan (5 February); 2. Saraan, whose three sons were, St. Ronan fionn, St. Beican (17 August), and St. Cearnach (16 May); 3. Hugh, from whom were descended St. Cobhthach, St. Libren (11 March), St. Tuoa (virgin), St. Maimon, bishop (18 Dec.), a quo “Kilmainham”, near Dublin; |
| 87. Felim: his son. | 4. Maignan (“maignan”: Irish, <i>one with a proud gait</i>), a quo <i>O’Maignain</i> , anglicised <i>Magnan</i> and <i>Mangan</i> : this Maignan, was ancestor of <i>O’Mooney</i> , of Ulster; 5. Lamhan ; and 6. Firbis, who was |
| 88. Tuathal cruinnbheul (“cruinnbeul”: Irish, <i>a gathered mouth</i>): his son ; a quo <i>O’Beil</i> *; had a brother named Breasal, and another named Feig: This Feig was the ancestor of <i>O’Hanlon</i> . | |
| 89. Colcan: son of Tuathal cruinnbheul; had a brother named Sacan (“sacan”: Irish, <i>a short corpulent man</i>), literally “a little sack.” | |

* *O’Beil*: The surnames *Bale* and *Bell* are considered anglicised forms of this surname.

the ancestor of *O'Connor*, of Ulster.

91. Diceilidh : son of Aonghus.

92. Ultan : his son.

93. Cu a n a c h ("cuan": Irish, *a coast*) : his son ; a quo *O'Cuaigh*, anglicised *Cooney* (of Clan Brassil).

94. Inreactha : his son.

95. Donoch : his son.

96. Dallgan : his son; had a brother named Maclmoch-eirigh ("moch": Irish, *early*; "eirigh", *to rise*), a quo *O'Maolmochairghe*, of Orgiall.

—See No. 100 on the

"Donnellan" of Connaught pedigree, for the derivation and present anglicised forms of this Irish surname.

97. Cearnach : son of Dallgan.

98. Gairbiadh : his son ; had a brother named Dubhculin, who was the ancestor of *Magrath*, of Ulster.

99. Longseach : son of Gairbiadh.

100. Conamhail : his son.

101. Aodh : his son.

102. Breasal : his son ; a quo *O'Brassil* West.

159.—THE STEM OF THE "O'BYRNE" (OF MARYLAND) FAMILY.

FELIM, who (see the first series) is No. 131 on the "O'Byrne" pedigree, was the last recognised chief of his name ; living in 1657.

132. Brian : son of Felim ; had a brother named William, who, after the Treaty of Limerick, settled in England and assumed the surname *Brain**.

133. Hugh : son of Brian.

134. William : his son.

135. John : his son.

136. Lawrence : his son ; migrated to America, in 1818.

137. Brian (2) : his son.

138. Lawrence Byrne, of Pikeville, near Baltimore, Maryland, United States, America : his son ; living in 1877.

139. Richard MacSherry Byrne : his son. This Richard has two brothers—1. Charles, 2. Bernard ; and two sisters—1. Anna, 2. Eliza : all living in 1877.

* *Brain* : This surname appears to be derived, by metathesis, from "Brian." Unhappily, at that period and long afterwards, an Irishman might not, under his Irish patronymic, expect favour or affection from the authorities in England, or Ireland. Hence the changes at the time of many Irish surnames ; and hence some members of the "O'Byrne" family, for instance, changed their name to *Byron*, *Brain*, etc.

160.—THE STEM OF THE “O’CLERY” FAMILY.

FEARGALL, brother of Artgall who is No. 96 on the “O’Shaughnessy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Cleirigh*, and *MacCleirigh*; anglicised *O’Clery*, *Cleary*, *Clark*, *Clarke*, and *Clarkson*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 96. Fergall: son of Guaire
aidhneach [aidhne]. | 112. Muireadach : his son. |
| 97. Toirbheartach: his son | 113. Teige : his son. |
| 98. Cathmogh : his son. | 114. Giollaiosa : his son. |
| 99. Cumascach : his son. | 115. Donall (2) : his son. |
| 100. Ceadach : his son. | 116. Shane sgiamhach (or
John the elegant): his son.
This John had three brothers |
| 101. Cleireach (“cleireach”:
Irish, <i>a clerk</i> ; Lat. “cleric-
us”): his son; a quo <i>O’Clei-
righ</i> . | —1. Donall, 2. Thomas, 3.
Cormac : from Shane
sgiamhach are descended the
<i>O’Clerys</i> of Tirconnell ; from
Donall, the <i>O’Clerys</i> of Tyr-
awley, in Mayo ; from Thom-
as, the <i>O’Clerys</i> of Brefney-
O’Rielly ; and from Cormac,
the <i>O’Clerys</i> of the county
Kilkenny. |
| 102. Maolfabhal : his son ;
died A.D. 887. | 117. Dermod : eldest son
of Shane sgiamhach [skeev-
agh]. |
| 103. Maoilceardachd (called
Flann) : his son. | 118. Cormac : his son ;
the first of the family who
settled in Tirconnell. |
| 104. Comhailltan (“com-
haill” Irish, <i>to perform a
duty</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’-
Comhailltan</i> , anglicised
<i>Coulton</i> ; died A.D. 976. | 119. Giollabrignid : his son. |
| 105. Giollaceallach : his
son ; a quo <i>Gilkelly</i> . | 120. Giolla riabhach : his
son. |
| 106. Congalach O’Clery :
his son ; first assumed this
surname ; d. 1025. | 121. Dermod na-ttri-sgol
(or “Dermod of the three
schools” : namely, one
school for Reading, another
for History and Genealogy,
and another for Poetry): his
son. |
| 107. Braoin : his son ; had
a brother named Aidhne,
who was the ancestor of
<i>Hynes</i> ; d. 1033. | 122. Teige cam : his son. |
| 108. Eoghan (or Owen) :
his son. | |
| 109. Donall : his son. | |
| 110. Giollananaomh : his
son. | |
| 111. Tighernach : his son. | |

123. Dermod (3) : his son.
 124. Cucoigcrioch [cuco-
 cry] : his son.
 125. Maccon : his son.
 126. Lughach O'Clery : his
 son ; had four brothers—1. Giollabrignid, 2. Maccon
 meirgeach ("meirge": Irish,
an ensign ; meaning "Mac-
 con, the standard bearer"),
 3. Cucoigcrioch, and 4.
 Dubhceann.
-

161.—THE STEM OF THE "O'CONOR DON" FAMILY.

TIRLOCH O'CONOR, brother of Felim who (see the first series) is No. 117 on the "O'Conor" (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Conor Dun*; modernized *O'Conor Don*.

117. Tirloch : son of Hugh; was "lord of Connaught."
 118. Hugh : his son; lord of Connaught; had a brother named Rory.
 119. Tirloch dun ("dun" : Irish, here means *a darkish brown colour*, as distinguished from the O'Conor ruadh [Roe]): son of Hugh.
 120. Felim geaneach : his son; "lord O'Conor Dun"; who attended a Parliament held in his time.
 121. Owen caoich : his son; lord O'Conor Dun.
 122. Cairbre : his son; lord O'Conor Dun.
 123. Dermot: his son; lord O'Conor Dun ; had a brother named Tuathal.
 124. Sir Hugh : his son ; lord O'Conor Dun ; knighted by Sir John Perrott, lord deputy of Ireland.
 125. Cathal (or Charles) : his third son.
 126. Cathal oge : his son.
 127. Donogh (or Denis) : his son.
 128. Charles : his son.
 129. Denis : his son.
 130. Owen : his son ; the first Catholic Member of Parliament for the county Roscommon, since the Reformation.
 131. Denis : his son ; M.P. for Roscommon.
 132. Charles-Owen O'Conor, known as "The O'Conor Don" : his son; M.P. for the county Roscommon ; has a younger brother named Denis, who is M.P. for the county Sligo—both living in 1878.

162.—THE STEM OF THE “O'CONNOR” (OF MOY ITH) FAMILY.

DERMOD, brother of Gruagan who is No. 97 on the “Kane” pedigree, was the ancestor* of *O'Connor*, of Moy Ith, in the barony of Raphoe, and county Donegal.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 97. Dermod: son of Conor. | 101. Aongus: his son. |
| 98. Baoghal O'Conor : his son ; first of the family who assumed this surname. | 102. Rory : his son. |
| 99. Carlan (“an” : Irish, <i>one who</i> ; “carla,” <i>a wool-comb</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Carlain</i> , anglicised <i>Carlin</i> , <i>Carolan</i> , and <i>Kerlin</i> . | 103. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. |
| 100. Maoldun : his son. | 104. Maolruanaidh [mulla-roona] : his son. |
| | 105. Aodh (2) : his son. |
| | 106. Maolruanaidh O'Connor, of Magh [Moy] Ith : his son. |
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163.—THE STEM OF THE “O'CONNOR SLIGO” FAMILY.

BRIAN, brother of Cathal craobh-dearg, the fifty-first Christian king of Connaught who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the “O'Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Connor Sligo*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 112. Brian : son of Tirlogh Mor, the 48th Christian king of Connaught, and 181st monarch of Ireland. | 116. Donal (or Daniel) : his son. |
| 113. Andreas : his son ; was the first that assumed the surname <i>O'Connor Sligo</i> . | 117. Murtach : his son ; had a brother named Cathal (or Charles). |
| 114. Brian (2) : his son. | 118. Daniel : his son ; had five brothers —1. Malachi, 2. Manus, 3. Murtach, 4. Donoch, 5. Malachi oge. |
| 115. Teige : his son. | |

* Ancestor: Other genealogists state that the ancestor of this family was Moroch, son of Longseach, son of Flaitheartach, who was brother of Dermot O'Cahan, No. 101 on the “Kane” pedigree.

119. Owen : his son ; had five brothers—1. Felim, 2. Tirloch fionn, 3. Brian, 4. Tirloch cairach, 5. Murtach baccach.
120. Daniel (2) : son of Owen.
121. Charles : his son.
122. Teige (2) : his son.
123. Charles (2) : his son.
124. Teige (3) : his son.
125. Martin : his son.
126. Owen : his son.
127. Daniel : his son.
128. Dermot : his son.
129. Charles : his son.
130. Denis (2) : his son ; died in 1750.
131. Connell : his son, d. 1782.
132. Denis (3) : his son ; d. 1835.
133. Peter O'Connor, J.P., Cairnsfort, Sligo : his son ; born in 1803, living in 1878 ; has no son. This Peter had three brothers—1. Connell, 2. Patrick, 3. John : Connell (who died in 1866), had three sons ; Patrick (who died in 1832) had three sons and four daughters ; John (who died in 1852) had one son named Patrick. This Peter O'Connor had also one sister named Ellen, who was married to Simon Cullen : the issue of that marriage were two sons and two daughters.

164.—THE STEM OF THE “O'CONNOR” (OF ORGIALL) FAMILY.

FIRBIS, brother of Aongus (or Aeneas) who is No. 90 on the “O'Brassil West” pedigree, was the ancestor of O'Connor, of Orgiall, or of Clan Colla.

90. Firbis : son of Colcan.
91. Tuathal : his son.
92. Sercan : his son.
93. Maonachan (“maoin : Irish, *esteem, wealth*”) : his son ; a quo *O'Maoinachain* of Ulster or Orgiall, anglicised *Monahan* and *Monaghan*. From this Maonachan the
- territory of “Monaghan” was first so called.
94. Rimhiadh : his son.
95. Concobhar (“con” : Irish, *of a warrior*, and “cobhar,” *help*) : his son ; a quo *O'Conchobhair*, anglicised *Connor*.
96. Maolmichil (meaning

the devoted of St. Michael): his son; a quo *Michil* and *Mitchell*, of Clan Colla. | of being born"): his son; a quo *O'Sheanghain*,* anglicised *Shannon*.

97. Dubhdara: his son.

99. Giolla dun O'Connor

98. Seanghain (*Seanghain*: Irish, "a child near its time

his son.

165.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONNELL” (CLANKELLY) FAMILY.

DONALL, who (see the first series) is No. 99 on the “O'Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Domhnall*, of Clankelly, in the county Fermanagh; also anglicised *MacDonnell*, *Macdonald*, *Daniel*, and *MacDaniel*.

99. Donall (“domhan”): quo *O'Lachnain*, of Ferman-Irish, *the world*; and “all,” agh, anglicised *Loughnan*.

mighty): son of Colga; a 103. Teige: his son.

quo *O'Domhnaill*. 104. Fearmorradh [far-

100. Art: his son.

mor-ra], literally “the great

101. Fionnachtach: his speaking man”: his son.

son. 105. Teige (2): his son.

102. Lachnan (“lachna”): 106. Flannagan O'Donnell,

Irish, *yellow*): his son; a of Clankelly: his son.

166.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONNELL” (NEWPORT, MAYO) FAMILY.

CALBHACH, son of Manus O'Donel,† the last prince of Tirconnell, who (see the first series) is No. 120 on the “O'Donel” (Tirconnell) pedigree, and who died A.D. 1555, had a younger brother named Sir Hugh, who was chief of

* *O'Sheanghain*: This surname is quite distinct from *O'Sheanchain* (“seancha”): Irish, *an antiquary or genealogist*; “an,” one who,) anglicised *Shanahan*, and modernized *Shannon*.

† *Manus O'Donel*: This is the Manus O'Donel, prince of Tirconnell, who made with Teige O'Connor (Sligo) the stipulations mentioned in No. 25, in the Appendix, to this volume, headed—

“Wardership of Sligo;”

written in the Abbey of Donegal on the 23rd day of June, 1539.

Tirconnell, and who died in 1592: This Sir Hugh had two sons—1. Hugh ruadh [roe], who was chief of Tirconnell from 1592 to 1602, and who died in Spain in 1602; and 2. Rory, earl of Tirconnell, in 1603, who died in Rome in 1608. This Rory had a son named Hugh, who was Page to the Infanta of Flanders, 1618; and was known as “earl of Tirconnell.”

121. Calbhach, chief of Tirconnell, from 1555 to 1566: son of Manus, as above.

122. Conn : his son; unsuccessfully contested the chieftainship of Tirconnell with his uncle Sir Hugh, above mentioned. This Conn, who died in 1583, had three sons — 1. Sir Nial garbh [garv], who was ancestor of *O'Donnell*, of Newport-Mayo; 2. Hugh buidhe, ancestor of *O'Donnell*, of Larkfield, county Leitrim; and 3. Conn oge, ancestor of *O'Donell* of Oldcastle and Castlebar, in the county Mayo, and of *O'Donnell* of Spain and of Austria.

123. Sir Nial garbh : eldest son of Conn ; contested the chieftainship with Hugh ruadh, who, as above stated, died in Spain in 1602: in which year Sir Nial garbh was inaugurated “chief of Tirconnell.” He was afterwards, in 1608, imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died in 1626.

124. Manus : his son ; a colonel in the army of Owen ruadh O'Neill ; was killed at the battle of Benburb, in 1646.

125. Rory (or Roger), of Lifford, in the county of Donegal: his son ; was transplanted to the county Mayo by Oliver Cromwell.

126. Col. Manus O'Donnell, of Newport-Mayo : his son ; admitted to benefit of Limerick Treaty, in 1698 ; died in 1737. This Manus had two sons—1. Charles (called Calbhach ruadh); and 2. Hugh, of Newport-Mayo : This Charles, who died in 1770, had three sons—1. Manus, a major-general in the Austrian service, who died in 1793, was buried at Strade, in Mayo, *obit s. p. m.*; 2. Conn ; and 3. Lewis, of Rosslands, who died in 1822 —aged 108 years. This Lewis had a son named Lewis, who died in 1841; and this last mentioned Lewis had a son named Charles, who died in 1853, *s.p.* Thus the line of Charles

(called Calbhach ruadh) became extinct.

127. Hugh O'Donnell, of Newport-Mayo : second son of the aforesaid Col. Manus O'Donnell.

128. Sir Neal O'Donnell ; of Newport-Mayo : his son ; created a "baronet", in 1780 ; d., 1811.

129. Sir Neal O'Donnell, the second baronet : his son. This Sir Neal had two sons—1. Sir Hugh, who was

the third baronet, and who died in 1828, s. p. m. ; 2. Sir Richard.

130. Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport-Mayo, the fourth baronet : second son of Sir Neal ; living in 1878. This Richard, had two sons—1. George ; 2. Richard, who died, s. p. m.

131. Sir George O'Donnell, of Newport-Mayo : the elder son of Sir Richard ; born in 1832, and living in 1878.

167.—THE STEM OF THE "O'DONNELL" (OF LEITRIM) FAMILY.

HUGH buidhe [boy] O'Donnell, brother of Sir Nial garbh [garv] who is No. 123 on the foregoing pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donnell*, of Larkfield, in the county Leitrim.

123. Hugh boy: second son of Conn ; died, 1649.

124. John : his son ; died, 1655. This John had two sons—1. Hugh, who was called *Ball-dearg O'Domhnaill* ("balldearg": Irish, red spot), was living in 1690, and left no issue ; 2. Connell.

125. Connell : son of John; appointed lieutenant of the county Donegal, by king James the Second, in 1689.

126. Hugh, of Larkfield : his son ; died 1754. This Hugh had three sons—1. Connell, who was a field-

marshal in the Austrian service, a "K.G.C." of the order of Maria Theresa, and who, s.p., died in 1771 ; 2. John, a general in the Austrian service ; 3. Conn, of Larkfield.

127. Conn, of Larkfield : the third son of Hugh. This Conn had two sons—1. Hugh, of Greyfield, who died in 1848, aged 84 years ; and 2. Conn, of Larkfield : this Hugh was the father of the Rev. Conn O'Donnell (vicar of Allenheads, England, and living in 1877),

who was the father of Conu O'Donnell, born in 1851, and living in 1877 ; and this Hugh was also the father of Robert O'Donnell, of Greyfield, who was living in 1877.

128. Conn, of Larkfield: the second son of Conn.

129. John, of Larkfield: his son ; died in 1874.

130. Hugh O'Donnell, of Larkfield: his son ; born in 1844; had a younger brother named John, born in 1862 —both brothers living in 1877.

168.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONEL” (OF OLDCASTLE AND CASTLEBAR) FAMILY.

CONN OGE O'DONNELL, another younger brother of Sir Nial garbh who is No. 123 on the “O'Donnell” (of Newport-Mayo) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donel*, of Oldcastle and Castlebar, in the county Mayo; and of *O'Donnell*, of Austria and Spain.

123. Conn oge: son of Conn ; killed at the siege of Donegal Castle, in 1601.

124. Manus: his son ; a colonel under Owen Roe O'Neill.

125. Calbhach ruadh : his son ; a colonel in the Royalist Army Wars of King Charles the Second ; settled in the county Mayo.

126. Hugh, of Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo : his son.

127. Charles (called Calbhach dubh), of Oldcastle: his son. This Charles had three sons—1. Manus, of

Wilford Lodge, born in 1720 ; 2. Joseph, who was a lieutenant-general in the Spanish service ; 3. Henry, who was a major-general in the Austrian service.

128. Manus, of Wilford Lodge : son of Charles. This Manus had two sons—1. Joseph ; 2. Charles, who was a general of Cavalry in the Austrian service, and who died of wounds in 1805, s.p.

129. Joseph : son of said Manus ; a captain in the Spanish service ; died in Santa Cruz.

130. Joseph (2), of Castlebar, in the county Mayo : his son ; born in 1780, died in 1834. This Joseph had three sons—1. Manus, who died in 1857, *s.p.* ; 2. Charles ; 3. Lewis, who died in 1862. This Lewis had two sons—1. Manus, born in

1858 ; 2. Charles, born in 1860—both living in 1876.

131. Charles Joseph O'Donel : second son of Joseph ; born in 1818, and living in 1878.

132. Manus O'Donel : his son ; born in 1871, and living in 1878.

169.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONNELL” (OF SPAIN) FAMILY.

JOSEPH, the second son of Charles, of Oldcastle in the Co. Mayo, who is No. 127 on the foregoing (“O'Donel”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donnell*, of Spain.

127. Charles, of Oldcastle, near Swineford, county Mayo.

128. Joseph : his second son ; a lieutenant-general in the Spanish Service ; b. in 1722. This Joseph had four sons—1. Jose, who was a general in the Spanish Service, a captain-general of Castile, a K.G.C. St. Ferdinand, and died in 1836, *s.p.m.* ; 2. Carlos, who was a lieutenant-general, a K.G.C. St. Ferdinand, and died in 1830 ; 3. Alejandro, who was a colonel in the Spanish Service, and died in 1837 ; 4. Henrique, Conde de Abisbal, a lieutenant-general in

the Spanish Service; Regent in 1812 ; died in 1833. This Henrique's only son Leopoldo, was a captain in the Spanish Royal Guards, and was shot in 1833, *s.p.* ; and the Alejandro here mentioned, who died in 1837, left a son named José who was born in 1806, and living in 1876 : This José had two sons — 1. José (born in 1846, a captain of Infantry ; 2. Leopoldo (born in 1853), also a captain of Infantry—both sons living in 1876.

129. Carlos : second son of Joseph ; died in 1830 ; had two sons—1. Carlos, and 2.

Leopoldo, who was duke of Tetuan, and a field-marshall in the Spanish Service. This Leopoldo died in 1867, s.p.

130. Carlos (2) : second son of Carlos ; was a general of Cavalry ; killed in 1835, aged 33 years.

131. Carlos (3) : his son ; second duke of Tetuan ;

Spanish minister at Vienna ; born in 1834, and living in 1876. This Carlos had three sons—1. Juan ; 2. Carlos ; 3. Leopoldo, born in 1874—all three living in 1876.

132. Juan O'Donnell, of Spain : son of Carlos, duke of Tetuan; born in 1864, and living in 1876.

170.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DONNELL” (OF AUSTRIA) FAMILY.

HENRY, the third son of Charles (of Oldcastle in the county Mayo) who is No. 127 on the “O'Donel”, of Oldcastle and Castlebar, pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Donnell*, of Austria.

128. Henry : son of Charles ; a major-general in the Austrian Service.

129. Joseph, Count O'Donnell : his son ; was minister of Finance to the Emperor Francis the Second.

130. Maurice, Count O'Donnell : his son ; field-marshall-lieutenant ; died in 1843. This Maurice had two sons —1. Maximilian, Count O'Donnell, who saved the life of the Emperor, in 1853;

and 2. Maurice, born in 1815, and living in 1876. This last named Maurice had two sons—1. Henry, born in 1845; and 2. Hugo, born in 1858: both living in 1876, together with Henry's son, who is named Rory, and was born in 1871.

131. Maximilian, Count O'Donnell, a major-general : elder son of Maurice ; was born in 1812, and living in 1876.

171.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DOWD” FAMILY.

FIACHRA ealg, brother of Eocha breac who is No. 89 on the “O'Shaughnessy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Dubhda*; anglicised *Doody*, *Dowd*, *O'Dowd*, and *O'Dowda*.

89. Fiachra ealg : son of Dathi, the 127th monarch of Ireland.

90. Maoldubh : his son.

91. Tiobrad : his son ; had a younger brother named Tiomain murios.

92. Donoch : son of Tiobrad.

93. Olioll : his son.

94. Cathal : his son.

95. Duncatha : his son.

96. Conmac : his son.

This Conmac had two sons —1. Dubhda ; 2. Caomh, (“caomh” : Irish, *gentle* ; Arab. “kom”, *noble* ; Lat. “com-is”), who was the ancestor of *O'Caomhain*, anglicised *Kevin*, *Kevins*, *Cowan*, and *Coen*.

97. Dubhda (“dubhda” : Irish, *dark-complexioned*) : son of Conmac ; a quo *O'Dubhda*.

98. Ceallach : his son

99. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

100. Maolruanaidh [mul-roona] : his son.

101. Malachi : his son ; had a brother, named Donall.

102. Niall (or Neal) : his son.

103. Talach : his son.

104. Hugh (2) : his son.

105. Murtagh : his son.

106. Hugh (3) : his son.

107. Talach (2) : his son.

108. Hugh (4) : his son.

109. Donoch : his son.

110. Mulroona : his son.

111. Talach (3) : his son.

112. Brian : his son.

113. Donall : his son.

114. Roger O'Dowd : his son. This Roger had two brothers—1. Teige ruadh [roe] ; 2. Malachi.

172.—THE STEM OF THE “O'DWYER” (OF ULSTER) FAMILY.

FERACH, the eighth son of Daimhin who (see the first series) is No. 92 on the “O'Hart” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Dubhfir* ; anglicised *Dwyer* (“dubhfear” : Irish *the dark-featured man*). This Ferach was also the ancestor of Cuma-seach, king of Orgiall ; and of *O'Maoloidhe* (“oidhe” : Irish, *a guest*), anglicised *Mullogy*, *Mulloda*, *Melloda*, and *Melledy*.

173.—THE STEM OF THE “O'FINAN” FAMILY.

GIOLLAFINNEAN, who is No. 105 on the “Mulroy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacGiolla Finnein* ; anglicised *MacGillfinen*, *Gillfinan*, and *O'Finan*.

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| 105. Giollafinnean ("finnen": Irish, <i>a shield</i>): son of Maolruanaidh; a quo <i>MacGiolla Finnein</i> .
106. Maceraith: his son.
107. Giollapadraic: his son
108. Concobhar MacGiolla Finnein: his son; first assumed this surname.
109. Donall: his son.
110. Giolla Midhe (or Giolla of Meath): his son. | 111. Ranall: his son.
112. Henry crosach: his son.
113. Tirlogh: his son.
114. Donoch: his son.
115. Lochlann: his son.
116. Lochlann oge: his son.
117. Brian: his son.
118. Shane MacGiolla Finnein (or John O'Finan): his son. |
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174.—THE STEM OF THE “O’FLAHERTY” (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.

(See the first Series.)

175.—THE STEM OF THE “O’FLANAGAN” (OF FERMANAGH) FAMILY.

CAIRBRE, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland and who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the “Stem of the House of Heremon”, was the ancestor of *O’Flanagan*, of Tuatha Ratha (now the barony of “Magheraboy”), in the county Fermanagh.

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| 88. Cairbre: son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.
89. Cormac caoich: his son.
90. Tuathal maolgarbh: his son. Some annalists make this Tuathal the 132nd monarch of Ireland.
91. Cormac (2): his son; had a brother named Garb- | han, who was the ancestor of <i>Carleton</i> .
92. Donall dunn (“dunn”: Irish, <i>a doctor</i>): his son.
93. Flann: his son.
94. Maolruonaidh: his son.
95. Malachi: his son.
96. Lochlann: his son.
97. Ardgal: his son.
98. Longseach: his son. |
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| 99. Flannagan ("flann": Irish, <i>blood</i>), meaning the "red faced little man": his son ; a quo <i>Flannagain</i> , of Ulster, anglicised <i>O'Flanagan</i> . | 107. Dermot balbh: his son. |
| 100. Padraig : his son. | 108. Brian (2) : his son. |
| 101. Brian : his son. | 109. Cormac (4) : his son ; had a brother named Hugh. |
| 102. Donall an-fhiona (or Donall of the Wine) : his son. | 110. Murtagh : son of Cormac. |
| 103. Hugh : his son. | 111. Giollaisa ruadh : his son. |
| 104. Dermot : his son. | 112. Cormac (5) : his son. |
| 105. Cormac an-neach (or Cormac the apparition) : his son. | 113. Giollabrigid: his son. |
| 106. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. | 114. Manus : his son. |
| | 115. Padraig : his son. |
| | 116. Hugh (3) : his son. |
| | 117. Murtagh (2) : his son. |
| | 118. Giolla (or William) : O'Flanagan, of Tuatha Ratha : his son. |
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176.—THE STEM OF THE "O'FLANAGAN" (OF ORGIALL) FAMILY.

FLANNAGAN, brother of Donallan who is No. 102 on the "Donnellan" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Flannagain*, of Clann Colla ; anglicised *O'Flanagan*.

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| 102. Flannagan : son of Moroch ; a quo <i>O'Flannagain</i> *. | 111. Flaitheartach: his son. |
| 103. Moreach : his son. | 112. Murtagh (3) : his son. |
| 104. Cathal ; his son. | 113. Teige : his son. |
| 105. Cugranna : his son. | 114. Dermot : his son. |
| 106. Moreach (2) : his son. | 115. Jeoffry : his son. |
| 107. Murtagh : his son. | This Jeoffry had two brothers—1. Shane, a quo <i>Clann Shane</i> † ; 2. Conor. |
| 108. Donall : his son. | 116. Conor : son of Jeoffrey. |
| 109. Moreach (3) : his son. | 117. Dermot : his son. |
| 110. Murtagh (2) : his son. | |

* *O'Flannagain*: For the derivation of this surname see No. 99 on the foregoing genealogy.

† *Clann Shane* : The surnames *Jacks* and *Johns* are considered to be derived from this "Clann Shane."

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| 118. William : his son. | 121. Brian : son of Edmond. |
| 119. William oge : his son. | 122. Brian oge O'Flanagan : his son. |
| had a brother named Malachi. | |
| 120. Edmond : son of William oge ; had a brother named Teige. | |
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177.—THE STEM OF THE “O'FLYNN” (OF CONNAUGHT) FAMILY.

CUORNAN (“corn” : Irish, *a horn*; Arab. “kurn”, *a horn*; Lat. “corn-u”), brother of Uadach the 9th Christian king of Connaught who (see the first series) is No. 94 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Flainn*; anglicised *O’Flynn*, *Flynn*, *Lynn*, and *Blood* (of Connaught).

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| 94. Cuornan : son of Aodh abraidih [abrad], the 8th Christian king of Connaught | 106. Eocha (2) : his son. |
| 95. Maolruanaidh : his son; a quo <i>Siol Maolruana</i> . | 107. Eachtighearnach : his son. |
| 96. Annadh : his son. | 108. Flann (or Florence) : his son. |
| 97. Eocha : his son. | 109. Fiachrach : his son. |
| 98. Donoch : his son. | 110. Giallbeartach (“giall” Irish, <i>a hostage</i> ; “beartach”, <i>tricky</i>) : his son ; a quo the sirname <i>O’Giallbeartaigh</i> , anglicised <i>Gilbert</i> . |
| 99. Moroch : his son. | 111. David : his son. |
| 100. Muireadach : his son. | 112. Fiachrach (2) : his son. |
| 101. Beolan (“beol”: Irish, <i>the mouth</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O’Beolain</i> , of Connaught, anglicised <i>Beolan</i> and <i>Boland</i> . | 113. Brian : his son ; had a brother named Florence or Flann. |
| 102. Donall : his son. | 114. David (2) : his son. |
| 103. Flann (“flann” : Irish, <i>blood</i>), meaning “the man with the red complexion” : his son ; a quo <i>O’Flainn</i> , and the name of the mountain called <i>Sliabh-uifhloinn</i> . | 115. Fiachrach (3) : his son. |
| 104. Fothach O’Flynn : his son ; the first of the family that assumed this sirname. | 116. Florence (2) : his son. |
| 105. Feach : his son. | 117. Fiachrach (4) : his son |
| | 118. Melaghlin : his son. |
| | 119. Colla : his son. |
| | 120. Edmond O’Flynn : his son. |

178.—THE STEM OF THE “O'GORMAN” FAMILY.

DAIRE, brother of Rosa failge* who (see the first series) is No. 91 on the “O'Connor” (Faley) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Gormain*; anglicised *Gorman*, and *O'Gorman*.

91. Daire : second son of Cathair [Cahir] Mor, king of Leinster and the 109th monarch of Ireland.

92. Feig : his son ; had a brother named Breacan (*breacan*: Irish, “a party-coloured or striped stuff, anciently used by different people as their trowset and cloaks[†]”), who was the ancestor of *Mulvy*; and a quo *O'Breacain*, anglicised *Bracken*.

93. Berchan: son of Feig; had a brother named Owen (Eoghan), who was the ancestor of *Mooney*, of Fermanagh.

94. Earc : son of Berchan; had a brother named St. Fiagg (12 October).

95. Æneas : son of Earc ; had a brother named Dallan.

96. Eocha : son of Æneas.

97. Dermot : his son.

98. Cormac : his son.

* *Failge* : This word is the origin of the terms *Faley* (as in the name “O'Connor Faley”), *Phaley*, and *Offaly*; and *Rosa failge* (*Rosa* : Irish, “a rose”; Lat *rosa*; *failge* : Irish, “an ouche”, “a ring”, “a jewel”, “a wreath”), means “Rossa of the Jewels”, etc.

† *Trowse* : A *trouse* or *trowse* was a tightfitting article of dress that comprised in one piece “britches, stockings, and socks or sandals.” We read that Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, would not admit members habited in the Irish mantle (or cloak) and trowse, to attend the Parliament he had convoked, A.D. 1586 ; and to induce those members summoned to that assembly to appear in English attire, he bestowed both “gownes and cloakes of velvet and satten on some of them”: a full dress, whatever it might be now, not being an inappropriate gift for a gentleman, at a time when a rich robe was often a most acceptable present to the Queen.—See *Ware*.

‡ *Cloaks* : From the Irish word *breac*, which means “speckled or of various colours”, some of the Gauls were called *Galli braccati*, and their country *Gallia braccata*. Diodorus Siculus (*Lib. 6.*) mentions that the garments of those Gauls were rough and party-coloured ; and calls them *Braccae*. Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, observes at the word “*breacan*”, that the Irish Scots preserved this kind of garment up to his time (A.D. 1768). *Breac*, “a trout” is so called from the various colours of its skin.

99. Gorman : his son ; had a brother named Cormac.

100. Donald : son of Gor-
man.

101. Suibhneach : his son.

102. Maoilmuire : his son.

103. Gobhgan : his son.

104. Eocha : his son.

105. Gorman ("gorm": Irish, *illustrious*) : his son ; a quo *O'Gormain*.

106. Dunagan : his son.

107. Gasan : his son.

108. Duach dubh : his son.

109. Treasach : his son.

110. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.

111. Donoch : his son.

112. Murtach : his son ; the first of the family that settled in Munster.

113. Gorman (3) : his son ;

114. Scannail : his son.

115. Eachtighearnach : his son ; had a brother named Macraith.

116. Moroch (a corruption of the Irish *muirchu*, which signifies "a sea hound or warrior") : his son. This

name has also been written "Murcha", and "Morogh".

117. Cum e id ("mead", gen. "meid", Irish, *bulk* or *bigness*) : his son ; a quo *O'-Meid*, anglicised *Mead* and *Meade*.

118. Concobhar : his son.

119. Donald (2) : his son.

120. Cumeid (2) : his son.

121. Conbhach : his son.

122. David : his son.

123. Dathi : his son.

124. John : his son.

125. Dermod : his son ; had a brother named Conbhach.

126. Donald : son of Dermod ; had a brother named Melaghlin.

127. Conbhach (2) : son of Donald.

128. Donald (3) : his son.

129. Maolseaghlainn (or Melaghlin) : his son.

130. Dermod (3) : his son.

131. Donald (4) : his son.

132. Melaghlin : his son.

133. Dermod (4) : his son.

134. Nicholas O'Gorman* : his son.

* *Nicholas O'Gorman* : This, I find, was not the Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, who, in 1829, was Secretary of "The Catholic Association", of Ireland, who died in 1857, and whose genealogy down from "Mallacklin (or Melaghlin) McGorman," living in 1544, is as follows :

1. Mallacklin McGorman, who on the 31st day of December 1544, obtained from king Henry VIII. a grant of the "Countrie of Hy-Brecane", now known as "Ibrickane."

2. Donald : his son ; obtained from Queen Elizabeth a grant of

the advowsons of Kilmichil and Kilinurry, in the county Clare, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1570 ; was sheriff of Thomond in 1572.

3. Donn : his son ; was sheriff of Thomond in 1614 ; d. 1626.

4. Mahon : his son ; d. 1665.

179.—THE STEM OF THE “O'HAGAN” FAMILY.

FERGUS, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland, who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the “*Stem of the House of Heremon*,” was the ancestor of *O'h-Again*; anglicised *O'Hagan*.

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| 88. Fergus: son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. | <i>a youth</i>), anglicised respectively <i>O'Hogan</i> and <i>O'Hagan</i> .* |
| 89. Caolbath: his son. | 101. Eoghan (or Owen): his son. |
| 90. Cairbre: his son. | 102. Giolla easbuig (“giolla”: Irish, <i>the devoted of</i> ; “easbog,” gen. “easbuig,” <i>a bishop</i> —Lat. “episcop-us”): his son; a quo <i>O'Giollaeasbuig</i> , anglicised <i>Gillaspy</i> , <i>Gillespy</i> , and <i>Gillesby</i> . |
| 91. Felim: his son. | 103. Flann O'Hagan: his son; the first that assumed this surname. |
| 92. Dermod: his son. | 104. Aodh (or Hugh): his son. |
| 93. Conall bracaiddh: his son. | 105. Ranall: his son. |
| 94. Cuanach: his son. | 106. Owen (2): his son. |
| 95. Dongaile: his son. | |
| 96. Cumuscach: his son. | |
| 97. Oilioll: his son. | |
| 98. Maolgarbh: his son. | |
| 99. Cionaoth: his son. | |
| 100. Ogan (also called Agan): his son; a quo <i>O'h-Ogain</i> , of Ulster, and <i>O'h-Again</i> (“ <i>ogan</i> ”: Irish, | |

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| 5. Melaghlin: his son; d. 1707. | |
| 6. Thomas: his son; d. 1717. | |
| 7. Mahon (2): his son; d. 1741. | |
| 8. James: his son; d. 1787. | |
| 9. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman: his son; d. 1857. | |
| 10. Nicholas Smith O'Gorman, of Bellevue, Kilrush, county | |

Clare, J.P.: his son. This Nicholas has a younger brother, Major Purcell O'Gorman, M.P. for Waterford; and a sister, Susan, married to Major Edmund Moore Mulcahy, No. 124 on the “*Mulcahy*” pedigree: all living in 1878.

* *O'Hagan*: One of the O'Hagans of Tirowen acquired territorial hold and standing in Meath, by marrying into the family of “*O'Melaghlin*,” of that ancient kingdom. Walter DeLacy having by charter secured to the said O'Hagan all his acquired territorial rights, titles, and interests in Meath, O'Hagan changed his name to *Fagan*; and thereafter was a devoted follower of the standard and fortunes of his Anglo-Norman friend and protector. Thus we see that “*Fagan*” is of Irish, and *not* of English, descent.

107. Maolruanaidh: his son.
 108. Maolseachlainn (or Melaghlin): his son.
 109. Amhailgadh [awly]: his son.
 110. Teige: his son.
 111. Owen (3): his son.
 112. Hugh (2): his son.
 113. Giollachriosd: his son.
 114. Teige (2): his son.
 115. Roger: his son.
 116. Donall: his son.
 117. Tirlogh: his son.
 118. Teige (3): his son.
 119. Niall: his son.
 120. Brian: his son.
 121. Tirlogh (2): his son; living in 1601.
122. Giollachriosd (2): his son.
 123. Shane (or John): his son.
 124. Hugh (3): his son; died in 1708.
 125. Shane ban [bawn]: his son; first of the family who, after the Revolution, settled in the county Derry.
 126. Frank: his son.
 127. Charles: his son.
 128. Edward: his son.
 129. Thomas, Lord O'Hagan: his son; created a "Baron" of the United Kingdom in 1870; living in 1878.
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180.—THE STEM OF THE "O'HANLON" FAMILY.

FEIG, brother of Breasal who is No. 88 on the "Madden" (of Ulster) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'h-Axlain*; anglicised *Hanlon*, *Henlon*, and *O'Hanlon*.

88. Feig: son of Felim; had a brother named Eachach, who was the ancestor of *Rogan*.
 89. Niallan: son of Feig. This Niallan had a brother named Fiachra ceannfinan,* who was ancestor of *Duffry*, and *Garvey*; and another brother Oronn, who was ancestor of *Mooney*, of Orgiall.

90. Eoghan (or Owen): son

of Niallan; had a brother named Muireadach, who was the ancestor of St. Colman, of Kill.

91. Muireadach: son of Owen.
 92. Baodan: his son.
 93. Ronan: his son.
 94. Suibhneach: his son; had a brother named Crunmoal.
 95. Colgan: his son.
 96. Eagnach: his son.

* *Ceannfinan*, or, more properly, *ceannfionnan*, means "white-headed."

97. Suibneach (2): his son.
98. Coscrach: his son; had a brother named Cearnach ("cearnach": Irish, *victorious*), a quo another *O'Cearnaighe* family, anglicised *Carney*, and *Carnagie*, of Clan Colla.
99. Dermod: son of Coscrach.
100. Anluan ("an-luan": Irish, *the champion*): his son; a quo *O'h-Anluain*.
101. Flann: his son.
102. Aodh (or Hugh): his son.
103. Dermod: his son.
104. Flaitheartach: his son.
105. Cumascach: his son.
106. Macraith: his son.
107. Flann (2): his son.
108. Moroch: his son; had a brother named Giollapadraic.
109. Ardgall: son of Moroch.
110. Morochruadh: his son.
111. Edmond: his son.
112. Eocha: his son.
113. John O'Hanlon: his son; first assumed this surname; had a brother named Patrick.
114. Eocha (2): son of John.
115. Shane oge: his son.
116. Eocha (3): his son.
117. Shane (2): his son.
118. Giollapadraic mor: his son.
119. Eocha (4): his son.
120. Shane (3): his son.
121. Shane (4) oge: his son. This Shane had five sons — 1. Eocha (called "Oghy"), 2. Patrick, 3. Melaghlin, 4. Shane oge, 5. Felim.
122. Sir Oghy O'Hanlon, of Tonregee (now Tanragee), knight: son of Shane oge; chief of his name; lord of Upper and Lower Orior, in Armagh; attainted, but pardoned on the 12th February, 1605.
123. Owen Oghy oge: his son; lord of Orior; had two brothers — 1. Tirlogh (who was the eldest son), and 2. Edward, who was the youngest.
124. Patrick mor: son of Owen Oghy oge.
125. Edmond: his son; an officer in the service of king James the Second.
126. Felix, of Killeavy, in the county Armagh: his son.
127. Edmond ruadh, of Killeavy: his son.
128. Hugh, of Newry: his son; died in April, 1807, aged 86 years.
129. Patrick, of Newry: his son; had an elder brother named Hugh, who, in 1828, died without issue. This Patrick became a barrister-at-law, and was living in Calcutta in 1830.

130. Hugh O'Hanlon : his son ; was Law Adviser to the Irish Office in London, in 1831 ; his brother, Pringle O'Hanlon, was captain in the First Bengal Cavalry ; and his other brother, Edward, was killed at Ran-goon, in the East Indies.

181.—THE STEM OF THE “O'HART*” FAMILY—*Continued.*

FROM Shane, who (see the first series) is No. 106 on the *O'Hart* genealogy, this pedigree is here continued :

106. Shane: son of Tomhas (or Thomas); living A.D. 1172; was the last Prince of Tara. At that period took place the English invasion of Ireland, when King Henry II. granted to Hugh De Lacy the kingdom of Meath. It was then that, deprived of his ancient patrimony† in that kingdom, this Shane (or John) first settled in Connaught.

107. Art : his son ; chief of his name.

108. Concobhair : his son ; chief of his name.

109. Tirloch: his son; chief of his name.

110. Giollachriosd: his son; chief of his name.

111. Brian : his son ; chief of his name.

112. Teige : his son ; chief of his name.

113. Amhailgadh [awly] : his son ; chief of his name.

114. Teige : his son ; chief of his name.

115. Melaghlin (or Mala-

* *O'Hart*: As an illustration of the transitions which many of the ancient Irish surnames underwent, it may be observed that, in the early ages, the “O'Hart” family was called *Cin-Airt* and *Muintir-Airt*, meaning respectively, the “kindred,” and the “people of Art Ean Fhear” (or Art Enaar), the 112th Monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the family ; but, after the introduction of surnames in Ireland, the family name was at one time *Ua-Airt*, next *Ua-'Airt* (using the aspirate before the name “Airt”), next *Ua Hairt*, and lastly *O-h-Airt*, anglicised *O'Hart*, etc.—See the “Harte” pedigree, for the changes in the anglicised forms of this family name.

† *Patrimony*: In the “Topography” of O'Dugan (who died, A.D. 1372) the O'harts, as Princes of Tara, rank next to Murcha, Meath's last King ; and, according to Connellan's “Four Masters”, the Princes of Tara were also styled “Princes of Magh Breagh”; *Magh Breagh* (latinized *Bregia*) signifying the “Magnificent Plain”: that vast

chi) : his son ; chief of his name.

116. Giollachriosd caoch : his son ; chief of his name.

117 Aodh (or Hugh*) : his son ; chief of his name.

118. Hugh oge : his son ; chief of his name : living in 1632.

119. Phelim (or Felim) O'Hart, of Ardtarmon : his son ; chief of his name ; liv-

ing in 1657. In this Phelim's time some of the family estates in the barony of Carbery, county Sligo, were held by Bryan O'Hart and Owen O'Hairtt ; and others in the barony of "Leny", same county, by Katherine Hairtt, Phelim Hart, and this Phelim O'Hart—all "Papist Proprietors" whose estates† were confiscated by

plain extending between the rivers Liffey and the Boyne, from the city of Dublin to the town of Drogheda, thence to Kells in the county Meath, and containing the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Clane, Celbridge, Lucan, Leixlip, and all that part of the county Dublin north of the river Liffey. The "Magnificent Plain" here mentioned contains about half a million of acres of the finest land in Ireland ; and, up to the English invasion, formed a portion of O'Hart's Country.

[At that time Kells, in the principality of Tara, was called *Ceanannas* ("ceann": Irish, *a head*; "ceannas", *authority, power*) ; where, according to O'Brien, "a national council of the clergy of Ireland was held about the year 1152 ; in which council, Cardinal Papyron, gave the first Pallia to the four Archbishops of Ardmagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam."]

Dispossessed by King Henry II., of their territories in the Kingdom of Meath, the O'Hart family settled—some of them in Leinster, some in Ulster, some in England, some in Scotland, some in France, some in Germany, and this the senior branch of the family settled in that part of Connaught, now known as the county Sligo.

* *Hugh* : This Hugh had four younger brothers—1. Brian, 2. Teige, 3. William, 4. Rory. Brian (1) here mentioned was the father of Donal glas, who was the father of Teige ruadh [roe], the father of another Donal glass ; Teige (2) was the father of Teige caoch, who was the father of Conor, the father of Hugh ; William (3) was the father of Conor, who was the father of Bryan ; and Rory (4) was the father of Neale, living in 1635.—These names are inaccurately placed in the first edition of the first series.

† *Estates* : In his description of Connaught, A.D. 1614, Sir Oliver St. John states that "The O'Dowds, the MacDonoghs, the O'Hares, and the O'Harts, retained the residue of the county Sligo, besides that which O'Connor Sligo held." For further information in connection with the Harts and O'Harts of the county Sligo, see O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," by Hardiman ; Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement"; and Archdeacon O'Rorke's "Ballysadare and Kilvarnet, county Sligo."

Oliver Cromwell. It is worthy of remark that, on the accession of King Charles II. (who, himself, had drunk deeply of the bitter cup of adversity, during the "Protectorate" of Cromwell), not even a portion of their estates was restored to any member of this family. The only inheritance that remained to this Phelim was his poor but proud *birthright*, as "Hereditary Prince of Tara"; but, so intense at that time was the hatred which political and religious differences had created between the English and the Irish peoples, and so great the antipathy then existing in England towards everything *Irish*, it is not to be wondered at that his "birth-right" did not serve him, for, unhappily, those were sad times in Ireland !

120. Donoch gruama*

(“gruama” : Irish, *sullen, morose*) : the son of Phelim O'Hart ; chief of his name ; living in 1708.

121. Teige : his son ; chief of his name.

122. Shane (2) : his son ; the last recognized chief of his name ; married Mary, daughter of Manus mor O'Laydon. To hide his poverty, this Shane migrated† from the county Sligo to the neighbouring county Mayo ; and there, in comparative retirement, far from home and kindred, settled near his wife's friends on a farm at Doonbreeda, which they procured for him on the Bourke (of Carrowkeel) property, in Glen Nephin. He was buried in the O'Laydon burial-ground in *Cill Muire* (Kill Mary), now called “Kilmurry”, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tyrawley, and said

* *Gruama* : In the Bethain Genealogical Collections, the epithet applied to this Donoch is incorrectly written *granna*. But the epithet which is properly applied to him in other State records is *gruama*, which in his case is a very significant one; for, he naturally became *sullen* in manner, when he found that his patrimonial estates were unjustly and hopelessly confiscated. Crushed by the Cromwellian settlement in Ireland, this Donoch had not left him, of his own, whereon to lay his head.

† *Migrated* : After the Cromwellian confiscations in Ireland some of this family migrated to America ; and (see No. 15 in Note, page 78) JOHN HART, one of their descendants, was one of the Signatories to the “Declaration of American Independence”, on the 4th July, 1776.

county of Mayo ; which cemetery since then became the burial-place of the members of this family resident about Crossmolina.

123. Shane (3), of Doonbreeda : only son of Shane ; married Mary, daughter of Michael Martin and his wife Catherine Berry, of Glenavne ; was buried in *Cill Muire*. The issue of this marriage were three children—1. Shane, 2. Martin,* 3. Mary† : Martin and Mary

settled in Glenhest, Newport-Mayo.

124. Shane (4), of Crossmolina : son of Shane ; married Nora, daughter of Peter Kilroy and his wife Mary Geraghty, of Keenagh, in the old parish of Glenhest, but now in the parish of Crossmolina. This Shane (or John) died in 1841, his wife died in 1844, and both are buried in the family grave in *Cill Muire*, above mentioned. The

* *Martin*: Martin Hart was twice married : first to Catherine Moran, by whom he had four children—1. John (married to Mary Regan), 2. Mary (married to James Kearney), 3. Michael (twice married, but left no issue), 4. Anthony (married to Judith MacGreevy, by whom he left five children—1. John, 2. Bryan, 3. Michael, 4. Thomas, 5. Martin); and, secondly, to Bridget Boggan, by whom he had five children—1. Bridget, 2. Martin, 3. Nancy (married to Martin MacHale, by whom she had three children—1. Mary, 2. Bridget, 3. Thomas), 4. Patrick, of Youngstown, Ohio, living in 1877 (emigrated to America in 1858), and 5. Thomas Hart, who emigrated to America in 1855, and living in 1878, near Courtland, Decalb county, Illinois, United States.

† *Mary* : This Mary Hart was married to Thomas Cormack, by whom she had five children—I. Bridget, II. Martin, III. Mary, IV. Catherine, V. Rose. This (I.) Bridget was twice married : first to Luke Forristal, by whom she had two children—1. Mary, 2. Bridget (married to Frank Cormack); and by her second marriage she had a son named Bryan MacGreevy. (II.) Martin's children were—1. Thomas, 2. Mary (married to Michael Coyne) 3. James, 4. Bridget, 5. Catherine, 6. Martin. (III.) Mary's children were—1. Mary Mac-Manamnin (married to John Gannon), 2. Martin, 3. Felim, 4. Margaret (married to John Commins), 5. Bridget, 6. Patrick. (IV.) Catherine's children were—1. Daniel Cormack, 2. Mary (married to Luke Forristal), 3. Anne, 4. Rose. (V.) Rose was twice married : by the first marriage she had three children—1. John Moran, 2. Catherine Moran (married in America to Bryan Mulroy), 3. Mary Moran (married to Peter Cawley, of Curraghmore ; the said Rose's second marriage was to Edward Mulroy, by whom she had two children—1. Celia, and 2. Bridget.

issue of this marriage were—1. Michael, 2. Michael (both of whom died in infancy); 3. the Rev. Anthony, of the diocese of Killala, who died in 1830; 4. Mary, who died unmarried, in 1831; 5. Anne, who died in 1840, was married to James Fox, of Crossmolina (by whom she had three children—1. Mary, living in 1878, and married to J. Sexton, of Rockford, Illinois, United States, America; 2. Catherine, who died young and unmarried; 3. Anthony, who died in infancy); 6. Bridget, living in 1877, was married to John Keane, of Cloonglasna, near Ballina (Tyrawley), by whom she had five children—1. James, 2. Mary (who died unmarried), 3. Francis, 4. Bridget, 5. Patrick—all four of whom living (in 1877) near Scranton, Pennsylvania, United States, America; 7. Patrick, who, in 1849, died in Carbondale, United States, America, was married to Bridget, daughter of John Mannion, of Castlehill, by whom he had two children, Mary and John, both of whom died in infancy (This Patrick's wife died in 1847); 8. Catherine, who died in Liverpool, in 1852, was mar-

ried to John Diver, of Crossmolina, by whom she had two sons—1. Patrick, 2. John; 9. John, the writer of these pages; 10. Martin, who died in infancy.

125. John O'Hart, of The School, Ringsend, Dublin: only surviving son of Shane (or John), No. 124; living in 1878. This John was on the 25th May, 1845, married in the Catholic Church of Crossmolina, above mentioned, to Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Burnett and his wife Margaret Bourke, of Enniscrone, county Sligo: the issue of that marriage were—1. Fanny, married to Michael-John Devine, of Kilkee, county Clare; 2. Patrick-Andrew; 3. Mary, married to John Cunningham, of Dublin (See the "Cunningham" Pedigree); 4. Margaret; 5. Eliza; 6. Annie; 7. John-Anthony, who died in infancy in 1861; 8. Louisa; 9. Hannah; 10. Francis-Joseph, who died in infancy, in 1866.

126. Patrick-Andrew O'Hart, "Public Auditor and Accountant", 45 Dame-st., Dublin: son of John O'Hart, the Writer of these pages; born in 1849, and living in 1878.

182.—THE STEM OF THE “O’KELLY” (OF HY-MAINE) FAMILY,
—*Continued.*

DONOCH, of Tiaquin, who (see the first series) is No. 116 on the “O’Kelly” (of Hy-Maine) pedigree.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 116. Donoch, the 24th
“O’Kelly”: son of Melachlin. | 118. Melachlin: son of
Teige; was the 28th
“O’Kelly.” |
| 117. Teige: his son; the
26th “O’Kelly”; had a
brother named Breasal, who
was the 27th “O’Kelly.” | 119. Teige dubh, of Gal-
lach: his son. |
| | 120. Hugh O’Kelly, lord
abbot of Knockmoy: his son. |
-

183.—THE STEM OF THE “O’KELLY” (OF MEATH) FAMILY.

CONGALL, brother of Dermod ruanach who is No. 92 on the “Fogarty” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Ceallaigh* (chiefs of *Tuath Leighe*, parts of the present baronies of “West Narragh” and “Kilkea”, in the county Kildare); anglicised *O’Kelly**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 92. Congall: son of Aodh
(or Aidus) slane, the 141st
monarch. | 99. Flannagan: his
son. |
| 93. Conang curra: his son. | 100. Maolmaoth: his son. |
| 94. Congall (2): his son. | 101. Congall (4): his son;
was the 172nd monarch. |
| 95. Amhailgadh [awly]:
his son. | 102. Donald: his son. |
| 96. Conang (2): his son. | 103. Donoch: his son. |
| 97. Congall (3): his son. | 104. Ceallach O’Kelly: his
son. |
| 98. Ceallach (“ceallach”:
Irish, <i>war, strife</i>): his son; a
quo <i>O’Ceallaigh</i> , of Meath. | |

* *O’Kelly*: These O’Kellys, who were one of the “Four Tribes of Tara”, possessed the district about Naas, and had their chief residence and castle at Rathascul (or the Moat of Ascul) near Athy. The territory comprising these districts was known as “O’Kellys’ Country.”

184.—THE STEM OF THE “O’MALLEY” FAMILY.

BRIAN, the first king of Connaught of the Hy-Niall Sept, who is No. 87 on the “O’Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, and who was the eldest of the five sons of Eochaídh muigh-meadhoin, the 124th monarch of Ireland, had twenty-four sons, whereof three only left issue, namely—1: Duach galach (the first Christian king of Connaught), who was the youngest son and the ancestor of “O’Conor” (Connaught); 2. Conall orison; 3. Arca (or Archu) dearg : this Conall orison was the ancestor of *O’Maille*; anglicised *O’Mally*, and *O’Malley* and modernized *Manly*, *Mallet*, and *De Mallet*

87. Brian : eldest brother of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

88. Conall orison: his son.

89. Armeadh : his son.

90. Tuathal : his son.

91. Eochaídh [Eocha] sinne : his son.

92. Æneas : his son.

93. Cumuscrach : his son.

94. Mortach : his son.

95. Maill (“maill”: Irish, *delay*) : his son ; a quo *O’Maille*.

96. Seachnasach : his son.

97. Flann abhraíd h

[abrad]: his son.

98. Dubhdara : his son.

99. Mortach (2) : his son.

100. Dubhdara (2) : his son.

101. Mortach (3) : his son..

102. Donald fionn O’Mally: his son ; first assumed this surname.

103. Mortach (4) : his son.

104. Brian : his son.

105. Donald : his son.

106. Dermod : his son.

107. Owen : his son.

108. Dermod (2) : his son.

109. Dermod (3) : his son.

This Dermod had seven sons—1. Teige, 2. Dubhdara, 3. Owen, 4. Dermod, 5. Hugh, 6. Brian, and 7. John.

110. Teige O’Mally: son of Dermod (3).

185.—THE STEM OF THE “O’MEALLA” FAMILY.

GUAIRE, brother of Siolan who is No. 98 on the “Mac Morrough” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Meala*; anglicised *Mealla*, *O’Mealla*, and *Mill*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 98. Guaire : son of Eoghan (or owen). | 103. Cu geilt* (<i>geilt</i> : Irish, "a person who inhabits woods") : his son. |
| 99. Maolodhar : his son. | 104. Dungall : his son. |
| 100. Foranan : his son. | 105. Dunlong : his son. |
| 101. Maolfothach : his son. | 106. Cathal : his son. |
| 102. Cumeala ("mil", gen. "meala" : Irish, <i>honey</i> ; Gr. "mel-i" ; Lat. "mel") : his son ; a quo <i>O'Meala</i> . | 107. Cairbre O'Mealla : his son. |
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186.—THE STEM OF THE “O’MELAGHLIN” FAMILY.

(See the First Series.)

187.—THE STEM OF THE “O’NEILL” (OF CLANABOY) FAMILY.

AODH (or Hugh) dubh O'Neill, brother of Neal ruadh [roe] who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the “O'Neill” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Neill*†, of Clanaboy.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 112. Hugh dubh O'Neill : son of Hugh an macaomh toinleasc. | descended from Yellow Hugh.” This Hugh recovered from the English the territories called the “Clanaboys,” the “Ards,” etc. ; and his issue kept it until the time of king James the First, of England. |
| 113. Donall oge : his son. | |
| 114. Aodh buidhe : his son; a quo <i>Clann Aodh-buidhe</i> , anglicised <i>Clanaboy</i> — and signifying the “Clan | |

* *Geilt* : This word, according to O'Brien's Dictionary, originally meant “a wild man or woman”, one that inhabits woods or deserts (*coill* and *coillte* : Irish, “woods”; Welsh, *guylht*, “a wild man”, and *gelhyd*, “wood”). Compare the Irish words *geilt* and *coillte*, and the Latin *Celtæ*, with the Hebrew word *celat*, “refuge”; for the Celtæ frequented woods and groves, either for their places of refuge and residence, or to perform their religious rites and other ceremonies.—See Tacitus, *De Morib. Germ.* and Cæsar *Commentar.*

+*O'Neill* : The root of this name is the Irish *niall*, gen. *neill*, “a champion.”

115. Brian : his son.
 116. Henry : his son.
 117. Muriertach : his son, who was surnamed " Ceann-fada " ; was lord of the baronies of Castlereagh, and Lower Ards, in the county Down ; and of the baronies of Tuam (now " Toome "), Antrim, Belfast, and Massarene ; of the towns of Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Lisnegarry ; and of the barony of Loghlin's land, in the county Derry.
 118. Brian Ballach: his son.
 119. Hugh buidhe: his son.
 120. Conn : his son.
 121. Neal mor : his son.
 122. Phelim [felim] baccach: his son.
 123. Brian, of Edenduffe-Carrick, *alias* " Shane's Castle " : his son.
 124. John : his son ; had a brother named Conn ; was twice married — the only issue by the first marriage was Sir Henry O'Neill ; this John died 23rd April, 1617.
 125. Sir Henry : his son ; had a daughter named Rose, who was his only heir, and who married Randal Mac-Donnell, earl of Antrim (a quo " Randalstown ") , but left no issue. This Sir Henry O'Neill, whose Will is dated the 13th September, 1637, had four brothers—1. Arthur,

of Shane's Castle, who was the heir of his brother Henry, in the event of his daughter Rose (Marchioness of Antrim) having no issue ; 2. Phelim ; 3. Shane oge, who died without issue, A.D. 1620 ; and 4. Hugh, who also died, *sine prob.* Arthur O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, here mentioned, had two sons—1. Charles (no issue recorded) ; 2. Captain John O'Neill. This Captain John O'Neill had two sons—1. Arthur, who died unmarried, in Flanders, in 1702 ; and 2. Colonel Charles O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, who died without issue. After this Colonel Charles O'Neill's death, Henry O'Neill administered on 10th September, 1716, but died *s.p.* The estates then reverted to " Shane an Franca " (or " French John ") , son of Brian, son of Phelim, the second brother of Sir Henry O'Neill, No. 125 on this pedigree.

126. Brian : son of the said Phelim, the second brother of the said Sir Henry O'Neill ; had a brother named Arthur,

127. Shane an Franca (or " French John ") : son of Brian ; Will proved 1739 ; had two brothers named—1. Henry, and 2. Hugh.

128. Henry O'Neill : the third son of Shane an Franca; whose two elder brothers were—1. Charles, 2. Clotworthy (who left no issue). This Charles, of Shane's Castle, who died in August, 1769, had two sons—1. The Rt. Honorable John O'Neill of Shane's Castle ; and 2. St. John O'Neill. This John was created "Baron O'Neill", on the 25th October, 1793, whose two sons—1. Charles Henry St. John, and 2. John Bruce Richard, each of Shane's Castle, and each "Baron O'Neill," died without issue. And St. John O'Neill, the younger brother of the Right Hon. John, the first "Baron O'Neill" here mentioned, died in March, 1790, leaving an only child, Mary O'Neill, of whom no issue is recorded.

129. Mary : daughter and only heir of Henry O'Neill (No. 128 on this stem), the youngest son of Shane an Franca ; married the Rev. Arthur Chichester.

130. Rev. Wm. Chichester, known as "Doctor Chichester": their son. This William had two sons—1. Sir Arthur

Chichester, to whom the Clanaboy Estates were willed, and who died unmarried ; 2. Rev. Edward Chichester.

131. Rev. Edward : second son of the Rev. William Chichester. This Edward had four sons—1. Rev. William ; 2. Rev. Robert ; 3. Arthur, who died young, in 1830 ; and 4. Rev. George Vaughan Chichester.

132. Rev. William Chichester, of Shane's Castle, : eldest son of the Rev. Edward Chichester ; created "Baron O'Neill" (United Kingdom, 1868) ; living in 1878. This Rev. William, Lord O'Neill, had three sons —1. The Hon. Edward O'Neill ; 2. The Hon Arthur O'Neill, who died unmarried, in 1870 ; 3. The Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill; and one daughter, The Hon. Anne O'Neill.

133. Hon. Edward O'Neill, M.P. for the county Antrim: son of the Rev. Wm., Baron O'Neill ; living in 1878.

134. William T. Cochrane O'Neill : son of the Hon. Edward O'Neill ; living in 1878.

188.—THE STEM OF THE "O'NEILL" (OF MAYO AND LEITRIM) FAMILY.

HUGH O'NEILL of the Fews, a brother of Henry who (see

the first series) is No. 119 on the "O'Neill" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Neill*, of Mayo and Leitrim.

119. Hugh O'Neill : son of Owen.
120. Art : his son ; died in 1514.
121. Felim ruadh [roe] : his son ; in "rebellion", *tempore* King Edward the Sixth.
122. Henry : his son.
123. Sir Tirloch : his son ; died 1639.
124. Henry (2) : his son.
125. Tirloch* : his son ; transplanted from the Fews to Newcastle, in the county Mayo; d. 1676; had a brother named Shanet (or John) O'Neill, of Dungannon, in the county Tyrone. This Shane's son, Thomas, first assumed the surname *Mac-Shane* ; anglicised *Johnson*, which by some has been modernized *Johnston* and *Johnstone*.
126. Conn O'Neill, of the Fews : son of the said Tir-
- logh ; was also transplanted to Newcastle, county Mayo.
127. Henry O'Neill, of Foxford, county Mayo : his son ; was a captain in the Army of King James the Second, A.D. 1689.
128. Neal O'Neill, of Cloon, county Leitrim : son of Henry ; living in 1717.
129. Henry of Carrowrony, county Mayo : his son ; went to France and there studied Law.
130. Neal (also called Nicholas) : his son ; born in 1734 ; went to Spain and there died a lieutenant-colonel. This Neal had a brother named Arthur, born in 1736, who also went to Spain, where he was lieutenant-general.
131. Neal O'Neill : son of Neal ; left one daughter named Elinor.

189.—THE STEM OF THE "ORD" FAMILY.

THIS surname, it may be said, is of English origin, and should not therefore be inserted among Irish genealogies.

* *Tirloch* : Some of the descendants of this Tirloch O'Neill have changed their surname to *Neale*.

+ *Shane*: The proper Irish word for "Shane" is *Sheaghan* ("sealh") : Irish, *esteem* ; "an", *one who*) ; so that the surname *MacShane* or *Johnson* literally means "the descendants of the man who was esteemed."

But, according to some, it is derived from the Irish *oradh*, “ excellency ” ; and to others from *ord*, “ order.” At present, however, I can only trace the lineage of the following branch of this ancient family : Edward the First, King of England, who (see the first series) is No. 115 on “ The Stem of the Royal Family ”, was twice married : first to Eleanor, sister of Alphonso XI., king of Castile, in Spain; and, second, to Margaret, daughter of Philip III., king of France. Of this second marriage was born Thomas Plantagenet, at Brotherton (a small village in Yorkshire), A.D. 1300, who, in consequence was called *De Brotherton* ; who was created earl of Norfolk, and made “earl-marshall” of England. This Thomas Plantagenet left a daughter, from whom came—1. The Mowbrays and Howards*, dukes of Norfolk ; 2. The Earls of Suffolk ; 3. The Earls of Carlisle ; 4. The Earls of Effingham ; 5. The Lords Stanford ; 6. The Lords Berkeley ; 7. The Marquises of Salisbury.

Edmond, the second son by this second marriage, was created Earl of Kent

115. Edward the First,
King of England ; died
1307.

116. Thomas Plantagenet :
his son.

117. Lady Margaret : his
daughter.

118. Elizabeth : her daugh-
ter ; who married John, lord
Mowbray.

119. Catherine : their
daughter.

120. Sir Thomas Grey: her
son ; who married Alice,
daughter of Ralph Neville,
the great earl of Westmore-
land.

121. Elizabeth : their
daughter; who married Philip
lord Darcy and Mennell.

122. John, lord Darcy :
their son; who married Mar-
garet, daughter of Henry,
lord Grey and Wilton.

123. John, lord Darcy :
their son ; who married
Iran, daughter of John, lord
Greystock.

124. Richard : their son ;
who married Eleanor,
daughter of John, lord
Scroop of Upsal.

125. William, lord Darcy :
their son ; who married

* *Howards* : For the ancestor of “ Howard”, see *Iomhar*, No. 104 on the “ MacDowall ” pedigree.

Euphemia, daughter of Sir John Langton.

126. Jane : their daughter; who married Sir Roger Grey of Horton.

127. — : their daughter (whose name I do not know); who married Edward Muschamp of Barmore.

128. — : their daughter (whose name I do not know); who married Gawin Ord, of Fenwick.

129. Oliver: their son.

130. Lionel, of Fishburn : his son.

131. Ralph : his son.

132. Lionel, of Sedgefield : his son.

133. Thomas : his son.

134. George (commonly called "the Patriarch of the Ords of Newton-Ketton) : his son.

135. John, of Newton-Ketton : his son.

136. Thomas, of Newton-Ketton : his son.

137. John, of Newton-Ketton : his son.

138. John Robert Ord, of Haughton Hall, Darlington, England : his son ; living in 1878.

190.—THE STEM OF THE "O'REGAN" FAMILY.

DUBHREAN, a younger brother of Dun who is No. 104 on the "O'Dunn" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Riaghain*, (one of the "Four Tribes of Tara") ; anglicised *O'Regan*.

104. Dubhrean : son of Dubhghall. *Riaghain* ("riagh" : Irish, *to gibbet*) : his son ; chief of

105. Dubhda : his son.

106. Maolcroine : his son.

107. Giollamuire caoch O'-

Hy-Riaghain—now the barony of "Tinehinch", in the Queen's County.

191.—THE STEM OF THE "O'REILLY" FAMILY—Continued.

ANNADH [annay], who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the "O'Reilly" pedigree, had two sons—1. Cathal (or

* *O'Reilly*: This surname (see the first series) is derived from Raghalaich, No. 105 on the "O'Reilly" pedigree. But some writers consider *Radheolach* ("radh" : Irish, *a saying* ; "eolach", *learned, skilful*) as the correct spelling of the name ; a quo *O'Radheollaigh*, anglicised *Rahilly, Raleigh, O'Reilly, Reyley, O'Rielly, Rielly, Riley, Radley, and Ridley*.

Charles), and 2. Fergus : that Charles was an ancestor of the *O'Reilly* or *O'Rielly*.

113. Charles, lord of Lower Brefney : son of An-nadh ; was killed at the battle of Moysleaghta, A.D. 1256 ; had a brother named Farrell Rielly, who was the ancestor of "Clann Goffrey"

114. Donald : son of Charles ; also killed at the said battle of Moysleaghta, in 1256 ; had a brother named Neal caoch, who was the ancestor of *Brady*.

115. Giollaiosa : his son ; lord of Lower Brefney ; built the Abbey of Cavan ; had two brothers ; died in 1330.

116. Philip, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died in 1384.

117. John, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died 1402.

118. Owen na feasog, lord of Lower Brefney ; his son ; died 1449. According to some genealogists this Owen na feasog ("feasog", gen. "feasoige": Irish, *a beard*) was the ancestor of *Vesey* and *Vosey*.

119. Charles, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died 1467.

120. John, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died 1510.

121. Myles, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died 1565.

122. Hugh conallach, lord of Lower Brefney : his son ; died 1583.

123. John ruadh [roe] : his son. According to some records this John, in June 1596, resigned the chieftaincy to his brother Philip, who died in 1601 ; but, according to others, that brother's name was Edmond, the last "O'Reilly" of the county Cavan, who was elected chief in 1585, and who was wounded in the wars against Queen Elizabeth ; of which wounds he died in May 1601, and was buried in the Monastery of the Franciscan Friars at Cavan. This Edmond was the ancestor of *O'Reilly*, of Scarva, county Down.

124. Hugh, lord of Lower Brefney : son of John ruadh.

125. Myles : his son.

126. Colonel Edmond buidhe [boy] : his son ; resumed the title of "O'Reilly" ; died in France in 1693 ; had a brother named Hugh, who was a captain in France, in 1711.

127. Connell O'Reilly : his son ; had a brother named Owen, who was chief of his name ; both living in France in 1711.

192.—THE STEM OF THE “O'REILLY” (OF SCARVA) FAMILY.

EDMOND, brother of John ruadh who is No. 123 in the foregoing (“O'Reilly”) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Reilly*, of Scarva, county Down.

123. Edmond, the last “O'Reilly”; lived at Kilnacrott, where he built a large castle; was twice married: first to Mary Plunkett, daughter of Lord Dunsany, and secondly to Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Thomas Lord Delvin. By the first marriage this Edmond had three sons—1. Cahir, 2. John, 3. Terence; by the second marriage, three sons—1. Myles, 2. Farrell, 3. Charles. This Edmond died in 1601; was attainted after his death by an Act of Parliament, in the eleventh year of the reign of King James I.; and his estates forfeited to the crown,

124. Terence: third son of Edmond, by the first marriage; had two sons—1. Brian, 2. John.

125. Brian: elder son of Terence; had two sons—1. John, of Belfast, 2. Miles, who was a captain.

126. John, of Belfast: son of Brian.

127. Miles, of Lurgan: his son. This Miles had five sons—1. John, 2. James, 3. Charles, 4. Marlow, 5. another John.

128. John: the fifth son of Miles; married in 1738 Lucy Savage, by whom he had two sons—1. Daniel, who died young, and 2. John.

129. John, M.P. for Blessington: second son of John; married Jane Lushington, by whom he had three sons—1. John-Lushington, 2. William-Edmond, 3. James-Myles.

130. John-Lushington Reilly: son of John; married Louisa Temple, by whom he had five sons, whose names—except the eldest—I have not yet ascertained.

131. John-Temple Reilly, D.L., Scarva-House, Scarva, county Down: son of John-Lushington Reilly; living in 1878.

193.—THE STEM OF THE “O'ROURKE” FAMILY.—*Continued.*

UAILARG, who (see the first series) is No. 111 on the “O'Rourke” pedigree, had two sons—1. Tiernan; and 2.

Donald, who was the ancestor of *MacTiernan** or *MacTernan*, of Brefney: that Tiernan was ancestor of the senior branch of the *O'Rourke* or *O'Rorke* family.

112. Tiernan : eldest son of Uailarg ("uail": Irish, *a wailing*, Lat. "ulu-latio", and "arg," Irish, *milk*). This Tier-nan married Dearvorgalt, daughter of Murcha, the last king of Meath: that Dearvor-gal, whose abduction by Dermod MacMurrogh, king of Leinster, was the ostensible occasion of the invasion of Ireland by King Henry the Second of England.

113. Donald : his son ; was the last Prince of West Brefney.

114. Feargal : his son ; lord of West Brefney.

115. Donald (2) : his son ; lord of West Brefney ; had five brothers, the fifth of whom, Congal, was the ancestor of *MacNeill* and *McNeill*, modernised *Neilson*, and *Nelson*.

116. Arthur : son of Donald;

had two brothers—1. Hugh, 2. Lochlann.

117. Amhailgadh [awly], lord of West Brefney : son of Arthur.

118. Donald (3) : his son ; had three brothers—1. Tier-nan, 2. Conor, 3. Rory.

119. Uailarg mor : son of Donald ; had five brothers.

120. Tiernan mor : his son.

121. Teige na Gcoir ("goir": Irish, *to call* ; Lat. "gar-uo", *to prate* or *prattle* ; Syriac, "kar-o", *to name* ; Gr. "ger-uo" and "gar-uo", *to prate*) : his son ; lord of West Bref-ne; a quo *O'Goir*† ; had eight brothers.

122. Tiernan oge, lord of West Brefney : his son ; had two brothers.

123. Donogh : his son.

124. Owen, lord of West Brefney : his son.

125. Brian ballach : his

* *MacTiernan*: In Irish this surname is *MacTighearnain* ("tigh-earna": Irish, *a lord or master*) ; which has been anglicised *Tiernan*, *MacTiernan*, *MacTernan*, *McTernan*, *McMaster*, *Masterson*, and *Lord*. (See also the "MacTiernan", of Clan Colla, pedigree.)

+ *Dearvorgal*: This is the unhappy lady to whom, in
"The Song of O'Ruarc, Prince of Brefni",
Moore alludes in his *Irish Melodies*.

‡ *O'Goir*: It is considered that *Gore*, *Parrot*, and *Pratt*, are angli-cised forms of this surname.

son ; lord of West Brefney ; died in 1562.

126. Brian-na-mota : his son ; was beheaded in England ; Indenture between him and Sir H. Sidney, in 1578.

127. Teige an fhiona : his son.

128. Brian (3) : his son.

129. Brian (4) : his son.

130. John : his son.

131. Thomas : his son.

132. Edmond Roche O'Rourke : his son ; living in Nancy, in France, A.D. 1777.

194.—THE STEM OF THE “O'SHAUGHNESSY” FAMILY.

FIACHRA folt-leathan, brother of Brian who (see the first series) is No. 87 on the “O'Conor” (Connaught) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Seachnsaigh* ; anglicised *O'Shangnasy*, *O'Shannessy*, and *O'Shaughnessy*.

87. Fiachra folt-leathan (“folt’ : Irish, *hair* ; “leathan”, *broad*) : the second son of Eochaидh muigh-meadhoin, the 124th monarch of Ireland ; a quo were called the territories in Connaught known as *Tir Fiachra*, or “Fiachra’s Country”, and a quo *O'Fuittleathan*. anglicised *Fulton*. This Fiachra had two sons—1. Amhailgadh, and 2. Dathi : the former was the second Christian king of Connaught, who died without issue ; it was after him that the territory of *Tir Amhailgaidh*, now the barony of “Tyrawley”, in the county Mayo, was so called.

88. Dathi : second son of

Fiachra folt-leathan ; was the 127th monarch. This Dathi (in imitation of the heroic actions of his uncle, the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and in prosecution of the conquest of France undertaken by the said uncle, but prevented by his death,) went with a great army into France ; and, marching over the Alps, was there killed by a Thunderbolt, which put an end to his conquest and life together, A.D. 428.

89. Eocha breac : his son. This Eocha had two brothers—1. Olioll molt, the 129th monarch of Ireland, who, leaving no issue, was slain in the battle of Ocha, A.D.

478 ; and 2. Fiachra ealg, who was the ancestor of *O'Dowd*.

90. Eoghan (or Owen) : son of Eocha breac. This Owen had a daughter named St. Faoileann, whose feast is on the 13th September.

91. Conall : his son ; had a brother named Conn berneach, who was the ancestor of *Moghan*.

92. Gobhneann : his son.

93. Cobthach : his son.

94. Columhan ("columhan") : Irish, *a prop* ; Lat. "columna"; Welsh, "col-ovn" ; Span. "coluna" ; Gr. "kolona") : his son ; was the 10th Christian king of Connaught, and the ances-

tor of *Colman*, of that province.

95. Guaire aidhne : his son ; the 12th Christian king ; a quo *O'Guaire* ("guaire") : Irish, *rough hair*; anglicised *Gurry*; had a brother named Hugh.

96. Artgall : his son.

97. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son. This Hugh had two younger brothers—1. Dermod ruadh [roe], who was the ancestor of *Ruane*, modernized *Rowan* ; 2. Fergall, who was the ancestor of *O'Clery*, etc.

98. Morogh : his son.

99. Brian leath-dearg : his son.

100. Breannan* : his son.

* *Breannan*: According to some genealogists, the following is the pedigree of *O'Shaugnessy*, down from this Breannan—

100. Breannan : son of Brian leath-dearg.

101. Tiobrad : his son.

102. Gabhran : his son.

103. Agna : his son.

104. Nochbuaidh : his son.

105. Siodhmuine : his son.

106. Maoltuile : his son.

107. Maolciaran : his son.

108. Feargal : his son.

109. Cumagh : his son.

110. Donoch : his son.

111. Seachnasach : his son ; a quo *O'Seachnasaigh*.

112. Geall bhuidhe O'Shanghassy ("geall" or "giall" : *a hostage*; "buidhe", *yellow*) : his son; first assumed this surname.

113. Radhnall (or Randall) : his son.

114. Giolla-na-niomh [neev] : his son.

115. Giallbeartach (or Gilbert) : his son.

116. Owen : his son.

117. John buidhe (or yellow John) : his son.

118. William : his son.

119. Dermot : his son.

120. Gialldubh : his son ; died 1569.

121. Dermot (2) : his son ; d. 1607.

122. Gialldubh, *i.e.* Rory : his son ; d. 1655.

123. Dermot (3) : his son.

124. Rory : his son.

125. William O'Seachnasy : his son.

101. Duach : his son ; had a brother named Tuadan, who was the ancestor of *Scanlan*.

102. Gabhran : son of Duach.

103. Agna ("agnā" : Irish, *wisdom* ; Gr. "agneia", *chastity*—"chastity" being the surest sign of a wise man) : his son.

104. Nochbuaidh : his son.

105. Sidhmach : his son.

106. Maolguala : his son.

107. Cas : his son.

108. Maolciaran : his son.

109. Feargal : his son.

110. Cu-maighe : his son.

111. Donoch. his son.

112. Seachnasach ("seach-naim" : Irish, *to escape*) : his son ; a quo *O'Seachnasaigh*.

113. Giall-buidhe ("bui-

dhe" : Irish, *yellow* ; "giall", *a hostage*) *O'Shaghnasy* : his son ; first assumed this surname ; a quo *O'Giall-buidhe*, anglicised *Galvey*, *Galwey*, *Gilbey*, and *Gilboy*.

114. Randal : his son.

115. Giall-beartach : his son.

116. Roger : his son.

117. Gilbert (2) : his son.

118. Owen : his son.

119. John : his son.

120. William : his son.

121. Dermod : his son.

122. Giall-dubh : his son.

123. Dermod beach* : his son.

124. Roger (2) : his son.

125. Dermod (2) : his son.

126. Roger (3) *O'Shaghnasy*† : his son.

195.—THE STEM OF THE "O'TOOLE" FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

196.—THE STEM OF THE "PAYNE" FAMILY.

ART OGÉ O'NEILL, who (see the first series) is No. 124 on the "O'Neill" pedigree, had two sons—1. Conn ruadh [roe] ; and 2. John, who was surname'd "Shemus" : this

* Beach : This word ("beach" : Irish, *a bee*) seems to be the root of the surname *Beach*.

+ Roger O'Shughnasy : For further information in relation to this ancient family, see Blake-Foster's excellent work, "The Irish Chieftains ; or, A Struggle for the Crown" (Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son, 1872).

John O'Neill was the ancestor of *Pain*; modernized *Paine*, and *Payne**.

125. John : second son of Art oge O'Neill.
126. Thomas : his son.
127. Teige : his son
128. Henry: his son; cousin of Sir Neal O'Neill, who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690 ; had three brothers, some of whose descendants reside in Brazil, South America. This Henry, in 1691, changed his name to *Pain* ; entered the Army of King William the Third ; and obtained large grants of land in the county Cork and other parts of Ireland.
129. Art Payne : his son ; died in 1732.
130. Neal : his son ; died 1772.
131. Richard (or Roderick): his son ; d. 1817.
132. Robert : his son. This Robert had five sons—
1. Richard, whose family became extinct ; 2. Robert, whose lineage is here traced;
- 3.Thomas, and 4. John, both of whom went to reside in Kentucky, United States America ; 5. Henry, who was killed by American Indians.
133. Robert (2) : son of Robert.
134. Richard W. Payne : his son ; born in 1842 ; living, in 1878, in Mossgrove, Bandon, county Cork, as a Teacher of a National School (see in the first series the second paragraph of the Note "The O'Neill", under Niall Glundubh, No. 100 on the *O'Neill* pedigree). This Richard has a brother named Marmaduke, who is an officer in the British Army ; and has four surviving children, the eldest of whom is John.
135. John Payne : son of said Richard ; born in 1867, and living in 1878.

197.—THE STEM OF THE " QUIRK" FAMILY.

CORMAC, the second son of Cu-corb, king of Leinster, who (see the first series) is No. 86 on the "O'Connor" (Faley) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Cuirc* ("cuirc": Irish, *a swathe*) ; anglicised *Cuirk*, *Quirk*, and *Quirke*.

* *Payne*: I have reason to believe that this family is not connected with any other of the same name at present in England, or Ireland.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 87. Cormac : son of Cu-corb. | 90. Lugaiddh [luy] : his son ; had six brothers. This Luy (or Luigach) was the ancestor of <i>Gawley</i> . |
| 88. Iomchadh : his son. | |
| 89. Labhradh : his son. | |
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198.—THE STEM OF THE “ROE” FAMILY.

NEAL ruadh (*ruadh* : Irish, “red”; Wel. *rhydh*; Lat. *rufus*; Fr. *rouge*; Gr. *eruth-ros*), who (see the first series) is No. 112 on the “O’Neill” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Ruaidhe*; anglicised *Roe*, and *Rowe*.

199.—THE STEM OF THE “ROGAN” FAMILY.

EACHACH, brother of Feig who is No. 88 on the “O’Hanlon” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Ruagain*; anglicised *Rogan*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 88. Eachach (“eachach”: Irish, “having many horses”): son of Felim; a quo <i>Ua Eachaigh</i> , and <i>MacEachaigh</i> , anglicised <i>Mageough</i> , <i>Magough</i> , <i>Magoff</i> , <i>Goff</i> , <i>Gough</i> , and <i>Magahy</i> . | 94. Conmaol: son of Armeadh; had a brother named Cineadh (“cineadh”, gen. “cinnidh”: Irish, <i>a nation, a kind</i> ; Lat. “genus”; Gr. “gen-os”), a quo <i>O’Cinnidh</i> and <i>MacCinnidh</i> , anglicised <i>Kenny</i> (of Ulster), and <i>MacKenna</i> . |
|--|--|

89. Olioll : his son; lord of the territory of *Eachach Mor*; had a brother, named Cathfoighid, who was lord of *Eachach Beag*.

90. Amhailgadh [awly] : son of Olioll; a quo *Cineal Amhailgadh*, now “Clanawley”, in the county Down.

91. Ferach : his son; had two brothers—1. Rory, 2. Fraochran.

92. Giall-dubh : son of Ferach.

93. Armeadh : his son; a quo *Clann Armeidh*; had a brother named Sineach, a quo *Clann Sineaigh*.

95. Ruarach : son of Conmaol.

96. Ceallach: his son; had a brother named Allan.

97. Ruagan (“ruaig” : Irish, *to pursue*; “an”, *one who*): son of Ceallach; a quo *O’Ruagain*.

98. Eochagan : his son.

99. Cumascach : his son.

100. Olioll : his son.

101. Muireadach : his son.

102. Rory : his son.

103. Morogh fionn O’Ruagain : his son.

200.—THE STEM OF THE “ROGERS” FAMILY.

RORY, brother of Donald who (see the first series) is No. 104 on the “MacDonnell” (of Antrim) pedigree, was the ancestor of *MacRuadhri* and *O’Ruadhri*, of *Ardstratha* (or “Ardstraw”), in the county Tyrone; anglicised *MacRory* and *Rory*, and modernized *Rodgers*, *Rogers*, and *Rogerson*.

104. Ruadhrigh (“ruadhl”): Irish, <i>red haired</i> ; Lat. “rufus”; and “righ”: Irish, <i>a king</i>): son of Alexander; a quo <i>MacRuadhri</i> , etc.	106. Rory MacRory: his son; first of the family that assumed this surname.
	107. Randal MacRory*, of Ardstraw: his son.

105. Allan : his son.

201.—THE STEM (OR LINEAL DESCENT) OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

202.—THE STEM OF THE “RYAN” FAMILY.

CORMAC, brother of Eoghan (or Owen) who (see the first series) is No. 97 on the “MacMorrough” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Righin*; anglicised *Mulrian* and *Ryan*.

97. Cormac : son of Nathi. 98. Colman (also called Colum): his son; a quo <i>Siol Colum</i> , now <i>Colum</i> .	100. St. Crohnmaol (22 June) : his son. 101. Aodh (or Hugh) roin : his son.
99. Ronan : his son.	102. Colman (2) : his son.

* *Randal MacRory*: At present I am unable to supply the links in this genealogical chain down to Thomas MacRory (or MacRogers), who, A.D. 1689, was living in “The Three County March”, parish of Ardstraw, in the county Tyrone. This Thomas was twice married: his son Daniel, by the first marriage, had six sons, five of whom settled in America, and one died without issue. A lineal descendant of that Thomas MacRory, by the first marriage, is Philip Rogers, builder, living (in 1877) in or near Limerick; son of Philip, who lived in the county Fermanagh, who was son of the said Daniel. By the second marriage, the said Thomas had fifteen sons; some of whose descendants to this day live in and about Ardstraw, and some in America.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 103. Laignen : his son.
104. Cairbre : his son.
105. Hugh : his son.
106. Bruadar ("bruadar" : Irish, <i>a reverie</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Bruadair</i> , anglicised <i>Broder</i> , <i>Broderick</i> , and <i>Brander</i> .
107. Dubhghall : his son.
108. Righin ("righin" : Irish, <i>sluggish, dilatory</i>) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Righin</i> . | 109. Cairbre (2) : his son.
110. Teige : his son.
111. Donoch : his son.
112. Melachlin : his son.
113. Lucas : his son.
114. Daithi (or David) : his son.
115. Neimheach : his son.
116. Jeoffry : his son.
117. Henry : his son.
118. Henry Mulrian : his son. |
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203.—THE STEM OF THE “SCANLAN” FAMILY.

TUADAN, brother of Duach who is No. 101 on the “O’Shaughnessy” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Scannla* ; anglicised *Scanlan*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 101. Tuadan : son of Breannan.
102. Garbhan : his son.
103. Nathseanach : his son.
104. Conla : his son.
105. Nobileud : his son.
106. Tiomail : his son.
107. Maoltuile : his son.
108. Maolguala : his son.
109. Casadhmanach : his son.
110. Maolciaran : his son.
111. Feargal : his son.
112. Scannail (“scannail” : Irish, <i>scandal</i> ; Lat. “scandalum” ; Gr. “skandalon”) : his son ; a quo <i>O'Scannla</i> . | 113. Aodh (or Hugh) : his son.
114. Gileneach : his son.
115. Concobhair (or Conor) : his son.
116. Hugh (2) : his son.
117. Tirlach : his son.
118. Hugh (3) : his son.
119. Teige : his son.
120. Murios : his son.
121. Conor (2) : his son.
122. Murios (2) : his son.
123. Brian : his son.
124. Art : his son.
125. Owen O'Scanlan : his son. |
|---|---|

204.—THE STEM OF THE “SHEANE” FAMILY.

SEAGHAN (Shane or John), brother of Colcan, who is No. 89 on the “O’Brassil” (West) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Seaghain*; anglicised *Sheane*, and *Segan*.

89. Seaghan (“seagh”): Irish, <i>esteem</i>): son of Tuat-	93. Cubreathan : his son.
hal cruinnbheul (or “Tual of the gathered mouth”).	94. Dunbo : his son.
90. Glasceann : his son.	95. Dungal : his son.
91. Muirios [murrish] : his son.	96. Tighearnach : his son.
92. Aongus : his son.	97. Cananan : his son.
	98. Anbuidh <i>O’Seaghain</i> (“anabuidh”: Irish, <i>imma-</i> <i>ture</i>): his son.

205.—THE STEM OF THE “SPILLANE” FAMILY.

MUIREADACH [muredach], brother of Cearnach who is No. 98 on the “Breslin” pedigree, was the ancestor of *O’Speilain*; anglicised *Spellan*, *Spelman*, *Spillane*, *Spollen*, and *Spiller*.

98. Muireadach : son of Fergus.	Irish, <i>a herd, particularly, of swine; “an”, one who</i> : his son; a quo <i>O’Speilain</i> .
99. Foghartach : his son.	
100. Speilan (“speil”):	

“Let Fate do her worst there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy ;
Which come in the night-time of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features that joy used to wear.”

—MOORE.

The foregoing are the pedigrees of those Milesian Irish families which, as yet, I have been able to collect; and I need not say the collection and compilation of those genealogies were to me a “labour of love.” In respect to any inaccuracies or blemishes which may be found in the Work, I trust that the magnitude of my labour will plead my excuse. Any inaccuracies, however, which may be pointed out to me, in this or the first volume, shall be corrected in future editions; and the blemishes, if any, expunged.

It will be observed that some of the genealogies are traced down to the time of the English invasion of Ireland;

some, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; some, to the Plantation of Ulster; some, to the Cromwellian, and others to the Williamite, confiscations; and some down to this year of our Lord, 1878. But I am satisfied that, so far as my sources of information enabled me to do so, each generation of each pedigree is faithfully recorded.

It will be also seen that, of those families whose pedigrees are continued down to 1878, some contain more generations than others; but this is easily accounted for by the fact, that many of the names recorded in the Irish Genealogies were *Chiefs* of Clans, and that the Chiefs of dominant Irish families in the past were often slain in early manhood: because, in war, the Chief headed his Clan, and, thus in front of the battle, was always exposed to the onslaught of his foe. Hence the average age of the generations is low in the Pedigrees of those families which longest continued to be *dominant*; thus accounting for the greater number of generations.

To render IRISH PEDIGREES as interesting as possible to future generations of those Irish, Norman-Irish, and Anglo-Irish families, whose genealogies are recorded in the Work, I would receive reliable information from the representatives of those families, at home, or abroad, who can, from where I leave off in any genealogy, continue their pedigrees down to themselves; with the view of having such information, when verified, inserted in future editions of this, or the first, volume. And, as this Work caters to the prejudices of no sect or party, there is, under the mild sway of our gentle Sovereign, no valid reason for withholding such information; on the contrary, the man who can assist in rescuing his family genealogy from oblivion, and will not do so, incurs, in my opinion, the reproach so justly applied by Sir Walter Scott in the following lines, to him, if such there be, whose soul is dead to "Love of Country":

High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

PART V.

The savage loves his native shore,
Though rude the soil and chill the air;
Then why shouldn't Erin's sons adore
An Isle which nature formed so fair ?

ANGLO-IRISH AND ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES IN IRELAND.

WHILE some of the genealogies recorded under this heading are of Anglo-Norman origin, it will be seen that others of them are of Irish descent, which were heretofore considered as of foreign extraction. No doubt, the *love of country* for which the Celts, in whatever clime, have ever been proverbial, may have led some of those families to return to Ireland, as opportunities offered ; for, if Scotland's friendly Bard could admire the Emerald Isle, as by him expressed in the stanza which heads this page, it is not difficult to understand why, in weal or in woe, the Irish Celt, in exile, so intensely loves his native country, or the loved land of his fathers, that he ever feels a *home sickness* to visit his—

“ First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea.”

1.—THE “ BARRETT” FAMILY.

THE ancestor of *Barrett* was Sir David, who was son of a (nameless) king of Britain.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sir David. | 4. William, the younger : |
| 2. William, of Kilcoman :
his son. | his son; was called “Baret”,*
a quo <i>Barrett</i> . This William
had three sons—1. Thomas; |
| 3. William of Mayne : his
son. | 2. Walter ; 3. Uadhan |

* *Baret* : Some are of opinion that this epithet was equivalent to our present English word *barrat-or*.

(“uadhafan”: Irish, *from him*), a quo *Mac Uadhain*, anglicised *Mac Wadden*, and *Caden*.

5. Thomas: son of said William.

6. Magiunn: his son.

7. William dubh: his son.

8. Richard: his son.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9. Edmond: his son. | 10. William dubh (2): his son. |
| 11. Richard (2): his son. | 12. Edmond (2): his son. |
| 13. Edmond (3): his son. | 14. Richard (3) Barrett: his son. |
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2.—THE “BERMINGHAM” FAMILY.

WILLIAM, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, in England (and who was therefore called “William de Birmingham”), held from Gervas de Paganell (a quo *Bagenall* and *Bagnall*), baron of Dudley, nine knights’ fees *de veteri feoffamento*; and had two sons—1. Peter, who staid in England; and 2. Meyler, who was the first of the family that, in 1170, came with Richard Strongbow into Ireland, and was the third in command of that expedition.

1. Meyler DeBirmingham: son of William; was the ancestor of all those of that surname in Ireland. He had three sons—1. Gilbert, of Moigh; 2. Piers; 3. John, who was lord justice of Ireland. From the first and third son I find no issue; but the second son left issue—

2. Piers: second son of Meyler.

3. Rickard: his son; who was called *Risdeard na-gcath* (meaning “Richard of the Battles”), from the many battles by him fought and

won; amongst which were the battle of Togher, the battle of Finlo, and the battle of *Atha-na-Riogh* (literally the “Ford of the Kings”), now called Athenry: from the kings there slain, viz.—the king of Connaught; O’Kelly, king of Hy-Maine; together with most of the nobility of Connaught and Munster, who in those days were called petty kings of the territories they possessed. According to some annalists this Rickard na-gcath left three sons—1. Thomas, who, on the win-

ning of that battle, was created "baron of Athenry"; 2. William, who was archbishop of Tuam; 3. Richard ruadh, who was ancestor of the Berminghams of Leinster, and whose son, Sir John DeBirmingham, was created "earl of Louth", by King Edward the Second, A.D. 1319, for the service performed by him and Sir Richard LeTuite in a great battle by them fought against Edward Le Bruice (or Edward Bruce), brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, at Faughart, near Dundalk, in which battle the said Edward Bruce was slain (some say by the hands of Sir Richard LeTuite), and his army routed and most of them slain.

In other copies (of the

"Genealogies") I find the said *Risdeard na-gcath* to have another son named Piers, from whom the lords barons of Athenry were descended, as follows:—

4. Piers: son of Richard na gcath.
5. Walter: his son.
6. Thomas: his son.
7. Richard: his son.
8. John: his son.
9. Edmond: his son.
10. Richard (2): his son.
11. Edmond (2): his son.
12. Richard (3): his son.
13. Edmond (3): his son.
14. Richard (4): his son.
15. Edward: his son.
16. Francis: his son.
17. Edward, lord baron of Athenry: his son.
18. Francis Birmingham, lord baron of Athenry: his son.

3.—THE "BOURKE" FAMILY.

ACCORDING to Sesmondi's *Histoire de France*, this family can trace its descent from Pepin le vieux, duke of Anstrasia, maire du palais, and living A.D. 622. This Pepin had a daughter named Dode (or Begga), who was married to Amsegise (or Arnolpe), son of St. Arnould of Metz, also living in 622. From this marriage the issue were as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pepin le vieux, <i>ou de</i>
Lauden; A.D. 622. | 3. Pepin le gros, or de
Heristal: their son; duke of
Anstrasia, and maire du
palais; died 714; married
to three wives successively. |
| 2. Dode: his daughter;
married to Amsegise; as
above. | |

4. Charles martel: his son by the first marriage; died 741. This Charles had two wives—1. Rotrude, 2. Sonichilde: the sons by the first wife were—1. Carloman, 2. Pepin le bref; the son by the second wife was Grifon.

5. Pepin le bref: son of Charles martel; d. 768.

6. Carlovongian, king of France: his son; A.D. 750.

7. Charlemagne: his son; Emperor of the West, A.D. 800; d. 814. Charlemagne had five sons: from Louis the First, king of France, who was the eldest of those five sons, the Bourbon line of French kings down to Louis XVI. was descended; the fifth son was Charles, duke of Ingelheim.

8. Charles, duke of Ingelheim: son of Charlemagne; married to Juliana.

9. Roland (or Rowland): his son had a brother named Gratian.

10. Godfrey (or Croise*), of Bouillon: his son; duke of Lorraine; had two brothers named—1. Eustace, 2. Bald-

win. This Godfrey led the Crusades, A.D. 1097; refused to wear a "crown" in Jerusalem, or to bear the title of "king"; but he adopted the style of "baron of the Holy Sepulchre." He was called "defender of the Christians in the Holy War."

11. Baldwin the First: his son; king of Jerusalem.

12. Baldwin II.: his son; count of Flanders, and king of Jerusalem.

13. John: his son; earl of Comyn, and baron of Tourbourg in Normandy; general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns—hence called "De Bourg," a quo Bourke†, and Burke.

14. Harlowen: his son; married Arlott, mother of William the Conqueror (or King William the First of England); founded the Abbey of Grestinne, in Normandy. This Harlowen had one brother named Eustace, who was baron of Tourbourg, a quo the viscount de Vissi, in France; and one sister named Melli-

* *Croise*: After this Godfrey, the Bourkes have the *Cross* in their Armorial Bearings.

† *Burke*: The senior (or Mayo) branch of this family retain the *o* of the French *DeBourg*, while the junior (or Clanricarde) branch write the name "*Burke*" (without the *o*), from the Irish spelling of the name—*DeBurc*; as no "*ou*" diphthong exists in the Irish language.

cent, who was married to Tulk, earl of Anjou, second King of Jerusalem.

15. Robert : son of Harlowen ; had a brother named Odo—both half brothers of William the Conqueror. This Robert came with the said William to the invasion of England, A.D. 1066, who granted him a manor in 1068, and created him “earl of Cornwall.” King William granted to Odo the bishopric of Bayeux, in Normandy, and created him “earl of Kent.”

16. William : son of Robert.

17. Adelm De Burgo : his son ; was the ancestor of all the Bourkes of Ireland. This Adelm had a brother named John, who was father of Hubert De Burgo, who married Margaret, sister of Malcolm IV., king of Scotland. This Hubert was earl of Kent, constable of Dover Castle, chief justiciary

of England, guardian of King Henry the Third, and one of the most distinguished subjects in Europe. He is a prominent character in Shakespear’s “King John.”

18. William* Fitzadelm De Burgo (or Uilliam mor De Bure, sometimes called “Uilliam conguirt”): son of Adelm De Burgo ; was viceroy of Ireland next after Strongbow, A.D. 1204. This William was twice married : first, to Isabella, daughter of King Richard the First (*Cœur De Lion*), and widow of Llewellyn, prince of Wales ; second, to Una, daughter of Hugh O’Conor, the last king of Connaught. The issue of this Una was Ricard oge (or Richard the younger), also called Uilliam fionn, as well as “Uilliam oge.”

19. Rickard De Burgo (or Ricard Mor De Bure) : son of William Fitzadelm De Burgo, by the first marriage;

* *William* : According to some Annalists, William Fitzadelm De Burgo was “sewer” to Henry the Second, King of England ; who, A.D. 1177, made him “lord justice of Ireland,” where, by his second wife, Una, he had one son called by some Ricard Og [oge], or Rickard the younger (to distinguish him from his elder brother Ricard Mor, or Rickard the Elder). These two Ricards were also each called “Uilliam” : namely, Uilliam Mor, or William the Elder ; and Uilliam Og, or the Younger William.

It may be here observed that “William” is *Uilliam*, in Gaelic ; and “William the Younger” is *Uilliam Og*. As time rolled on, *Uilliam Og* was contracted to *Uilleog*, anglicised *Ulick*, which literally means “Young William.” It is also right to mention that the name “Ulick” was special to the *Bourke* family.

had three brothers—1. Hubert, who was earl of Kent ; 2. Thomas ; 3. Geoffrey, who was abbot of Ely. This Rickard's half brother, Ricard oge (or Rickard the younger), was the ancestor of *Burke*, of Clanrickard, who were called “*Clanricarde oge*”, to distinguish them from the descendants of *Ricard Mor**, lords of Connaught, who spelled the name *Bourke*.

20. *William mor* : of Atha an chip (or William of the ford of the stock or head) : the second son of *Ricard mor DeBurec*. This William had an elder brother named Walter, who, in right of his wife, the daughter and heir of Hugo de Lacy, earl of Ulster, was the first earl of Ulster of the Bourke family. This Walter was also baron of Connaught and Trim. *William mor De Burec*, of Atha an chip, married Frances Delamond, daughter of

the Duke of Norfolk ; and was the ancestor of “*Mac-William iachtar*” (or the Mayo MacWilliam), which has been anglicised *Williams*, *Williamson*, and *Wilson*.

21. Sir William : his son ; married daughter of King of Scotland ; was Lord Warden of Ireland, A.D. 1296. In 1308 this Sir William founded the Abbey of St. Francis, in Galway ; and was there interred, A.D. 1324.

22. Sir Edmond albanach : his son ; was 22 years in Scotland with his mother's relations : hence he was surnamed *albanach* (or “*Scotch*” Edmond); married Sadhbh, daughter of Dermot O'Malley, of the Owles. This Sir Edmond had two elder brothers—1. Ulick ; 2. Walter, a quo *MacWalter*, modernized *Walters*, and *Waters*. And he had six younger brothers—1. Sir Richard ; 2. Sir John ; 3. Sir Theobald ; 4. Mayler,

* *Ricard Mor*: To this Rickard De Burgo, King Henry III., of England, made a grant of the province of Connaught, A.D. 1225 ; in 1227 he was appointed “lord justice of Ireland” and “lord of Connaught.” This last title he acquired, some say, in right of his mother, Una (or Agnes), daughter of Hugh O'Conor, the last king of Connaught (by Ranalt, his wife, daughter of Awley O'Farrell, king of Connacne). This Ricard Mor had two sons—1. Walter, who became earl of Ulster ; 2. William, the progenitor of the Bourkes of Mayo, and after whom, some say, these Bourkes took the name “*MacWilliam iachtar*” ; “*iachtar*” meaning *lower* or *northern*, compared to “*MacWilliam uachtar*”, which meant the *upper* (or Galway) MacWilliam (see Hardiman's *Iar Connacht*, page 39).

a quo *MacMeyler* and *Meyler*; 5. *Hibbun*, a quo *Mac-Hibbun*, modernized *Mac-Gibbon*, and *Gibbons*; 6. *Philipin*^{*}, a quo *MacPhilipin*, anglicised *MacPhilpin*, *Philbin*, and *Philips*; 7. Sir *Redmond*, a quo *MacRedmonds*.

23. Sir Thomas DeBure : son of Sir Edmond albanach; married a daughter of O'Conor (Connaught).

24. Edmond na feasoige ("feasóg": Irish, *a beard*) : his son. This Edmond had an elder brother named Walter, † who was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballinrobe, Lough Mask, and Kin-

lough ; he also had three younger brothers—1. Thomas, 2. John, 3. Rickard : this Thomas was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Moyne ; this John was the ancestor of the Bourkes of *Muintir Creaghan* ; and this Rickard, who was called "Sean" (or *old Rickard*), was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Turlough near Castlebar. Edmond na feasoige married Honora, daughter of Ulick ruadhl (or red Ulick), lord MacWilliam of Clanrickard[‡]; and possessed estates at Newport-Mayo and at Burrishoole.

4.—THE BOURKES, LORDS MARQUIS MAYO.

SIR Rickard na-cuairsgiath (or Rickard of the round or bent shield), son of Edmond na feasoige, who is No. 24 on the foregoing ("Bourke") pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of Tyrawley, lords marquis Mayo.

* *Philipin* : This clan is descended from Philipin (or "little Philip") who was, as some say, the fourth son of Sir Edmond albanach De Bure (See Hardiman's *Iar Connacht*, p. 242).

† *Walter* : This Walter Bourke (or Walter De Bourg), of Cinloch (or Kinlough) was the father of three sons—1. John ; 2. Theobald, of Kinlough and Shrude ; 3. Rickard, of Ballinrobe. This Rickard had three sons—1. John an Tearmuinn (the Termon of Balla); 2. Walter; 3. Theobald. This John an Tearmuinn had two sons—1. Rickard oge ; 2. David. And this David had two sons—1. Edmond ; 2. Meyler.

‡ *Clanrickard* : According to Ware and others, "Clanricarde" comprised the baronies of Clare, Dunkellin, Loughrea, Kiltartan, Athenry ; and Leitrim, in the county Galway.

25. Sir Rickard na cuairsgath : son of Edmond ; had two younger brothers—1. Ulick, who was ancestor of the lords viscounts Mayo, and of the Bourkes of Partry and of Ballyvechan (now Newport-Mayo) ; 2. Thomas ruadh [rooa], of Newport, Castlebreaffy, Burrishoole, and Mayo, who was ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballinglen.

26. John Bourke, of Tyrawley : fourth son of Sir Rickard na cuairsgath. This John had three elder brothers—1. Edmond, of Castlebar, 2. Walter, 3. Thomas baccach (or Thomas the lame) ; and three younger brothers — 1. Rickard, 2. David, 3. Ulick.

27. Oliver, of Tyrawley : his son ; married a daughter of Hugh dubh O'Donnell.

28. Sir John Bourke, of Ardnaree, of Castlebar, etc. : son of Oliver. This Sir John

had seven brothers—1. Sir Rickard, of Newtown, Logh Mask, etc. ; 2. Thomas, of Castle Cloghens ; 3. Edmond, of Rappa ; 4. David an Sliochd, of Rathroe, Inniscoe (now “Enniscoe”), and Carrowkeel ; 5. Ulick, of Rahens ; 6. Anthony ; 7. Walter.

29. Walter ciothach (or lefthanded Walter), of Belleek : son of Sir John, of Ardnaree. This Walter had seven brothers—1. Oliver, who died at Inniscoe ; 2. Ulick, of Crossmolina ; 3. John an t-sleibhe (or John of the Mountain) ; 4. Walter fada* (or long Walter) ; and three others.

30. Theobald Bourke : son of Walter ciothach, of Belleek ; was the first marquis of Mayo.

31. Walter ciothach Bourke oge : his son ; was the second marquis of Mayo.

5.—THE BOURKES OF CARRKEEL.

DAVID an-sliochd Bourg, a younger brother of Sir John who is No. 28 on the (foregoing) “Bourke” (lords marquis Mayo) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of Carrowkeel, Glen Nephin, county Mayo.

* *Fada* : Compare the Irish word “fada”, *long*, with the Arabic “fid”, *extensive*.

28. David an sliochd Bourke, of Rathroe, Inniscoe (now "Enniscoe") and Carrowkeel: son of Oliver of Tyrawley.

29. Rickard ruadh, of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel: his son.

30. Charles, of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel: his son; married daughter of Thady Fitztheobald oge O'Connor Sligo; had a brother named Ulick, and a sister named Mary.

31. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Bourke: son of Charles. This Walter had two brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. Rowland, who held lands off the west of Lough Conn, 2. Theobald; and the sisters were—1. Bridget, 2. Margaret.

32. Theobald: son of said Walter; had two brothers—1. Eamon laidir (or strong Edmond), 2. Myles.

33. Walter ciothach (3): son of Theobald. This Walter had two brothers and one sister: the brothers were—1. Geoffrey, 2. Edmond: and the sister's name, Cecilia.

34. Captain Joseph Bourke: eldest surviving son of said Walter. This Joseph had a brother named Walter; and

two sisters—1. Mary, 2. Julia. This Walter had (besides other sons and daughters) two sons—1. Walter J. Bourke (deceased), Solicitor, Westport, who left two daughters, and 2. Rev. Geoffrey Bourke, P.P., of Ballindine, diocese of Tuam, and living A.D. 1877.

35. Walter Bourke, of Carrowkeel, Q.C.: son of said Joseph. This Walter had one daughter (his only heir), named Cecilia, married to Francis Lorenzo Comyn, J.P., Woodstock, Galway, both living in 1877; and he had two brothers and three sisters: the brothers were—1. Isidore Bourke, solicitor (deceased); 2. Thomas, who died unmarried; the sisters were—1. Frances, 2. Anne, 3. Mary.

36. Major Joseph Bourke: son of the said Isidore, solicitor; died in May 1877. This Joseph left six brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. Walter who (in 1877) was a barrister at Calcutta; 2. Thomas, a merchant in New York; 3. Isidore, an M.D. in the Indian British Army; 4. Dr. Geoffrey, of New York; 5. John; 6. Edward; and the sisters—1. Dorinda, 2. Matilda.

6.—THE BOURKES OF LOUGH CONN, AND BALLINA.

ROWLAND, a younger brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Bourke who is No. 31 on the "Bourke of Carrowkeel" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of Ballina and of the west of Lough Conn—in the county Mayo.

31. Rowland: second son of Charles Bourke of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel.

32. John (called Seaghan [Shane] na g-cathadhaloch): his son. This John was twice married: first to Mary Ball of Sligo; next to Mary Maguire. By the first wife he had two sons—1. Thomas, of Tubbernavine (married to Margaret Hellis) ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballina (Tyrawley); 2. John, who served in the British Army.

33. Patrick: son of John and Mary Maguire; married to Mary Lynott.

34. Ulick: his son; married to Cecilia, daughter of Patrick Sheridan*; had three sisters and two elder brothers.

35. John Bourke, of Dublin, C.E., and Valuator:

eldest son of Ulick: married to Catherine Cannon, of Mount Charles; died in 1862. This John had three brothers and two sisters: the brothers—1. Thomas, C.E., married to Anne M'Guinness; 2. Patrick, who died young; 3. the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke (living in 1878), President St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, and author of the *Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language*; and the sisters were—1. Mary† (married in 1846 to Patrick MacPhilpin, of Castlebar), 2. Bridget, who died unmarried.

36. Ulick Joseph Bourke, M.D. and Physician in the British Army: son of said John; born in 1854, and (in 1877) quartered with his Regiment, in Fermoy, Ireland.

7.—THE BOURKES, LORDS VISCOUNT MAYO.

ULICK, younger brother of Sir Rickard na cuairsgiath who is No. 25 on the "Bourkes, lords marquis Mayo" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, lords viscount Mayo.

* *Patrick Sheridan*: See No. 122 on the "MacHale" Pedigree.

+ *Mary*: The children of the said Mary are:—1. Thomas MacPhilpin; 2. Rev. Peter J. MacPhilpin, Professor (in 1877) in St. Jarlath's College, Tuam; 3. John MacPhilpin, Proprietor of the *Tuam News*; and one daughter, Bridget MacPhilpin.

25. Ulick Bourke : second son of Edmond na feasoige.

26. Ulick (2) : his son ; had four brothers—1. David, 2. Theobald, 3. Meyler, 4. Edmond.

27. David : son of Ulick (2). This David had two brothers—1. William, who had a son called “*Ricard de moin an coiran*” ; 2. Rickard, who had a son also named Rickard.

28. Rickard an iarain : son of David. Rickard had three younger brothers—1. William, called “The Blind Abbot” ; 2. Walter fada, a quo the Bourkes of Partry ; and 3. Ulick an teampul. This Rickard an iarain was married to the celebrated

heroine Graine-Ui-Mhaille [Grana Wale], or Grace O’Malley*, daughter of Owen O’Malley, and widow of O’Flaherty—two Irish Chiefs in the county Mayo.

29. Tioboid na Luinge (Toby or Theobald of the Ships) : son of Rickard an iarain ; was the first “lord viscount Mayo” ; had brothers, the youngest of whom was Rickard oge.

30. Meyler : son of Theobald na Luinge ; second lord viscount Mayo. This Meyler had two brothers—1. Toby ; 2. Rickard, of Ballychaddy.

31. Theobald, third lord viscount Mayo : son of Meyler ; living in 1709.

* *Grace O’Malley* : In 1575 lord deputy Sidney wrote to the Council in London, that Grace O’Malley “was powerful in galleys and seamen.” After having performed many remarkable exploits against the English, Grace was, as a matter of state policy, invited as a guest by Queen Elizabeth to London ; the reception which the Queen accorded to her was most gracious. She even offered, at parting, to make her a “Countess”, which the proud Irishwoman refused, but accepted the title of “Earl” for her infant son ; for it is a remarkable fact that, during the voyage from Clare Island, in Mayo, to Chester, where she landed, Grace O’Malley was delivered of a son—thence named *Tioboid na Luinge* (meaning “Toby or Theobald of the ship”), from whom descend the Viscounts Mayo.

Dressed in the simple costume of her country—a yellow bodice and petticoat ; her hair gathered to the crown and fastened with a silver bodkin ; with a crimson mantle thrown over her shoulders, and fastened with a golden brooch, the Irish Chieftainess approached Elizabeth, and addressed her as in “The Meeting of Grace O’Malley and Queen Elizabeth,” No. 22 in the Appendix.

8.—THE “BROWN” FAMILY.

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| 1. Stephen <i>Brown</i> , who was sheriff of London, in the reign of King Henry the Second.
2. Stephen (2) : his son ; was mayor of London ; some of whose posterity settled in Ireland, but when is uncertain.
3. John : his son.
4. Eustace : his son.
5. Patrick : his son. | 6. David : his son.
7. William : his son.
8. Philip : his son.
9. John : his son.
10. Walter : his son.
11. Thomas : his son.
12. Ulick : his son.
13. Walter Brown, of Cannis, in the county Limerick : his son. This family name has been modernized <i>Browne</i> . |
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The following is the genealogy of another family of the same name: Sir David Brown, the first of this family recorded as having settled in Ireland, was contemporary with Rickard De Burgo, the red earl of Ulster ; and died, A.D. 1303. This Sir David had a brother who settled in Killpatrick ; whence, after a time, a branch of that house settled in Brownstown, near Loughrea, and thence branched to Athenry and, afterwards, to Galway and Mayo.

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|---|---|
| 1. Sir David Browne ; d. in 1303.
2. Stephen : his son.
3. Henry : his son.
4. Thomas : his son.
5. Robert : his son.
6. John : his son. | 7. Stephen (2) : his son.
8. William : his son.
9. Dominick : his son.
10. Jeoffrey : his son.
11. Sir Dominick : his son.
12. Jeoffrey (2) Brown : his son. |
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9.—THE BURKES OF CLANRICARDE.

RICKARD oge (also called William oge, and William fionn), a younger brother of Rickard mor De Burc who is No. 19 on the “Bourke” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Burke*, of Galway (or Clanricarde) ; who were called “Clanricarde oge,” to distinguish them from the descendants of Rickard mor—the senior branch of the family—who spell the name “Bourke.”

19. Rickard oge De Burc : a younger son of William Fitzadelm De Burgo, whom King Henry the Second of England appointed " lord justice of Ireland," A.D. 1177. From this Rickard (or, as he was called, William) oge, the chiefs of this family were called " MacWilliam uachtar," (or *upper* MacWilliam, meaning " MacWilliam of the territory of Clanrickard," which, being in the county Galway, is *upper*, compared to Mayo, where lived the " MacWilliam iachtar" (or *lower* MacWilliam). Some of this William oge's descendants were called *Fitzwilliam**.

20. William liath [leea] : his son.

21. Rickard an forbar : his son. This Rickard had five brothers—1. William liath, ancestor of *MacWalter*, of Macaire reagh, and of the Bourkes of Lianagh ; 2, Ulick ; 3. Henry ; 4. Edward ; 5. Hubert, who had

a son named Rickard le hear. This Ulick had four sons—1. William don, who was the ancestor of the Burkes of Killias and Moyralla ; 2. Meyler, a quo the Burkes of Moylen—a sept of Oran ; 3. Jonach, a quo *Clann Treanach* or the sept of *Jong*,† of Meaghrhuide ; and 4. Rickard, of Cahirwamvass.

22. Ulick an cheann : son of Rickard an Forbar ; married to O'Flaherty's daughter ; had six brothers, one of whom was Walter oge.

23. Rickard oge : son of Ulick an cheann ; had a brother named Edmond (or Redmond).

24. Ulick au fiona : son of Rickard oge. This Ulick had a brother named John, who was a burgess of the town of Galway, and a quo the Galway Burkes.

25. Ulick ruadh bodan : son of Ulick an fiona ; married Mary, daughter of O'Connor (Faly) ; had a brother named Rickard.

* *Fitzwilliam* : Amongst the branches of the " Bourke" and " Burke" families are mentioned Crickard, Davis, Jennings (from the Irish *MacEoinin*, meaning " the descendants of little John "), Hobard, Hubbord, Hubbort, MacRickard, MacRichard, Richardson, Dicson, Dickson, Dixon, Rickards, and Richards. But see Note †, page 152, and No. 112 on the " Nealan" pedigree, for *Davis*—as a family of Irish origin ; and, for *Dicson*, *Dickson*, and *Dixon*, see James Tuite, who is No. 9 on the " Tuite" pedigree, and who was called *MacRisdeard*: " Dic" or " Dick" being the common name for *Richard*, which is the English for *Risdeard* ; and " son" being English for *Mac*.

† *Jong* : This surname has been modernized *De Jong*.

26. Ulick fionn : son of Ulick ruadh bodan. This Ulick fionn had five brothers—1. Rickard oge ; 2. Thomas, who was the ancestor of the Burkes of Carranonin and Carrabane ; 3. Meyler ; 4. John, ancestor of the Burkes of Benmore ; 5. Edward, ancestor of the Burkes of Roseim.

27. Rickard mor (2) : second son of Ulick fionn ; married a daughter of O' Madden, of Hy-Maine, by whom Portumna came to this family. From this Rickard it is said that *Rickards* is derived. The elder brother of this Rickard was Ulick, who had a son named Rickard baccach : this Ulick is entered by some genealogists as the "first earl of Clanrickard," and the son (instead of the brother) of the said Rickard mor.

28. Sir William Burke na chion : son of Rickard mor ; was the first earl of Clanrickard, A.D. 1543.

29. Rickard sacsanach* ("sacsanach" : Irish, an *Englishman*), second earl of Clanrickard : his son.

30. Ulick De Burgh, third earl of Clanrickard : his son ; had eight children.

31. Rickard : his son ; fourth earl of Clanrickard. This Rickard had three brothers—1. Thomas ; 2. Sir William, who was married to Joan, a daughter of Dermod O'Shaughnessy, and who died in 1636 ; 3. John†, first viscount Claremorris, A.D. 1629, and married to Catherine, third daughter of Sir Anthony Browne.

32. William, the seventh earl of Clanrickard : son of the above named Sir William Burke. This William, the seventh earl, had a brother named Rickard (who was the sixth earl of Clanrickard) ; and a daughter named Honor, who was married to Patrick Sarsfield, earl of Lucan, by whom she had one son.

* *Sacsanach* : Some are of opinion that this Rickard sacsanach was the ancestor of *English*.

† *John* : The son of this John Burke was Thomas, the second viscount Claremorris. The son of this Thomas was Oliver Richard Burke, the third viscount Claremorris, who, in 1657, under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, lost his title and estates ; was married to a daughter of Edmond Burke, of Annakeen. The son of this Oliver was Edmund Burke, who was a lieutenant in the Duke of Berwick's Regiment in the service of King James the Second.

33. John, lord baron of Bofin: son of William, the seventh earl; had a brother named Rickard, who was the eighth earl.

34.—Burke: son of John; was the ninth earl of Clanrickard; living, A.D. 1710.

10.—THE “BUTLER” FAMILY.

In Camden's *Britannia*, page 462, we find that the family of “Fitzwalter”, alias “Botelere”, alias *Butler*, derive their pedigree from the dukes of Normandy; as follows:

1. Rollo, of Norway, first duke of Normandy.*

2. William Longespee: his son; the second duke.

3. Richard I., the third duke: his son; died A.D. 986. This Richard left two sons—1. Richard; 2 Godfrey, the consul, earl of Bryomy.

4. Richard II., the fourth duke: his son.

5. Robert: his son; the fifth duke.

6. William, duke of Normandy, or “William the Conqueror”: his son; the first King of England, of the Norman line.

7. Henry the First: his son; the second King of England, of this line.

8. King Henry the Second of England: his son. Etc.

Godfrey, the consul, earl of Bryomy, second son of Rich-

ard I., the third duke of Normandy (who is No. 3. on this list), was the ancestor of *DeClare* (now *Clare*); and of *Butler*, in England and Ireland.

Gislebert the Norman, earl of Eu, came into England with William the Conqueror; and had four sons:—1. Gilsebert de Clare, earl of Clare, who was the ancestor of Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, married to Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMorrough, king of Leinster; 2. Roger; 3. Walter; and 4. Robert, who was ancestor of *Fitzwalter* and *Butler*.

Harvey Walter, who was lineally descended from the said Robert, here last mentioned, married a daughter of Gilbert Becket (and a sister of Thomas a Becket, the “Martyr”), who was

* *Normandy*: See “Dukes of Normandy”, in the first series.

lord archbishop of Canterbury, and by her had issue —1. Theobald Walter, who with all his family was banished out of England, on account of the disfavour in which Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, then stood with King Henry the Second. But soon after the murder of the said archbishop, and the king's public penance for having been accessory to his death, Henry the Second recalled from banishment all the archbishop's friends and relatives, and promoted them to great offices and employments, particularly Theobald, son of the said Harvey Walter, for a time called "Theobald Walter", until the king took him into favour and sent him into Ireland with the title of "Chief Boteler" of that kingdom; where by the king's royal bounty, his own prowess, and valiant behaviour, he became very eminent, and attained great and large possessions.

Some antiquaries are of opinion that, from his office of "chief boteler" or "chief butler" of Ireland, this Theobald Walter's posterity took the surname of *Butler*; but others hold that the

name is derived from Robert (supposed to be "butler" to King William the Conqueror), who, in "Doomsday Book", is called Robertus Pincerna. This Robert Pincerna, with two others of the same name (whether his brothers or sons, I know not), called Hugo Pincerna, and Richard Pincerna, held, each of them from the King, several towns in England: one of those three persons was grandfather of the above mentioned Walter.

The Irish antiquaries who record the pedigrees of the old English families who came into Ireland with the "Conquest," and remained here ever since, give only the following names as immediately descending from father to son from the said Theobald Walter.

1. Theobald Walter, *alias* "Boteler."
2. Edmond Boteler: his son.
3. Theobald (2): his son.
4. Theobald (3): his son.
5. Theobald (4): his son; died A.D. 1249.
6. Walter: his son.
7. Edmond, of Roscrea: his son.
8. James: his son; first "earl of Ormonde"; created in 1328.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9. James Balbh (or dumb James) : his son.
10 James, earl of Gowran : his son ; had two brothers—
—1. Theobald, 2. Pierse.
11. Richard : son of James.
12. Edmond : his son.
13. Pierse : his son.
14. John : his son.
15. Thomas, of Kilcash : his son. | 16. James (3) : his son.
17. Walter (2) : his son.
18. Thomas (2) : his son.
19. James (4) : his son.
20. Thomas (3) : his son.
21. James (5) : his son ; was the first "duke of Ormonde" ; living in 1708 ; had a brother named Richard Butler, of Kilcash. |
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11.—THE "COOKE" OF KILTURRA (COUNTY SLIGO,) FAMILY.

O'CALLAGHAN, in his "History of the Irish Brigades," states that this family settled in Ireland in the century after the Invasion ; which inclines me to believe that the "Cookees" in other parts of Ireland are distinct from them, and that the ancestor of this family* came to Ireland in the thirteenth century with Roger De Bigod, earl of

*Family : This family is traced down to John Orsmyb Cooke, Esq., of Kilturra, county Sligo, and living in 1878 ; who will pardon the Author for here inserting the following remarks. In 1873, a friend casually sent him a copy of the *Sligo Independent*, of the 29th March of that year ; together with a ballad, headed "The Song of Kilturra" : both of which he filed—the ballad, solely for its metrical style, some stanzas of which are here subjoined. The tracing of this genealogy brought the circumstance to his recollection. Under the heading "Rejoicings at Kilturra", in that newspaper, a well-written article appears, from which the following is an extract :—"A correspondent informs us that the arrival home of Mr. J. Ormsby Cooke from Dublin to his residence, Kilturra Abbey, after completing his title to his family property in Landed Estates Court, was made the subject of much rejoicing in the neighbourhood, Mr. Cooke receiving a very enthusiastic reception from his tenants, friends, and neighbours. It would seem that rumour had it that strangers were likely to outbid him ; and the people awaited the result with great interest . . . Large bonfires were lighted on the hills surrounding Kilturra ; and, along the route from Ballymote, candles were placed in the windows of almost every house, and in many instances, flambeaux of straw and bogwood were borne by the people. In Bun-inadden large bonfires were blazing, and the little town was brilliantly illuminated. When Mr. Cooke was nearing home . . .

Norfolk, and settled in the county Carlow. To this day, even, the sirname *Cooke* is very prevalent in Norfolk—more so, than in any other part of England or Ireland.

It was a member of this family who (see Dr. Moran's *Monasticon Hibernicum*) founded a Franciscan Abbey in their demesne, now known as "Oak Park," near Carlow, at present the property of Mr. Bruen, M.P., for that county.

I have traced this genealogy back to John Cooke, of Carlow, who was an officer in a Regiment of Horse, in the Army of King James the Second. This John Cooke and his brothers took up arms "for faith and sovereign", and so warmly espoused the cause of King James, that, in grateful recognition of their devotion to him, His Majesty granted to them the style and title for ever of *The Cookes of the Cavaliers*.

the horses were unyoked, and stalwart arms drew the carriage to the avenue gate, where a happy and loving tenantry hoisted him on their shoulders, and, amidst the ringing cheers of those assembled, carried him in triumph to the very centre of the homestead hall. Here an old tenant over seventy-five years of age got on a chair and sung a "song of welcome." The following are a few stanzas of that song—the "Song of Kilturra", above mentioned :

"Three cheers for our Landlord and long may he reign ;
Mr. John Ormsby Cooke, its his Honour I mean ;
He is well-liked in the country, in every degree,
And, for nursing his tenants, no better can be.

"His Honour he springs from a noble old race ;
His actions all show that this is the case :
To the poor he's a friend, so good and so kind,
His equal in Ireland I'm sure you'll not find.

"He's sprung from the Coopers of riches and fame,
And the Ormsbys, too, of good race and name—
The Phibbses, the Irwines, and the Merediths so old.
Who were royally sprung and had silver and gold.

"To conclude, and to finish, and I'll say no more,
In '98 I was born and my age is seventy-four ;
My name is John Scully, these lines you'll excuse ;
I owe nothing to learning—I took all from the Muse".

The reader will see the curious coincidence which this family genealogy discloses, in the fact that, while Mr. Cooke of Kilturra is the

The family estates in Carlow and elsewhere confiscated, because of their adherence to the cause of King James, this John Cooke, after the battle of Aughrim, settled in Connaught; where he and his descendants married into some of the most respectable families of that province. One of his brothers, named Mathew, went to France as an officer in the Irish Royal Regiment of Footguards; and, most likely, was the person alluded to by O'Callaghan, in his "Irish Brigades," pages 332 and 595, as the Mathew Cooke who there died in 1740.

1. John Cooke, of Carlow, above mentioned; living A.D. 1690. Seeing that after the battle of Aughrim the cause of King James was lost, and wishing to escape the Williamite troopers, this John Cooke crossed into Mayo and there met and married Mary Lynch, the daughter of Dr. Patrick Lynch, of Westport; by her he had issue three sons—1. Charles, 2. Thomas, 3. Mathew. Thom-

as died early in life; and Mathew joined the French service.

2. Charles: eldest son of John; married in 1725 Sheela mor O'Dowda, daughter of The O'Dowda, prince of Tireragh, and by her had issue two sons—1. Thomas, 2. John. This John entered into Holy Orders, and became Parish Priest of Ballymote, co. Sligo.

3. Thomas: son of Char-

representative in the Male line of a family attainted by King William the Third, he represents through the Napers, one of the few Sligo families (outside the Coopers of Markree, and Lord Collooney,) attainted in the Parliament of King James the Second: a curious disclosure, and one which shows that much "Orange and Green" are fused in some Irish families. One might well look for *patriotism* in this family; for, one of the Ormsbys was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sligo Volunteers in 1782, while the Right Honorable Joshua Cooper, of Markree, M.P. for the county Sligo, was one of the Delegates to the Irish National Convention of that memorable year!

The Cooke's first settled in the county Sligo, on the invitation of the Wingfield's of Scurmore (near Enniscrone), who, themselves, were sprung from a Carlow family, and who gave the Cookes large leaseholds. These leaseholds they afterwards lost, on account of their sympathy some years before with the cause of the "Pretender," and of the "old faith". When deprived of their homesteads by the Wingfields, the Cookes got leases from the Joneses of Banada Abbey (in the county Sligo), who were also sprung from a Carlow family; and between whom and the Cookes the kindest relations existed, as letters in the writer's possession testify.

les ; married in 1770 Anna Irwin, daughter of A. Irwin of Muckleta, and by her he had issue two sons—1 Charles, and 2. Patrick. This Patrick married Mary Whyte and died without issue.

4. Charles : son of Thomas ; married in 1798 Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Meredith and his wife Celia Naper, who was the only daughter of Dr. James Naper, of Tubbercurry*. The issue of Charles and Bridget Cooke were—1. John, 2. Mark, 3. Thomas. This John married Ellinor Brett and died without issue ; and Mark married Bridget Henry, by whom he had only one surviving son, who is (in 1877) in Holy Orders.

5. Thomas : third son of the said Charles ; married in 1843 Katherine MacGe-terick, and had issue, now (1877) surviving, six sons—1. John Ormsby-Cooke ; 2. Thomas King-Cooke, born in 1846, and now (1877) a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Service ; 3. Francis Meredith, born in 1848. 4. Charles Naper-Cooke, born in 1850, now in Australia ; 5. Joseph Meredith Cook, born in 1851, now in America ; and 6. Edward Ormsby-Cooke, born in 1862.

6. John Ormsby-Cooke, of Kilturra, county Sligo, and of Wells, in the county Carlow : son of Thomas ; born in 1845, and living in 1878.

12.—THE “COSTELLO” FAMILY.

COSTELO, the second son of Gilbert De Angulo who was the ancestor of “Nangle”, was the ancestor of *Costello*.

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| <p>1. Costelo : son of Gilbert De Angulo.</p> <p>2. Costelo oge : his son ; had a brother named Meyler, who was the ancestor of <i>MacJordan</i>.</p> | <p>3. Philip : son of Costelo oge.</p> <p>4. Gilbert : his son.</p> <p>5. Jordan : his son.</p> <p>6. Philip (2) : his son.</p> |
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* *Tubbercurry* : This James Naper was the direct descendant of James Napper of *Tober-an-choire* (anglicised “Toberecurry”), who was attainted in the Dublin Parliament of King James the Second, A.D. 1690 ; Celia Naper’s mother was a Cooper, of Markree Castle ; and Henry Meredith’s mother was an Ormsby of Willowbrook.

13.—THE “CUSACK” FAMILY.

JEOFFREY LE CUSACK (who was so called from a town of that name in France, whence he came into Ireland at, or soon after, the English invasion of that country) was the ancestor of *Cusack*. His posterity became very eminent and powerful; many of whom were knights, and some lords justices and governors of Ireland.

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| 1. Jeoffrey Le Cusack. | 7. John : his son. |
| 2. Jeoffrey Cusack : his son. | 8. Barwal : his son. |
| 3. Adam : his son ; who, in 1282, slew William Barrett and his brothers in Connaught, on account of a quarrel about lands. | 9. Jeoffrey (3) : his son. |
| 4. Adam (2) : his son. | 10. David : his son. |
| 5. Adam (3) : his son. | 11. Walter : his son. |
| 6. Redmond : his son. | 12. Nicholas : his son. |
| | 13. Christopher : his son. |
| | 14. Thomas : his son. |
| | 15. Patrick Cusack : his son. |
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14.—THE “DALTON” FAMILY.

THERE is no certain account of the origin of this family, other than that which we have by tradition, namely: That Sir Waltero DeAliton, a Frenchman, aspiring to gain the affections of his king's daughter (which he obtained), so incurred the displeasure of her father, that, to avoid the fury of an incensed monarch, Sir Waltero, with his lady, privately retired into Ireland, which was then involved in great wars between the ancient natives and their invading English enemies; where, having signalized his great valour and good conduct on many occasions on the invader's side, he was soon advanced to considerable offices and employments, and made governor of the borders of Meath, then the limits of the English conquests. In

that part of the kingdom of Meath now called “Westmeath” Sir Waltero acquired great estates and possessions, which his posterity enjoyed until they were dispossessed by the Usurper Cromwell. This Sir Waltero was the ancestor of *Dalton*.

Sir Waltero De Aliton, so far as we can find, had but one son, who was named Philip De Aliton, from whose three sons—1. Nicholas, 2. Philip the Younger, and 3. John, the families of—1. *Dalton*, 2. *Daton* and *Datoon*, and 3. *Delaton*, are respectively descended.

1. Sir Waltero de Aliton.
 2. Philip : his son.
 3. Nicholas : his son ; who was governor of Westmeath. This Nicholas had two brothers—1 Philip, who was ancestor of the Daltons of Emper, etc.; 2. John, the ancestor of the Daltons of Nochavall, etc.

4. Philbug : son of Nicholas.

5. Piers dubh : his son.
 6. Maurice Dalton : his son ; first assumed this sir-name ; had a brother named Edmond, who was the ancestor of the Daltons of Ballynacarrow.

7. Piers : son of Maurice. This Piers had two brothers—1. Maurice ; and 2. Philip, who was the ancestor of the Daltons of Dungolman.

8. Edmond : his son ; had a brother named John, who was the ancestor of the Daltons of Dundonell, and of Molinmechan.

9. Thomas ; son of Edmond.

10. Gerrott : his son.
 11. Richard : his son ; had thirteen sons, who were the ancestors of the Daltons of Milltown, Rolanstown, Skeabegg, etc.

12. Thomas (2) : his son.
 13. Edmond (2) : his son.
 14. Oliver : his son.
 15. Christopher : his son.
 16. Oliver (2) : his son.
 17. Christopher (2) : his son ; had two brothers—1. Edmond, 2. Thomas.

18. Oliver Dalton, of Milltown, Westmeath : his son ; living in 1657.

15.—THE “D'ARCY” FAMILY.

THIS family derive their origin from the emperor Charlemagne (or Charles the Great), and were of great eminence

in France. David De Arcie assumed this surname from "Castle De Arcie," his chief seat, situate within thirty miles of Paris; and was the ancestor of *De Arcie*, modernized *D'Arcy*. The Irish *O'Dorchaidhe* is the origin of *Durcy* and *Dorcy*; some of whom have changed the name to *D'Arcy*.

1. David De Arcie, of "Castle De Arcie," in France.

2. Christopher: his son; who, with some of his vassals and tenants, went to the Wars of the Holy Land, where he ended his days; leaving no more issue (that we can find) than one son, named Thomas.

3. Thomas: son of Christopher.

4. Sir Richard: his son; was a powerful man in France, and joined William, duke of Normandy, in his conquest of England, where, after he was settled, William gave large possessions to the said Sir Richard.

5. Oliver: his son.

6. Thomas (2): his son.

7. John: his son.

8. Richard (2): his son.

9. Thomas (3): his son.

10. Sir John D'Arcy: his

son. This Sir John was sent by King Edward the Second into Ireland as lord justice; where, A.D. 1334, he married the Lady Joan, daughter of Rickard De Burgo, the Red earl of Ulster. From this marriage descend all the *D'Arcies* of Ireland.

11. William: his son.

12. Sir John: his son.

13. William (2): his son; who was at the battle of Knocktuagh.

14. John (4): his son.

15. John (5): his son.

16. Sir William: his son.

17. George: his son; had four brothers—1. Thomas, 2. Edmond, 3. Robert, 4. Walter.

18. William (4): son of George.

19. Christopher D'Arcy: his son; had a brother named George.

16.—THE "DAUNT" FAMILY.

THE various branches of the family of *Daunt*, now existing in Ireland, derive their origin from an ancient race of that name, long seated in Gloucestershire; where the principal

stem possessed the manor of Owlpen for several centuries. Many writers on heraldry identify the name of "Daunt" with that of *Dauntre*, which occurs in the "Roll of Battle Abbey." Glover and others assign to "Daunt," of Gloucestershire, the arms which Gwillyn assigns to "Dauntre," viz.—sable, three beacons with ladders, or, fired gules. In a very old MS. in Ulster's office, these arms are also appropriated to Daunt of Gloucestershire.

The first settlement of the "Daunts" in Ireland appears to have been in the reign of Elizabeth; when Thomas Daunt (second son of Thomas Daunt of Owlpen, by his wife, Alice Throckmorton of Tortworth,) became the lessee of Tracton Abbey, near Kinsale; and, in 1595, purchased the estate of Gurtigrenane from Sir Warham St. Leger. This Thomas became lord of the manor of Owlpen, on the death of his elder brother Henry, without issue male, in 1608. From him descended Mary Daunt, sole daughter and heiress of the oldest line. She married Thomas Anthony Stoughton, of Kerry; and died in 1868, being succeeded in Owlpen and Gurtigrenane by her son, Thomas Anthony Stoughton, of Owlpen (living in 1877), who served as high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1873.

James Daunt, of Tracton Abbey (of which place he was joint-lessee with Thomas of Owlpen), was high sheriff of the county Cork, in 1627; Thomas Daunt, of Gurtigrenane, was high sheriff in 1645; and Samuel Daunt, of Knocknasillagh, was high sheriff in 1749.

In Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the genealogical seniority of the existing lines of "Daunt" is stated, as follows: I. The Owlpen line, now merged in the family of Stoughton; II. That of Fahalea, whose proprietor, Mr. Henry Daunt became representative-general on the death of the late Mrs. Stoughton; III. The family of Mrs. George Achilles Daunt, of Newborough; IV. That of Mr. George Daunt, of Slieveron; V. That of the Rev. Achilles Daunt, of Tracton Abbey (who, in 1877, is the Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, B.D., Dean of Cork); VI. That of Mr. William Joseph O'Neill Daunt, of Kilcascan Castle, Ballineen, living in 1877. This Mr. Daunt is the author of several popular works, including "A Catechism of the

History of Ireland", "Ireland and Her Agitators", "Hugh Talbot", "The Wife Hunter", "The Gentleman in Debt", "Saints and Sinners", etc.

A scion of the family, Mr. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, has been long settled in Brazil.

17.—THE "DELMORE" FAMILY.

HERBERT DE LAMARE, or, as he was called in Irish, Erebeirt an Muireach (*muireach*: Irish, "a sailor or mariner"), was considered to be of French extraction.

He came into Ireland upon the first invasion thereof by the English, and, after a time, was made governor of the lower borders of Meath, now called "Westmeath," then the limits of the English conquests in that country; where he and his posterity obtained great estates and possessions. This Herbert De Lamare was the ancestor of *Delamere*, anglicised *Delmore*; after him the Irish called his descendants *MacErebeirt* ("erebeirt": Irish, *a load or carriage*; from the Gaelic "*eraidh*", *apparel*, and "*beirt*," *a burden*), anglicised *MacHerbert*, and *Herbert*.

William De Lamare, son of Herbert, lived in the reign of Henry the Third, King of England; and founded the Abbey or Friary of Multifarnham, upon part of his possessions.

John De Lamare (or Delamare), son, it is supposed, of the aforesaid William, built the strong castle of Street, in the territory of Maghbrecry, in the country of Annaly (now the county "Longford"), which he made his chief seat, A.D. 1294; and so continued to the chiefs of his posterity, until their estates were confiscated by Cromwell and his adherents, during the "Commonwealth." In the same year (of 1294) this John Delamare joined with John Fitzgerald, baron of O'Phaley (now "Offaley"), who was afterwards first earl of Kildare, in a great quarrel between him and Richard Bourke, the Red earl of Ulster; and, by his assistance, defeated and took the said earl,

and committed him prisoner in the Castle of Ley, for a long time. After the year 1298, the said John Delamare was slain in an engagement with his Irish enemies, of Annaly.

18.—THE “FAY” (OF FAYBROOK AND MOYNE HALL) FAMILY

FAYE, a Parish in Normandy, gave name to a family which is of frequent mention in the Norman Charters.—See *Mem. Societ. des Antiq. de la Normandie*, Vol. VII.

A branch of the family early settled in England; for, in 1156, Ralph De La Faia, or De Fay, obtained a pardon in Surrey: implying the possession of Estates there.

In 1173.—Ralph De Faye was one of the sureties for Henry II., in his Convention with Herbert, Earl of Mauviesenne, for the marriage of their children.

In 1202.—Ralph De La Fay (son of the preceding) paid scutage for one and a half fees in Surrey, while, about the same time, the King confirmed to Peter De Faya, Burgess of Rochelle, lands in Bromley, which he held of the gift of Ralph De Fay, senior.

In 1223.—The King received the homage of John, son and heir of Ralph De Fay, for one knight's fee in Bromley, Surrey.

This John De Fay died, *s.p.*, circa 1241; and the estate passed to his sister Matilda, wife of Roger De Clere, and to Philippa, wife of Wm. Longspie, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains.

In 1219.—Sir Richard De Fay, Knight of De Lacy, Lord of Meath, was sent by the latter on an Embassy to the King.

(This, the first individual of the family whom we meet in Ireland, is considered to be a younger son of Ralph De Fay, senior, of Surrey.)

In 1310.—George Fay was seated in the Pale.

In 1421.—George Fay was one of four Commissioners appointed to hold an enquiry concerning any Treasons, or Felonies, committed within the county and crosses of Meath.

In 1422.—John and James Fay were appointed to assess a state subsidy on the Barony of Fore.

In 1511.—“George Fay of Dernegar, Barony of Fore,” appears on the Roll of the Gentry of Meath; and with him the regular Pedigree of the family commences:

1. George Fay of Derne-gara, in West Meath, born 1435, died May 1514, leaving Gerald, his son, then aged 40; and married, as appears from an Inquisition *Post Mortem*, taken at Rath-oath.

2. Gerald Fay of Derne-gara, who was engaged in the Rebellion of “Silken Thomas”; and, dying in 1548, was succeeded by his son.

3. Gerald Fay of Derne-gara, then aged 40, and married to Joan Fitzgerald by whom he had George, James of Comerstown, and Christopher. He was Sheriff of West Meath in 1565, and died 1576.

4. George of Dernegara, son of Gerald, died *vita Patris*, leaving by Mary Fitzgerald, his wife, four sons—1. Gerald, 2. George, 3. Redmond (all of whom died *s.p.*), and 4. Meyler.

5. Meyler, of Comerstown: son of George; married Margery Nugent, by whom he had an only son Edward: and, dying Nov. 1627, was buried in the Abbey of Multifarnham.

6. Edward of Gartlands-town House, and Dernegara: son of Meyler; married Eliza, daughter of Theobald Nugent, Esq., of New Hag-gard (by Mary, daughter of Nugent of Carlanetown, ancestor of the extinct Earls Nugent). By this lady, Edward had six sons—1. Gar-ret (who left issue, Anne, who married Nicholas, brother of the celebrated Father Aloyius Stafford, who was killed at Aughrim; and Captain George Fay, who had the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, and thereby saved the Gartlandstown Estate, which descended to his daughters, and co-heiresses (Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lessac); 2. Meyler, died, *s.p.*; 3. Stephen, a Priest, died 1687; 4. Anthony, died, *s.p.*; 5. Francis, d. *s.p.*; and 6. Thomas.

Edward Fay, taking a very active part in the troubles of 1641, had his estate confiscated by Cromwell; but a part thereof was re-stored in 1663. He died, March 1685; and the male line of the family was carried on by his youngest son.

7. Thomas Fay, of Dernegara, who married (in 1660) Anne, sister of — Blake, Esq., of Castletown, by whom he had three sons—1. Martin, 2. John Mor, 3. Thomas Mor; and a daughter, Frances, who married Owen Johnson, Esq., alias MacShane, son of Colonel John O'Neill of the Fews, and Lettice, daughter of Lord Blayney. From this marriage descend the Johnsons of Warrenstown, in Meath; and Sir W. G. Johnson, Baronet, of Twickenham. Thomas Fay having been attainted in 1691, settled at Damaelstown in Meath.

8. Martin, of Damaelstown and Corboggy: son of Thomas; married in 1709 Katherine, daughter of — Malone, of Possextown (by Anne daughter of Thomas Plunkett, Esq., of Possextown and Gibstown); and, dying in 1765, left issue—1. Thomas, 2. Patrick, 3. John. The eldest son.

9. Thomas, of Annsbrook, and Mayo House, co. Meath,

and of Drumherk, co. Cavan, died Jany. 31st, 1796, aged 86; leaving by his wife Katherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Murray, two sons—1. Patrick, whose issue is extinct in Ireland; and 2. John.

10. John, of Ballyhaise, who married, first in 1789, Miss O'Dowd, by whom he had one son, Thomas (of whom hereafter); and secondly, in 1797, Miss Brady, by whom he had James of Moyne Hall, and Patrick. James Fay of Moyne Hall died in 1863, leaving two sons—John of Moyne Hall, who was High Sheriff of Cavan, in 1874; and Thomas, A.B., of Dublin and Heath Lodge.

John of Ballyhaise died Jany. 31st, 1836, aged 76.

11. Thomas Fay of Faybrook county Cavan, born 1794, and living in 1878, married Mary Herbert*, only daughter of Patrick Mac Cabe, Esq., of Ballybay, and by her has four sons—1. Patrick MacCabe Fay of the

* *Herbert*: This Mary Herbert MacCabe became sole heir of her father, whose mother was the daughter and heiress of Mr. Peter McMahon of Recane, county Monaghan, by Ellinor his wife, daughter of "The O'Duffy of Clontibret", by Mary, his wife, daughter of "The MacKenna of Trough", commonly called "The Major", who was killed, March 1689, defending the Fort of Drumbanagher, near Glaslough, for King James II. Mr. McMahon of Recane was nephew of Hugh MacMahon, archbishop of Armagh (whose nephews,

city of Dublin, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour ; 2. Thomas Francis, of Trim ; 3. James-Henry Fay, J.P., of Faybrook ; 4. Charles-Joseph Fay, M.P. for the county Cavan : all living in 1878. Also three daughters —1. Marianne Frances, wife of Philip Smith, J.P.

Artina, county Cavan, and Colmanstown House, county Galway ; 2. Eleanore Gertrude (died in 1875), wife of John MacCarrick, Esq., of Cloonbany House, county Sligo ; 3. Margaretta S. Clare, widow of Francis O'Farrell, Esq., of Dublin.

19.—THE “ FITZGIBBON” FAMILY.

THOMAS, surnamed “The Great”, a younger brother of Gerald who (see the first series) is No. 5 on the “Fitzgerald” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzgibbon*.

5. Thomas, lord of O’Connell : son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

6. John, called “John of Callan”: son of Thomas ; was twice married—by his first wife, Margaret Fitz-Anthony (or MacAnthony), this John was ancestor of the Earls of Desmond ; was killed at Callan, near Kenmare, in battle with the MacCarthys, A.D. 1261.

7. Gilbert (or Gibbon) : his son ; a quo *Fitzgibbon* ;

obtained from Thomas (*an-Apa*) Fitzgerald, Meine and other lands in Limerick.

8. Maurice : son of Gilbert ; was called “the White Knight”; fought at Halidon Hill, A.D. 1333 ; built the church of Kilmallock, and enlarged the Dominican Monastery there, in which, in 1257, he was buried ; his younger brother Gilbert was the ancestor of *MacGibbon* of Maboonagh.

9. Maurice (2) : son of

Bernard and Ross MacMahon, succeeded him in the primatial chair, and grandson of Colla Dhu MacMahon, titular lord of Dartry, by Aileen, daughter of “The O’Rielly”—styled Earl of Cavan, and niece of the great Owen Roe O’Neill. Colla Dhu was great grandson of Sir Brian (MacHugh oge) MacMahon, Lord of Dartry, by Lady Mary O’Neill, daughter of Hugh, earl of Tyrone—the unfortunate chief whose “Flight” gave facilities for the “Plantation of Ulster.” —See No. 127 in the “MacMahon”, of Dartry, pedigree.

Maurice ; had a younger brother named David, and two sisters.

10. Gibbon : son of Maurice (2) ; was called *Mac-an-tSean Ridire* or “The son of the Old Knight.”

11. Thomas (2) : his son.

12. Maurice (3) : his son.

13. Gibbon (3) : his son.

14. Gerald : his son.

15. David : his son.

16. Maurice (3) : his son ; had an elder brother Gerald, whose son Edmund was killed in rebellion with Desmond in 1584, and attainted. This Maurice died in 1601.

17. Gibbon (4) : his son ; had a younger brother named Gerald; is mentioned in various Inquisitions between 1601 and 1641.

18. David : second son of Gibbon ; his elder brother was Maurice. This David was a captain in the service of King Charles I. ; and was transplanted by Oliver Cromwell in 1653.

19. Maurice (4) : son of David, by his second wife Joanna Butler ; had two brothers and three sisters : the brothers were—1. John, who died in 1731 ; 2. Thomas : the sisters were—1. Ellen, married to Morgan Ryan, of Silver Grove, county Clare ; 2. Catherine,

married to Henry Power of Tikencor, county Waterford ; 3. Margaret, who died unmarried.

20. Philip : second son of Maurice ; Will dated 26th January 1734 ; had an elder brother named Gibbon.

21. Gerald (2) : fourth son of Philip ; had three elder brothers, and two sisters : the brothers were—1. Robert, of Castle Grace, county Tipperary, who died unmarried, in 1772 ; 2. Maurice, of Castle Grace, who died unmarried, in 1793 ; 3. John, of Youghal, living in 1796 : the sisters were—1. Ellen, married to — Prendergast ; 2. Alice, who was twice married—first, to Kelso, and secondly to — Allen.

22. Philip : second son of Gerald. This Philip had five brothers and one sister : the brothers were—1. Robert, who died in 1817 : 2. Robert, who died in 1832 ; 3. William, who died in 1868 ; 4. Gerald, who died in 1844 ; 5. Thomas, who died in 1868. The sister, Mary Anne, married Walter Paye, of Kilworth, county Cork.

23. Maurice Fitzgibbon, of Crohana House, Kilkenny : son of Philip ; living in 1878 ;

was twice married—by the first wife he had four sons and five daughters: the sons were—1. Philip-John, 2. Maurice, 3. Arthur, 4. Richmond; the daughters were—1. Elizabeth-Anne, 2. Blanche, 3. Edith, 4. Isabel-Geraldine, 5. Ellen.

The issue by the second wife was John Brenton, born in 1876.

24. Philip-John Fitzgibbon: son of Maurice; born in 1858; living, himself and brothers and sisters above named, A.D. 1878.

20.—THE “FITZGERALD” FAMILY.

(See the first series.)

21.—THE “FITZMAURICE” FAMILY.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, eldest son of Gerald De Winsor who is No. 3 on the “Fitzgerald” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*.

3. Gerald De Winsor.

4. William Fitzgerald: his eldest son. This William had four sons—1. William, ancestor of *Gerrard*, of Brinn, in Lancashire; of the lords *Gerrard* of Brandon, earls of Macclesfield; and of the lords *Gerrard* of Bromly; 2. Otho (called “*DeCurio*”), ancestor of *Carew*, earls of Totnes, and of all the *Carews* of England and Ireland; 3. John, ancestor of *Keating*; and 4. Raymond Le gros, the eldest, but (as some allege) illegitimate son. This Raymond Le gros was the first

viceroy of Ireland, under King Henry the Second, A.D. 1177; he married Basilia De Clare (sister of Richard De Clare, commonly known as “*Strongbow*”, earl of Chepstow and Ogny), by whom he had two sons—1. Maurice, and 2. Hamo (or Hamon) *De la gros*, who was the ancestor of *Grace*, in the county Kilkenny.

5. Raymond Le gros: son of William.

6. Maurice: his son: a quo *Fitzmaurice*; built Malahuffe Castle. This Maurice had two sons—1. Thomas;

and 2. William, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Brees, in the county Mayo, who were formerly lords barons there.

7. Thomas : son of Maurice ; was the first "lord Kiery" (or lord Kerry) ; founded the Franciscan Friary of Ardfert, A.D. 1253. This Thomas left issue by Grania (or Grace), a daughter of MacMorogh, three sons—1. Maurice ; 2. Thomas,* ancestor of *Fitzmaurice* of Liscahan and Kilfenora ; 3. Piers, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Ballymacquin, and of *Mac Shaen*, of Crossmacshaen, the last of whom was attainted in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

8. Maurice : son of Thomas ; was the second lord Kerry. This Maurice had three sons—1 Nicholas ; 2. Mathias, who was ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Ballinprior and Ballenoher ; 3. Jeoffry.

9. Nicholas : son of Maurice ; was third lord *Fitzmaurice*, of Kerry ; had two sons—1. Maurice, 2 John.

10. Maurice : son of Nicholas ; was fourth lord Kerry ; had no issue, but his brother John became fifth lord Kerry. This John was twice married : by his first wife he had three sons —1 Maurice ; 2. Nicholas, who was lord bishop of Ardfert ; 3. John, who was lord abbot of Dorny, otherwise called "Kyry-Eleizon" [Kyrie Eleison]. And by his second wife he had two sons—1. Gerrard, who was ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Corrsela ; 2. Robert, ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Cluancala.

11. Maurice : son of John ; was the sixth lord Kerry. He had three sons—1. Patrick ; 2. Richard, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Lickbeven and Moybile, in Clanrickard ; 3. John, who died without issue.

12. Patrick : son of Maurice ; was the seventh lord (*Fitzmaurice*) of Kerry. This Patrick had a son named Thomas balbhan ("balbh" : Irish, *dumb* ; "an", *one who* ; Lat. "balbus"), a quo, some say, *Balus*.

* *Thomas* : The last heir-general of this Thomas *Fitzmaurice* was Elis (or Elizabeth), who was grandmother of Charles, the last "O'Conor Kerry."

win and *Baldwin**; and a daughter who was wife of Sir William Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, and the mother of William who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald* of Cloyne, and of Maurice who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald*, of Allen, in the county Kildare.

13. Thomas balbhan: son of Patrick; was the eighth

* *Baldwin*: Other genealogists say that the Baldwins are descended from Baudwin—bras-de-fer, a nobleman attached to the Court of Charles the Bold, King of France, who created the said Baudwin (or Baldwin) “earl of Flanders”. That Baudwin married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bold, and granddaughter of Charlemagne, widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, and stepmother of King Alfred the Great.

We can trace back to Henry Baldwin, a Ranger of Woods and Forests in Shropshire, who married Elinor, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, of Red Castle, who was the second son of the first Lord Pembroke, by Lady Anne, daughter of Lord Paer, of Kendall, and sister of Lady Catherine Paer, surviving queen of Henry VIII. king of England. That Henry Baldwin had three sons, who settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the eldest of whom was Henry; from this Henry, the *Baldwin* pedigree is as follows:

1. Henry : son of Henry.

2. Herbert: his son.

3. Walter, of Granahoonick: his son; mentioned in the Report addressed to the “Court of Claims”; under the Act of Settlement, he obtained part of the lands of Knocknough and Kilballane.

4. Walter (2) : his son.

5. Henry (3) : his son; married Miss Field, niece of Colonel Beecher, of Sherkin.

6. Henry (4) : son of Henry; married Elizabeth, daughter of Dive Downes, Protestant Bishop of Cork, by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beecher of Sherkin, and relict of Captain Townsend.

7. Henry (5): son of Henry; had a brother named William, who married a daughter of Alderman French, of Cork, and was the founder of the *Baldwin* family of Lisarda. This William was a Barrister, whose son Henry was High Sheriff of the county

Cork, in 1777, and left, amongst other issue, William, who married Mary, daughter of Franklin Kirby, of Bamborough Grange, Yorkshire, England. This William was High Sheriff of the county Cork in 1813; and died in 1838, leaving a numerous issue. Henry, his elder brother, who is No. 7 on this stem, was the progenitor of the *Baldwins* of Mount Pleasant, near Bandon. His wife was a daughter of Sir Robert Warren.

8. Walter (3) : son of Henry of Mount Pleasant.

9. Henry (6) : his son.

10. Henry (7): his son.

11. Chambery: his son; died unmarried; had a brother named James.

12. Henry (8): son of said James; has three brothers and one sister: the brothers are—1. James, 2. Chambery, and 3. Walter; the sister's name is Lizzie—all born in Australia, and living in 1878.

lord of Kerry; had three sons and one daughter: the sons were—1. Patrick, who died in his father's life-time; 2. Edmond, who succeeded his father; 3. Robert, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Tubud and Ard-glass. The daughter was Joan*, who was wife of Tirlogh O'Brien, prince of Desmond: from whose sons descended the earls of Thomond, the barons and earls of "Insiquin" (Inchiquin), the earls of Clanrickard since the second earl, the lords Bermingham of Athenry, *Burke* of Derrymaclaghny, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, and other personages in Connaught.

14. Edmond: son of Thomas balbhan; was the ninth lord of Kerry.

15. Edmond (2): his son; was the tenth lord Kerry; married Una (or Agnes), daughter of Tirlogh Mac-Mahon, lord of both the (territories of) Corcavascins, in the county Clare, by

whom he had four sons, each of whom in his turn was lord of Kerry, viz.: 1. Edmond, the eleventh lord; 2. Patrick, the twelfth lord; 3. Gerald, the fifteenth lord; and 4. Thomas, the sixteenth lord Kerry.

16. Edmond (3): son of Edmond; the eleventh lord Kerry; created in his father's life-time "lord viscount Killmaul", and got grants of Abbey-lands to maintain the honour to him and his heirs male—for want of which heirs all reverted to the Crown.

Patrick, second son of Edmond, the tenth lord (who is No. 15 on this pedigree), succeeded his elder brother Edmond (No. 16), and was the twelfth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. He had two sons—1. Edmond, who succeeded his father, as the thirteenth lord, and 2. Maurice, who succeeded Edmond as the fourteenth lord: both being minors in ward with the earl of Des-

* *Joan*: This Joan, daughter of Thomas balbhan Fitzmaurice, the eighth lord Kerry, was the mother of Margaret O'Brien who was married to O'Rourke; of Fenola (or Penelope), married to O'Donel; and of Slania, wife of "The Great O'Neill." It was this Joan who founded the Franciscan Friary of Creeveliath, alias Ballymark, alias Saint Peter's Rock. It may be here observed that Joan, Johanna, or Jane, is in Irish *Sinead*, the feminine of *Seaghan* or *Shane*, which is the Irish for John (Lat. *Johannes*).

mond ; and dying so, without issue, the honour and estate fell to their uncle Gerald, who became the fifteenth lord Kerry. This Gerald possessed the estate, until his brother Thomas (the fourth son of Edmond, the tenth lord Fitzmaurice), then a soldier of fortune in Milan, returned home, and had both honours and estates surrendered to him, and became the sixteenth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. This Thomas had five sons — 1. Patrick, 2. Edmond, 3. Gerald, 4. Robert, 5. Rich-

ard — the four last of whom were slain in Queen Elizabeth's wars in Ireland.

17. Patrick : son of Thomas ; was the seventeenth lord Kerry.

18. Thomas : his son ; the eighteenth lord.

19. Patrick : his son ; the nineteenth lord.

20. William : his son ; the twentieth lord.

21. Thomas : his son ; the twenty-first lord Fitzmaurice, of Kerry and Lixnaw ; living in 1709.

22. William Fitzmaurice : his son.

22—THE “JOYCE” FAMILY.

A VERY curious pedigree of this family is recorded in the Office of Arms, Dublin. Some genealogists assert that *Joyce* and *Joy* are of Irish origin, and are early branches of the “Mac Sheehy” family ; while others assert that they are of Anglo-Norman descent, and were originally called *De Jorse*. But all admit that they were an ancient, honourable, and nobly descended race ; of tall and manly stature ; and were allied to the Welsh and British Princes.

Thomas *De Jorse*, who (according to the History of Galway, &c.) was the first of the name that came to Ireland, sailed from Wales in the reign of King Edward I., immediately after that monarch, A.D. 1282, had defeated the Welsh prince Lewyllen, and added Wales to England. He arrived with his fleet at Thomond, in Ireland, where he married Nora O’Brien, daughter of the then prince of that principality. He afterwards put to sea, steered for West Connaught, and landed in the barony of Tyrawley,

in the county of Mayo, where the sept had a temporary stay, and founded the Abbey of Rosserk, on the banks of the river Moy. Thence he re-embarked, and reached *Iar Connacht* (or the north-western part of the county Galway), where he established a colony and acquired extensive tracts of territory contiguous to Killery Bay, adjacent to the county Mayo ; and extending from Cong river to the river Glenbrickeen, near Clifden, in the county Galway, in which some of his posterity now reside. While on his voyage to *Iar Connaught*, his wife was delivered of a son, whom he named *MucMara* (or “the son of the sea”), who was subsequently called Edmond. This Edmond (Mac Mara) Joyce was first married to the daughter of O’Flaherty, prince of *Iar Connaught*, by whom he acquired the territory comprising the present Parish of Ballinakill, and other districts ; from him are descended the Joyces of “Joyces’ Country”, called after their name, now forming the Barony of Ross, the parish of Ballinakill, etc., in the county Galway.

The Joyces were a brave and warlike race, and great commanders of galloglasses. particularly *Tioboid na Caislein* (Toby or Theobald of the Castles), who is No. 11 on the subjoined list of the chiefs of the Joyce family. This Theobald and the neighbouring chiefs were frequently at war. One of his most remarkable battles was with *Tioboid na Luinge* (or Toby of the Ships), who is No. 29 on “The Bourkes, lords viscount Mayo” pedigree, p. 313 ; which was fought in Partry, on the boundary of the Bourke’s territory and Joyce’s country, in which the Joyce’s were victorious, and Theobald Bourke made prisoner. As the result of that battle, *Tioboid na Luinge* gave the Joyces a part of his territory, extending from the battlefield (the original boundary ; and to this day known as *Sraith na Luinge*, indicating where *Tioboid na Luinge* was captured) to Owenbrin. The Joyces were frequently at war with the O’Flahertys, who, during almost the whole of the sixteenth century, strenuously endeavoured to regain the territories which Edmond (MacMara) Joyce received with the daughter of O’Flaherty, as above mentioned. In those sanguinary battles the bravest and dearest kinsmen fell on both sides.

In 1587 the Clan Joyce, with great valour, opposed Bingham, governor of Connaught, and, assisted by other tribes of the province defeated him at *Caislean na Caillighe* ("cailleach": Irish, *an old woman*; Heb. "chelach", *old age*), on Lough Mask.

Of this family are the Joyces of Joyce Grove, county Galway; of Oxford, near Doonamoona, in Mayo; of Woodquay, in the town of Galway; and of Merview, near the town. Other collateral branches of the family settled in Leinster and Munster—a descendant of one of whom was the Irish Judge, Chief Baron Joy.* The Joyces of Joyces' Country held their possessions until the middle of the seventeenth century, up to the Cromwellian confiscation; but some of the family are still in possession of extensive property.

The O'Hallorans, MacConroys, etc., possessed, before the Joyces, the territory known as "Joyces' Country", which was anciently called *Hy-Orbsen*.

NAMES OF THE CHIEFS OF THE CLAN JOYCE.

1. Thomas De Jorse ; died,	Archbishop of Armagh, from
1317. This Thomas had a	1306 to 1311, when he re-
brother named Walter, who	signed and was succeeded
was Cardinal of Sabina, and	by his brother Roland.

* *Joy*: Writing to the author, a friend of this family in Pennsylvania, United States, America, says that the late Chief Baron Joy was a native of Belfast; that all the members of his family have held a prominent place in that town for many generations; that they are descendants of a French Huguenot who settled in Ireland, being obliged to leave France in consequence of religious intolerance; that it was the "Joy" family who introduced the manufacture of paper in Belfast; and that the establishment of *The Belfast News Letter*—the oldest provincial Newspaper except one in Ireland—is to be traced to their intelligence and energy.

Other eminent authorities say that *DeJorse*, *Joes*, *Jorsey*, *Jose*, *Josse*, *Joy*, *Joyes*, *Joyce*, *Yoe*, *Yoes* are all different forms of surname for the one family named in Irish *Seoagh*, whom MacFirbis mentions as of "The Welshmen of Ireland"; and others derive *Joy*, *Joyce*, etc., from *O'Sithaigh*, anglicised *Sheehy* and *MacSheehy* (see the "MacSheehy" pedigree.)

2. Edmond, called “Edmond Mac Mara”: his son : died 1346. He had four sons named, 1. Walter, 2. Richard, 3. Edward, and 4. Rickard ; Richard and Edward settled in Leinster.

3. Walter : his son ; died 1373.

4. Sir Ulick : his son ; a baronet ; died in 1404. (This name implies a marriage alliance with the “Bourke” family. See the origin of the name of *Ulick* in note p. 308.)

5. Thomas (2) : his son ; died 1432.

6. Tioboid (or Theobald) : his son ; died 1465.

7. Giolla (or Gill) : his son ; died 1490.

8. Theobald (2) : his son ; died 1424

9. Edmond (2) : his son ; died 1550.

10. Ulick (2) : his son ; died 1570.

11. Theobald (called *Tioboid na Caislein**): his son ; died 1600.

12. Edmond (3) : his son ; died 1620.

13. Thomas (3) : his son ; died 1640.

14. Ulick (3) : his son ; died 1665.

15. Ulick (4) : his son ; died 1687.

16. Ulick (5) : his son ; died 1706.

17. Gill (2) : his son ; died 1731.

18. Theobald (4) : his son ; died 1751.

19. Giolla dubh (or Gill Dubh : *dubh*, “dark-featured”) : his son ; died 1774.

20. Theobald (5) : his son ; died 1790.

21. Gill (4) : his son ; died 1812. This Gill had an only brother named Edward, who was remarkable for his gigantic stature and incredible strength.

22. Patrick : only son of Gill ; died 1837.

23. Shane ban (or John the Fair ; *ban* : Irish, “fair-complexioned”) : his only son ; died in 1856. This

* *Tioboid na Caislein* : This Theobald was so called because of all the castles and strongholds he had built, viz. : Doon Castle, near Clifden ; Renvyle Castle, which commands the entrance to Killery Bay (and which stronghold was once unsuccessfully attacked by the famous Grace O’Malley, the mother of *Tioboid na Luinge*, above alluded to) ; and Castle Kirk, on an island of Lough Corrib, commanding the entrance to his territory in that direction. He also built a stronghold near Clonbur, on the eastern boundary of his territory, which in Irish was called *Duthaigh Sheoagh*, and anglicised “Joyces’ Country”; and, it is believed, the Abbey of Ross Hill, adjacent thereto. He ruled from 1570 to 1600.

John had four sons—1. Patrick, 2. Theobald, 3. John, 4. Thomas ; and one daughter named Mary ; the four sons had (in 1877) twenty-five male children—chiefly varying in stature from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet 6 inches.

24. Patrick (2) : his son ; living in 1877 ; had five

sons living in that year, viz.—1. John, 2. Peter, 3. Patrick, 4. Theobald, and 5. Thomas F. ; and five daughters.

25. John (3) : his eldest son ; living in 1877.

26. Patrick (3) : his son ; living (in 1877) in Joyce's Country ; born in 1858.

23.—THE "LACY" FAMILY.

THE ancient Irish antiquaries say that Charlemagne (or the Emperor Charles the Great) was the ancestor of *Lacy*; from him down to Sir Hugo (or Hugh) De Lacy (to whom by charter, King Henry the Second of England granted the Kingdom of Meath, A.D. 1172,) the following is the pedigree :

1. Charlemagne (or Carolus Magnus).	7. Dermarg : his son.
2. Oliver : his son.	8. George : his son.
3. Roland : his son.	9. Richard : his son.
4. Aroibel : his son.	10. Roland (2) : his son.
5. Longobert : his son.	11. Sir Hugo de Lacy : his son ; living A.D. 1172.
6. Dorobert : his son.	

24.—THE "MACJORDAN" FAMILY.

MEYLER the Fair, the second son of Costelo who was the ancestor of "Costello", was the ancestor of *MacJordan*.

1. Meyler the Fair.	4. Timothy MacJordan :
2. Philbott : his son ; a quo <i>Philpott</i> .	his son ; first assumed this surname.
3. Jordan dubh : his son ; a quo <i>MacJordan dubh</i> .	5. William : his son.
	6. Walter : his son.

7. John buidhe [boy] : his son.	10. Meyler (2) : his son.
8. Walter buidhe : his son.	11. Walter (3) : his son.
9. William (2) : his son.	12. Meyler (3) MacJordan dubh : his son.

25. THE "NANGLE" FAMILY.

GILBERT DE ANGULO, ancestor of this family (which has been modernized *Nayle*), came as a commander into Ireland, A.D. 1172, upon the English invasion of that kingdom by King Henry the Second; and, in the year 1177, he and his brother Jordan De Angulo were witnesses to the charter given by King John, of the lands of Hovede (now "Howth") unto Almeric *De Sancto Laurentio*, ancestor of *St. Lawrence**¹, earls of Howth. In the year 1195, Sir Hugo De Lacy granted to the said Gilbert all the lands called "Maghery-Gallen"; and to Gilbert's son, Jocelin, he gave Navan and the lands of Ardblaccan. This Jocelin was the first baron of Navan; he had a brother named Castelo.

Jocelin De Angulo, first baron of Navan, had two sons, the elder of whom was ancestor of *Nangle*, in Leinster and Munster; the second son (who was Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1195), surnamed "Peter Peppard" was the ancestor of *Pappard*. It was this Peter's son, or grandson, named Ralph Peppard, who founded St. Mary's Abbey, in Atherdey (now "Ardee"), in the reign of King Edward the First.

Costelo, the second son of Gilbert De Angulo, was the ancestor of *Costello*: after him the barony of "Costello", in the county Mayo, was so called. This Costelo had two sons—1. Costelo oge; 2. Meyler fionn (or Meyler the Fair), who was the ancestor of *MacJordan*.

26.—THE STEM OF THE "NUGENT" FAMILY.

SOME say that this family is descended from the ancient

* *St. Lawrence*: Howth gives title of "Earl" to this family; which was called "St. Lawrence," from a victory gained by them over the Irish, on St. Lawrence's Day, A.D. 1371. The name of the family was originally *Tristram*.

dukes of Lorraine ; and that Sir Gilbert De Nogent, with his brother Richard De Capello and two other gentlemen of their name, came into Ireland with Sir Hugh De Lacy, who gave the said Gilbert one of his daughters in marriage, and, as a marriage portion with her, the barony of "Delvin"—as in the following Deed : "*De omnes terras et tenementa quæ quondam O'Finelan habuit, filio et consanguineo meo Gilberto De Nogent.*" The said Sir Gilbert having died without issue, left the estates to his brother Richard De Capello, lord justice of Ireland, whose daughter and only heir being married to baron Jones, he became, in her right, baron of Delvin ; which title continued in the family for four generations, until by the failure of heirs male, and the marriage of Catherine, daughter and sole heir of the last baron Jones, to William Nogent, of Braclon, descended from the said Gilbert, or from one of his kinsmen, who came with him to Ireland, the estate and honour returned to the *Nogent* family. This William Nogent was the first who assumed the name *Nugent*.

According to O'Dugan, this William was the ancestor of *Nugent*, and fifth in descent from Conor O'Conor, king of Meath, who was a brother of Cathal (or Charles) criobhdéarg, the fifty-first Christian king of Connaught, and (see the first series) No. 112 on the "*O'Conor (Connaught)*" pedigree. This Conor O'Conor was also a younger brother of Roderick O'Conor, the 183rd and last monarch of Ireland, who died A.D. 1198.

112. Conor O'Conor, king of Meath : son of Tirlogh mor, who was the 48th Christian king of Connaught and the 181st monarch of Ireland.

113. Gilbert : his son ; assumed the name *DeNogent*; had a brother named Richard na capuill ("na capuill": Irish, *of the horses*).

114. Gilbert (2) : his son.
115. Thomas : his son.

116. Nicholas : his son.

117. William : his son ; the first that assumed the name *Nugent*. This William had issue by his wife Catherine Jones, two sons—1. Richard, who was ancestor of Nugent, barons of Delvin and earls of Westmeath, and of the branches descended from them ; 2. William, who was the ancestor of the *Nugents* of Taghmon, Moyrati, etc.

118. Richard Nugent : son of William ; was the second lord baron of Delvin.

119. James, the third baron : his son.

120. Christopher, the fourth baron : his son.

121. Richard (2), the fifth baron : his son.

122. Christopher (2) : the sixth baron : his son.

123. Richard (3), the seventh baron : his son.

124. Christopher Nugent : his son ; the eighth baron of Delvin ; living A.D. 1709.

27.—THE “PETIT” FAMILY.

WILLIAM LE PETITO (a quo *Petit*) came into Ireland with Sir Hugh De Lacy. All that is recorded of William Le Petito is, that the said Sir Hugo De Lacy did, by charter, grant unto him *Matherithirman*, etc. (now called the barony of “Magherydernan”, in the county Westmeath), except the Lough and town of Dysart ; and that they were anciently styled “barons of Molingare” [Mullingar]. This William Le Petito, in 1185, gave a great defeat to the Irish of Meath ; in 1190 or 1191 he was lord justice or governor of Ireland.

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| 1. William Le Petito. | 4. John : his son. |
| 2. James : his son ; had a brother named Nicholas who, it is said, was the ancestor of the <i>Lynch</i> family, of Galway. | 5. Simon : his son. |
| 3. Richard Petit : his son ; first assumed this surname. | 6. Gerrott : his son. |
| | 7. Simon (2) : his son. |
| | 8. Thomas : his son. |
| | 9. Gerrott Petit : his son ; living A.D. 1657. |
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28.—THE “POWER” FAMILY.

SOME of the Irish genealogists derive the origin of this family from the O’Briens, kings of Thomond. Robert Le Poer (“por,” gen. “poir” : Irish, *seed, race, a clan*), whose ancestor it is said came into England with William the Conqueror, was the first of this family that, A.D. 1172, came into Ireland with King Henry the Second, who, by

charter, granted unto the said Robert, by the name of Robert *Puber*, the city of Waterford, with “the whole province thereabouts”; and made him marshal of Ireland. In the year 1179, this Robert Le Poer was joined in commission with Sir Hugo De Lacy, as lords justices of Ireland. In the year 1177, John De Courcy, with the aid of Roger Poer (who was likely the brother or one of the three sons of the said Robert), conquered Ulidia. We read that this Roger (or Sir Roger) Le Poer was the friend and companion in arms of Sir John De Courcy and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, and was the standard-bearer and marshal of Ireland; of him *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes: “It might be said, without offence, there was not one man who did more valiant acts than Roger Le Poer, who, although he was a young man and beardless, yet showed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman; and who grew into such good credit that he had the government of the country about Leighlin, as also in Ossory where he was traitorously killed.” And *Cambrensis* says that Sir Roger Le Poer was “the youngest, bravest, and handsomest of all the Anglo-Norman knights. This Sir Roger married a niece of Sir Armoric St. Lawrence (ancestor of the earls of Howth), and by her had a son, John Le Poer, living A.D. 1197; whose grandson, Sir Eustace, sat in parliament in 1295. He was succeeded by lord Arnold Le Poer, who slew Sir John Boneville in single combat; and was one of the commanders in the Army of King Edward the First of England, against Edward Bruce, in Ireland, in 1315. Lord Arnold Le Poer was succeeded by lord Robert Le Poer, seneschal of the county Wexford, and treasurer of Ireland. To him succeeded Matthew; after him, John; and after him, Richard, whose son Nicholas was summoned to Parliament by Writ, dated 22nd November, 1375, and “three times afterwards.” Of those Writs, Lodge says: “These are the most ancient *Writs of Summons* to Parliament, that remain on record in the Rolls Office of Ireland. Richard, lord Le Poer, grandson of the said Nicholas, married Catherine, second daughter of Pierce Butler, eighth earl of Ormond (and hence, probably, the Christian name *Piers*, *Pierse*, or *Pierce*, came into the “Power” family).

In 1673, Richard, lord Le Poer, was created “viscount of Decies” (or viscount De Decies) and “earl of Tyrone”;* whose grandson had an only daughter, the lady Catherine Le Poer, who married Sir Marcus Beresford, baronet, and carried into the “Beresford” family (now represented by the marquis of Waterford) the ancient barony by “Writ of Summons” of the lords Le Poer. It may be well to observe that, among the modern nobility of Ireland, no “barony” is so much prized (because of its antiquity) as that of *Writ of Summons* to Parliament.

So early as A.D. 1368, the *Le Poers* (or *Powers*) were very numerous in the county Waterford, and in possession of a very large portion of the county called “Powers’ Country”; and, besides the family of Curraghmore (the seat of the marquis of Waterford), there were those of the baron of Donisle, and the House of Kilmeaden—both of which were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, during his “Protectorate.”

* *Earl of Tyrone*: The following extract from Lodge’s Peerage of the “Earldom of Tyrone” may be of interest to members of the *Power* family: “John, lord Le Poer, being only eight years and a half old at his grandfather’s death, became the ward of King James the First, who, 7th December, 1606, granted his wardship to his mother; but 30th March, 1629, he had a special livery of his estate (he became a lunatic before the rebellion of 1641), and marrying Ruth, daughter and heir of Robert Pypho, of St. Mary’s Abbey, Esq., had five sons and four daughters: viz., 1. Richard, created earl of Tyrone; 2. Pierse, of Killowan, county Waterford, who married Honora, daughter of John, the second lord Brittas (having issue Richard, who died there in February, 1635, leaving by Ellen, daughter of William Butler, of Balliboe, county Tipperary, gent., 1. John, his heir, which John married Ellen, daughter of Daniel Magrath, of Mountaincastle, in the county Waterford; Pierce, whose daughter Judith was married to Mr. Duckett; James, Ellen, and Anne, and founded the family at Rathcormac, in the county Waterford); 3. Robert; 4. John, who died unmarried in Dublin; 5. David, who died there, 17th August, 1661, and was buried at St. Michan’s; 1. Ellen, married to Thomas Walsh, of Piltown, sen., Esq.; 2. Catherine, married to John Fitzgerald, of Dromana, Esq. (whose only daughter, Catherine, was mother of John, late earl Grandison); 3. Margaret; and 4. Mary.”

In Notes at foot of the foregoing, Lodge gives the following references: MS. Pedig. Trin. Coll., 1676; and again MS. Pedig. Trin. Coll. Plea and Ans. Villiers to Poer, 14th November, 1676.

Of the *Le Poer* family (which has existed in the county Waterford for the last seven centuries) there have been many branches and offshoots; one or two of which I am able to trace down to the present time. I. The following is one of them, as far as I can trace it:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. John Power, of Kilmeaden.
2. Nicholas : his son.
3. Piers : his son.
4. Sir William : his son.
5. John (2) : his son.
6. David : his son ; died
A.D. 1696. | 7. John (3) : his son ; had
two brothers ; died (before
his father) in 1698.
8. David Power : his son ;
living in 1709 ; had one
brother. |
|---|--|

II. Pierce Power,* by his second wife, Grace, daughter of Sir T. Osborne, was the ancestor of the following branches of the *Power* family :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pierce Power ; had
three younger brothers—1.
Richard, of Carrigaline,
county Cork ; 2. Breine ;
3. Robert.

2. Pierce (2) : son of said
Pierce ; had six younger
brothers—1. Milo, 2. Rich-
ard, 3. David, 4. John, 5.
Thomas, and 6. Anthony.

3. Nicholas: son of Pierce;
had a brother, the Rev. John,
who died s.p.

4. Pierce, of Ballyhane,
near Whitechurch, county
Waterford: son of Nicholas ;
had three sisters—1. Pen- | elope, 2. Eliza, 3. Alicia ;
married, in 1762, Elizabeth,
daughter of Valentine Brown-
ing, son of Major Browning
who came to Ireland with
Cromwell. The male issue
of that Major Browning hav-
ing failed, the said Elizabeth
Browning became the heir-
ess of Affane, near Cappo-
quin ; and thus the Affane
property came into the poss-
ession of the said Pierce
Power, who died in 1815.

5. Rev. William Power :
his fifth son ; had four bro-
thers—1. Samuel†, 2. Nich- |
|---|---|

* *Pierce Power* : This Pierce was twice married : by his first marriage he had a son named Roger.

† *Samuel* : This Samuel Power was married to Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir G. Browne, by whom he had three sons and three daughters : the sons were—1. George-Beresford, married to Elizabeth Reeves, by whom he had one son (Samuel) and one daughter (Dorothea-Carttor) ; 2. Samuel ; 3. Rev. Henry. The daughters were—1. Anna, married to D. Blake, Esq. ; 2. Elizabeth ; 3. Georgina.

olas (who died young, *s.p.*), 3. John,* 4. Pierce; and three sisters—Alicia, married to John Drew, Esq., of Frogmore, county Cork, 2. Catherine, married to Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Tourin, county Waterford, 3. Jane, married to Rev. George Miles. This William succeeded to Affane, in 1815, married, in 1807, Mary Araminta, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Sandiford; and died in 1825, leaving issue—1. Samuel Browning, 2. Edward, 3. Rev. Thomas.

6. Samuel Browning Power: eldest son of William; succeeded to Affane in 1825; was a J.P. for county Wat-

erford; in 1831 married Mary, daughter of Thomas Woodward, Esq., of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, died in 1867, leaving issue three sons and three daughters: the sons were—1. William, 2. Richard-Charles, 3. Frederick-Edward; the daughters were—1. Frances-Susanna, 2. Mary-Araminta, 3. Susanna Louisa.

7. Captain William Power, of Affanet, eldest son of Samuel-Browning; in 1869 married Catherine Mary, only surviving child of Captain Jervois, R.N., of Winifred Dale, Bath; living in 1878.

29.—THE PURCELL FAMILY.

JAMES, brother of Richard ruadh [roe] who is No. 2 on the “Tyrrell” pedigree, was the ancestor of *Purcell*.

* *John*: This John was twice married: first to Anna Ross, by whom he had three children—1. Pierce, 2. Elizabeth, married to W. L. Ogilby, 3. Mary, married to J. Farrell; his second marriage was to Jane Bennett, by whom he had five children—1. Samuel, married to Rebecca Danver, 2. Philip, 3. John, 4. Philip, 5. Anna-Ross. The children of this Samuel Power and his wife Rebecca Danver, were—1. John-Danver, 2. Florence-Danver, 3. Frederick-Danver, 4. Arthur-Danver, 5. Lilian-Danver, 6. Philip-Danver, 7. Norman-Danver, 8. Arnold-Danver.

+ *Affane*: It is recorded that the first marquis of Waterford, in his frequent visits to Affane, in the time of Pierce Power, of Ballyhane, No. 4 on this pedigree, who died in 1815, used to call him his *kinsman*, and say—“Well, Pierce, if the Beresfords ever fail, you and yours will be the next to them.”

It is most likely that his lordship had a copious pedigree of the “Power” family, containing its various branches and collaterals; and it may fairly be assumed that such a pedigree still exists at the Marquis of Waterford’s seat at Curraghmore.

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|---|--|
| 2. James, surnamed "Purcel" ("pur": Irish, <i>neat</i> , and "cel," <i>the mouth</i>): younger son of Sir Hugh Tirrell; a quo <i>Purcell</i> . | 9. Thomas (2) : his son. |
| 3. William : his son. | 10. James (4) : his son. |
| 4. Piers : his son. | 11. John (2) : his son. |
| 5. James (2) : his son. | 12. James (5) : his son. |
| 6. Thomas : his son. | 13. Thomas (3) : his son. |
| 7. John : his son. | 14. James (6) : his son. |
| 8. James (3) : his son. | 15. Thomas (4) : his son. |
| | 16. James (7) : his son. |
| | 17. Thomas Purcell : his son ; living A.D. 1709. |
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30.—THE "TAYLOR" FAMILY.

EDWARD TAYLOR, of Beverley, in Yorkshire, England, who was chief "Faulkiner" to King Henry the Third, A.D. 1273, was the ancestor of *Taylor* and *Falkener*, in Ireland.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Edward Taylor, of Beverley. | 7. John (2) : his son. |
| 2. James : his son. | 8. John (3) : his son. |
| 3. Nicholas : his son ; settled in Ireland in the second year of the reign of King Edward the First. | 9. James : his son. |
| 4. John Taylor, of Swords, in the county Dublin : son of Nicholas. | 10. Richard : his son. |
| 5. William : his son. | 11. Robert : his son. |
| 6. Alexander : his son. | 12. George : his son. |
| | 13. Michael : his son. |
| | 14. John (4) : his son. |
| | 15. John (5) his son. |
| | 16. John (6) his son. |
| | 17. John (7) : his son. |
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31.—THE "TOBIN" FAMILY.

CONSTANTINE, brother of Maolcolum who is No. 3 on the "Beatty" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Tobin*.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3. Constantine : son of Comhgall. | 10. Christopher : his son. |
| 4. Philip : his son. | 11. John (2) : his son. |
| 5. Thomas : his son. | 12. Jeoffrey : his son. |
| 6. James : his son. | 13. James : his son. |
| 7. John : his son. | 14. John (3) : his son. |
| 8. David : his son. | 15. John (4) : his son. |
| 9. Robert : his son. | 16. Pierce : his son. |
| | 17. John Tobin : his son. |
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32.—THE “TUITE” FAMILY.

RICHARD LE TUITE came into Ireland with King Henry the Second, A.D. 1172 ; where he attained large possessions in that part of the country now called Westmeath, which after him his posterity possessed and enjoyed up to the Cromwellian confiscations ; but, upon the restoration of King Charles the Second, a portion of the confiscated estates was restored to the family, and possessed, at the time of the Williamite confiscations, by Sir Joseph Tuite, of Sonnagh (or Tonnagh), baronet.

In the year 1199, Richard Le Tuite built the strong castle of Granard, in “O’Farrell’s Country”, called Annaly, now the county Longford ; and, in 1210, built the monastery of Granard, which he endowed with large possessions. He soon after died at Athlone by the fall of a tower.

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|--|---|
| 1. Richard Le Tuite, A.D. 1172. | John Birmingham, A.D. 1319, defeated and slew at Faughart, near Dundalk, Edward Bruce, brother of the renowned Robert Bruce, King of Scotland—known as “King Robert the First.” |
| 2. Sir John : his son. | 7. Rickard oge : his son. |
| 3. Rickard : his son. | 8. John : his son. |
| 4. Maurice : his son. | 9. James : his son ; was called “MacRisdeard”†. |
| 5. Thomas : his son. | 10. Richard : his son ; had |
| 6. Sir Rickard : his son ; called <i>Riocard na g-Caisleain</i> * (or “Rickard of the Castles”), on account of the many castles he built and fortified. This Rickard and | |

* *Riocard na g-Caisleain* : Some say that this Rickard was the ancestor of *Gosling*.

† *MacRisdeard* : It is said that this James Tuite was the ancestor of *Dicson*, *Dickson*, and *Dixon* (see Note* page 316).

two younger brothers—1. Sonnagh : son of Richard ; Thomas, 2. Jeoffrey. | living in 1657.
 11. Sir Joseph Tuite, of |

33.—THE “TYRRELL” FAMILY.

SOME say that the Sir Hugh Tirrell*, who A.D. 1184, came into Ireland with Philip, of Worcester, lord justice, was the ancestor of *Tyrrell*, and was identical with the Sir Hugh Tirrell who was called the “Græcian Knight.” This Sir Hugh had two sons—1. Richard ruadh [roe], who was ancestor of the *Tyrrell* family who were hereditary sheriffs and sometimes governors of the lower borders of Meath, now called “Westmeath”, where they acquired the ancient territory of Fertulagh, which they enjoyed until confiscated by Cromwell; and 2. James, who was the ancestor of *Purcell*. We read that, in 1316, a lord Hugh Tirrell, governor of Castleknock, was taken by the “Scotts.”

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sir Hugh Tirrell ; a quo
<i>Tyrrell</i> . | 5. Redmond : his son.
6. James : his son.
7. Richard (4) : his son.
8. Thomas : his son.
9. Sir John : his son.
10. James (2) : his son.
11. Jerratt Tyrrell ; his son ; living A.D. 1657. |
| 2. Richard ruadh : his son ; had a brother named James, who was the ancestor of <i>Purcell</i> . | |
| 3. Richard (2) : son of Richard. | |
| 4. Richard (3) : his son. | |
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34.—THE “VANCE” FAMILY.

THIS name was at one time *De Vans*, was modernized

* *Sir Hugh Tirrell* : This name “Tirrell” seems to be derived from the Irish *tirreil* (“tir”, gen. “tire”: Irish, *a country*; “reil”, *a star* and *rightful*), which may signify “the star of the country”, or, taken along with “Sir Hugh”, may mean “the rightful of the country.” The latter meaning would imply that Sir Hugh Tirrell, like many others who came to Ireland with the English invaders, was of *Irish* origin.

*Vans**, and more lately rendered *Vance*. In Scottish heraldry it is recorded that few of the ancient names of Scotland can trace their origin to a more distinguished foreign source. I can trace the genealogy down from Joseph Vans, of Wigton, in Cumberland, England; who was born about A.D. 1590.

1. Joseph Vans, of Wigton, born about 1590.

2. George: his son; baptized at Wigton, † 21 June, 1640; married his cousin Grace Vans, in Scotland, about the year 1660, and settled in Terryscollip (or Derryscollip), near Benburb, county Tyrone, about A.D. 1676. This George lived to be 119 years old; and, strange to say, cut a third row of teeth at 90 years of age; he died in 1758. He left two sons—1. William *Vance*, of Terryscollip, who died in 1774, leaving no male issue, but had one daughter named Grace who married a Mr. Holmes, and whose surviving male descendants still live (in the name of *Holmes*) in the neighbourhood of Benburb; 2. John *Vance*, of Drumhirk,

county Tyrone, who died in 1759.

3. John *Vance*: second son of George Vans; married Eliza, daughter of Andrew Oliver, of Latakeel, near Cookstown: she lived to be 100 years of age; he died 29th October 1759, aged 82 years; both he and his wife were buried at Castlecaulfield.

4. John *Vance*, of Drumhirk: his son; married Jane, daughter of John Young, Esq., of Annahild, county Tyrone; died 29 April, 1793, leaving eleven children, three of whom died young. This John had a brother named Oliver, who had four children, three of whose names are recorded—1. Jane, who was married to a Mr. Graham; 2. Grace, to a Mr. Walker; 3. Anne, to

* *Vans*: Some genealogists derive this surname from the Gaelic *Uan*, gen. *Uain*, "a lamb"; Gr. accusative *oin*. If this derivation be correct, the Irish *O'Uain* would be equivalent to the English *Lamb* and the French *De Vans*.

† *Wigton*: In the Register of Baptisms solemnized in the parish of Wigton, in the county of Cumberland, England, A.D. 1640, the following entry occurs:

"June. George the sonne of Joseph Vans baptiz. 21st."

a Mr. Barrett, all of whom died without issue surviving, except Mrs. Barrett, who has left issue.

5. Andrew Vance, of Rutland-square, Dublin : the eighth son of John ; born in 1773 ; married Maria-Mary, daughter of James Falls, Esq., Aughnacloy ; died in 1849, leaving eight children. Of the brothers and sisters of this Andrew, who left issue, I have ascertained the names of only—1. Mary ; 2. George, an elder brother ; 3. James, a younger brother, but some of the other children also have left issue. This (1) Mary (who was born in 1763, and died in 1847) married a Captain Donaldson, by whom she had two sons and four daughters, all of whom died without issue, except Maria, who married a Mr. Dowse, and died in 1825, leaving issue the Right Honble. Richard Dowse, (living in 1878), who has four children—1. Mary-Catherine, 2. Charlotte-Anne, 3. Sophia-Elizabeth, 4. Rickard-Dowse—all living in 1877. George Vance (2) here mentioned, as an elder brother of Andrew, was an eminent surgeon in London ; he was born in 1769 ; married Elizabeth-

Bradridge, (who died in Dec., 1876, aged 86 years), only daughter of John Sheppard, Esq., of Coombe, Fishaere, Morton Abbott, Devonshire ; and, in 1837, was killed by a lunatic whom he was professionally attending. This George had ten children, eight of whom died without issue : the two surviving children were — 1. Lieutenant-Col. H. P. Vance, 38th Regiment ; Elizabeth-Louisa Vance, both living in London, in 1877. James (3) a younger brother of the said Andrew Vance, was born in 1775 ; was an officer in the 57th Regiment ; and, unmarried, was, in 1811, killed in a duel by a brother officer, at Newry.

6. John Vance : son of Andrew ; was M.P. for Dublin, and, afterwards, for Armagh; died in 1875, leaving only two daughters—1. Adelaide-Sidney Vance, married to Richard Francis Keane,* eldest son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin House, Cappoquin, county Waterford ; 2. Florence, who died unmarried, in 1877. This John Vance had four brothers and three sisters : the brothers were—1. James-Falls Vance (no

* Keane : See the "Keane" genealogy.

issue); 2. Thomas Vance, J.P., Blackrock House, Blackrock, county Dublin, and living in 1878; 3. Andrew Vance, barrister, who died in 1862, leaving two children—Mrs. Fanny Twig and Mrs. Mary Stein, both of whom were living in 1877 and have offspring; 4. William Vance, of London, living in 1877. The sisters of John Vance were—1. Mary, who died of cholera in 1832; 2. Jane-Eliza; 3. Anne, married to Richard Harte, J.P., Coolruss, county Limerick,* who died in 1842.

7. Eustace-John : only surviving son of Thomas Vance, J.P., Blackrock

House, Blackrock, county Dublin, the third son of Andrew Vance, above mentioned ; married to Alice, daughter of Alfred Harding, Esq., of Salisbury, England, by whom he had (living in 1877) two sons—1. Algernon-Eustace-Henry; 2. Claude-Edward. This Eustace-John Vance had seven sisters—1. Emily, married to Fielding Scovell, of Ryecroft, Bray, county Wicklow, by whom she had two sons (living in 1877)—1. Charles-Thornton Scovell, 2. George-Vance Scovell; 2. Helena, 3. Kathleen, 4. Edith, 5. Janetta, 6. Georgina, 7. Florence—all living in 1877.

35.—THE “WHYTE” FAMILY.

RICHARD DE PITCHE, who is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as having come into Ireland with Strongbow A.D. 1170, is the first member of the *Whyte* or *White* family whose name I have seen recorded.

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|---|--|
| 1. Richard De Pitche.
2. Rodolph : his son ; who,
in the charter of Mathew,
abbot of Mellifont, in the
county Louth, and in the
charter of Hugh De Lacy, | to Maurice Fitzgerald, in
the year 1177, is styled
“Rodolph De Pitchford”.
3. John, of Pitchford : his
son ; had a brother named
Richard. |
|---|--|

* Limerick: See the “Harte” (of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry) genealogy.

4. Rodolph (2), of Pitchford: his son; living in 1290.
5. Thomas, of Pitchertown: his son.
6. James, of Trim: his son; had a brother named John, of Pitchertown, whose only son, William, died without issue, in the year 1435.
7. Thomas, of Haverford West: son of James; had two elder brothers—1. Christopher, living in 1472; 2. John.
8. Sir John Whyte, "Constable of the Castle of Dublin": his son; living in 1540.
9. Walter: his son; "Escheator-General of the Pale", and "Commissioner for valuing the First Fruits."
10. Walter (2): his son; "Escheator of Leinster", in 1610; M.P. for Donegal, in 1615; and Deputy Vice-Treasurer, in 1636.
11. James: his son; "Escheator-General", in 1637.
12. Walter (3): his son.
13. James (2): his son.
14. Henry: his son; married in 1746.
15. Henry Whyte: his son; died an infant; had two sisters—1. Anne, 2. Catherine.

APPENDIX.

1. ADJURATION BELL.

IN the early ages the Irish people held in great veneration some of the BELLS used by the saints in ancient times ; and preserved them for many ages, some of them even to the present day : amongst other purposes, for administering solemn oaths and adjurations ; and to swear falsely on them was considered the greatest crime and profanation.

2. ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE.

THE chief accounts of ancient Irish literature are given in Ware's Works, by Walter Harris ; in bishop Nicholson's " Irish Historical Library" ; in Doctor O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Vet.*, and in his Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts, in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe ; in O'Rielly's Irish Writers ; the Works of Ussher, and in Lanigan's and Brennan's Ecclesiastical Histories ; some accounts of distinguished Irish writers are also given in various Biographical Dictionaries. There are still existing vast collections of ancient and valuable Irish MSS., in various libraries in Ireland : as those of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Royal Irish Academy ; also in many private libraries, particularly in that of the late Sir William Betham (Ulster King of Arms). In various libraries in England there are great collections of Irish MSS. : as in those of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford ; of the British Museum, and of Lambeth, in London ; and in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, there is an immense and most valuable collection. In the libraries on the Continent there are also collections of Irish MSS. particularly at Rome, Paris, and Louvain, and in the libraries of Spain and Portugal ; and it is said that there were Irish MSS. in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, which were carried off by the Danes from Ireland, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. A vast number of Irish MSS. were destroyed, particularly during the wars in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell. Webb, in his *Analysis of the Antiquities of Ireland*, says—" It was, 'till the time of King James I, the object of Government to discover and destroy all remains of the literature of the Irish ; in order the more fully to eradicate from their minds every trace of their ancient independence."* (See page 6, of the Preface.)

* *Independence*: This, no doubt, is why some of the Irish pedigrees are not now forthcoming.

In the Pagan times, many works of note are recorded, and, according to Charles O'Connor, it is stated by Duald Mac Firbis, the learned antiquary of Leacan, that St. Patrick burned no less than one hundred and eighty volumes of the Books of the Druids at Tara. As Tara was in the early ages the seat of the Irish monarchy, there were many of the chief Bards consequently connected with Meath ; and an account of various eminent Bards who flourished in Meath and Ulster in the Pagan times is given in O'Rielly's " Irish Writers." The most celebrated of these were Adhna, Athairne, Forchern, Ferceirtne, and Neide—all of whom flourished about the beginning of the Christian Era, at the court of Emania, under Concobhar Mac-Neasa, (Conor MacNessa), the celebrated king of Ulster. Oisin (or Ossian), in the third century, was one of the most celebrated of the Irish Bards. and many poems attributed to him are still extant ; some of the Ossianic poems have been translated, but many remain in Irish manuscript, and it is to be observed that they are very different from Ossian's Poems published by MacPherson, who claimed the Irish Bard as a native of Scotland ; but MacPherson's Ossianic Poems, though containing much poetical beauty, are chiefly fictions of his own.

3. ANGLO-SAXON COLONY IN WEXFORD.

THE English soldiers who came over with Strongbow, Hervey De Monte Marisco, and others, in the reign of Henry II., as allies of Dermod MacMurrogh, king of Leinster, got possession of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, where their descendants remain to this day, unmixed with the natives, and speak their ancient language—a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon ; of which specimens are given in Vallancy, and in Fraser's " Survey of Wexford."

4. BARDIC FAMILIES.

ACCOUNTS of the chief bards, from the earliest ages, are to be found in O'Rielly's " Irish Writers" ; and throughout the " Annals of the Four Masters", the names of a great number of eminent Bards, historians, and Brehons have been recorded. The following were the chief Bardic families in Ireland, and many of them were eminent historians :—The O'Clerys of Donegal, the principal authors of the " Annals of the Four Masters", were hereditary Bards and historians to the O'Donnells. The MacWards were also distinguished Bards and historians in Donegal and Tyrone, to the O'Donnells and O'Neills. The MacConmidhes and O'Gnives were Bards to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone and lords of Clannaboy. The O'Hoseys were Bards to the Maguires of Fermanagh, and the MacMahons of

Monaghan. The O'Donnellys were poets in Tyrone and Monaghan. The O'Dalys, O'Mulligans, and O'Farrellys of Cavan, were Bards and historians to the O'Riellys. The O'Cuirneens (or Currans) were Bards and historiographers of Brefney, under the O'Rourkes. The O'Mulconrys were the hereditary Bards and historians to the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. The MacFirbises were famous Bards and historians in North Connaught. The O'Duigenans, of Kilronan, were Bards and historians to the MacDermotts of Roscommon, and MacDonoghs of Sligo. The O'Dugans were Bards and historians to the O'Kelys of Galway and Roscommon. The O'Dalys were celebrated Barlic families in Connaught, Meath, Leinster and Munster. The O'Higgins and O'Coffeys were eminent Bards in Westmeath and in Connaught. The O'Dunns, O'Dalys, and MacKeoghs, were the chief Bards and historians under the MacMurroghs, kings of Leinster, and to various princes and chiefs in that province. The Mac Craiths, O'Dalys, O'Dinneens, and O'Keeffe's were chief poets in Desmond, to the MacCarthys, O'Donoghoes, O'Sullivans, and other great families; and to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond. The Mac Craiths, MacBruodins, MacCurtins, and MacGowans were the Bards and historians of Thomond, to the O'Briens, Macnamaras, Mac Mahons, O'Laghlinns, and other great families of Clare and Limerick.

The Irish, in former ages, were the most famous harpers in Europe; and continued eminent in the art even down to modern times. Torlogh O'Carolan the last and greatest of the Irish Bards, a celebrated harper and composer, died A.D. 1738, in the 68th year of his age, at Alderford, in the county Roscommon—the residence of his great patron MacDermott Roe; and was buried in the old church of Kilronan. There were many other eminent Bards, harpers, and musical composers in Ireland, in the 18th century—as Cormac Comman, Thomas O'Coniellan, and his brother William, Roger and Echlin O'Kane, Cahir McCabe, Miles O'Rielly, Charles Fanning, Edward MacDermott Roe, Hugh Higgin, Patrick Kerr, Patrick Moyne, Arthur O'Neill, and others, all in Ulster and Connaught. In Meath and Leinster, O'Carroll, Cruise, Murphy, and Empson were distinguished harpers; and Slane clarach MacDonnell, in Munster, was an eminent Bard. Interesting accounts of the Irish minstrels and Bards are given in the works of Walker, Beauford, Miss Brooke, Ledwich, Bunting, Hardiman, etc.

Tacitus, in his *Germania*, gives an interesting account of the Bards of the German nations, and says that by the recital of their battle-songs (which he calls "Baritus"; from the old German *baren*, to cry,) they greatly excited the valour of their warriors—the songs being recited with furious vociferation, and a wild chorus, interrupted at intervals by the application of their bucklers to their mouths, which made the sound burst out with redoubled force. The Bards of the Scandinavians, called *Skalls*, were highly celebrated amongst the northern nations, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; they were very numerous, and many of their compositions still remain, such as war-songs, etc., containing bold, vivid, and admirable descriptions of warriors and battles; they were highly hon-

oured, and it is stated that the renowned hero, Harold Harloge, king of Norway, in the tenth century, placed the Bards at the banquet above all the officers of his court. The Skalds always accompanied the kings and chiefs on their expeditions, to compose and recite their war songs, and animate the champions in battle ; for the poems they composed in honour of kings and heroes they received rich rewards of splendid dresses, gold and silver ornaments, weapons, etc. In Turner's "Anglo-Saxons", an account is given of a famous Skald of the Danes, in England, named *Gunlaugr*, who composed a poem on King Ethelred, for which he received a present of a gold ring weighing seven ounces ; and the same bard having gone to Ireland, sang his compositions for one of the kings there, who offered him a present of two ships, but his treasurer told him that the rewards always given to poets were gold rings, swords, clothes, etc., which were then presented to him ; he next went to the Orkney Islands, where he got from one of the Earls a present of a silver axe. Several of the kings and chieftains of Denmark and Norway were themselves Skalds, and composed war-songs, etc. The Skalds were mostly natives of Iceland, and from the seventh to the twelfth century, not less than two hundred of them, eminent in their art, are recorded. These Bards were, as in other nations in the early ages, the annalists of these countries ; and their prose historical compositions were called *Saga*, which signifies "stories."

Amongst the Gauls the Bards were highly honoured; and accounts of them are given by Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, who designate them *Bardoi*, in the Greek. The Bards were highly celebrated amongst the ancient Britons, particularly in Wales; and in the works of Warton, Gray, Jones, Pennant, Evans, Owen, Davies, etc., and in Turner's "Anglo-Saxons", copious accounts are given of the great Cambrian Bards, Aneurin, Taliessin, Myrgin, Mégant, Modred, Golyzán, Llywarch, Llewellyn, Hoel, etc., who sang the praises of the renowned Arthur, king of Britain, and other heroes, as Ossian, the Irish Orpheus, did the mighty deeds and fame of the Fenian warriors of Ireland, at an earlier time. The Irish Bards and Brehons assisted at the inauguration of kings and princes, and had some of the highest seats appropriated to them at the banquet. The Bards attended on battle-fields, recited their war-songs, and animated the champions to the contest ; and they recorded the heroic actions of the warriors who fell in the conflict. In Sir John Davis's account of Fermanagh, in the reign of King James the First, he says the lands of that county were made into three great divisions : one part being the Mensal land of Maguire, another the Termons or church lands, and the third division belonged to the chroniclers, rhymers, and galloglasses. The O'Clerys, who were hereditary historians and Bards to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, had extensive lands ; and the ruins of their castle still remain at Kilbarrou, near Ballyshannon, in the county Donegal, on the shore of the Atlantic.

The name *Ollamh-re-Dan* was applied to designate a poet or professor of poetry, as the word *Dan* signifies "a poem"; the term

Ollamh-re-Seanchas was applied to the chroniclers, and historians—the word *seanchas* signifying a history or genealogy. The term *seanchuidhe* (derived from *sean*, “old”) was also applied to historians, antiquaries, and genealogists: hence the name was anglicised “Senachies”; *File* (in the plural *Filidhe*), anglicised “Filea” and “Fileas”, was also a name applied to poets or Bards. The Bards became a numerous body in Ireland. In the latter end of the sixth century, a remarkable contention arose between the Bards and the Irish monarch Aodh (son of Ainmireach, or Anmire, the 138th monarch) who resolved to suppress their order, which had become too powerful and dangerous to the state; and at this time, according to Keating, they were *one thousand* in number. A great national convention was held, A.D. 590, at Dromcat, in Derry, to regulate the disputes between the monarch and the Bards; to which assembly St. Columkille came from Iona in the Hebrides, and having advocated the cause of the Bards, he adjusted the contention—thus preventing the order from being abolished, and advising their continuance, under proper regulations, as an important national institution. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a remarkable literary contention arose between the Bards of *Leath-Cuin* (or those of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught,) and those of *Leath-Mogha* (or those of Leinster and Munster), of which a full and very interesting account is given at the year 1600, in O'Reilly's “Irish Writers.” This curious collection of poems is entitled *Iomarbhaidh-na-n-Eigeas* or “The Contention of the Learned”; there are copies of it in various libraries, and it would form an interesting work if translated and published. The Bards of Ireland were for many centuries proscribed and persecuted, and great numbers of them put to death by the English government; and many penalties were enacted against them by the parliaments, as in the “Statute of Kilkenny”, etc.

5. BOG OF ALLEN.

THE Bog of Allen is chiefly situated in Kildare, but it also extends into the King's and Queen's counties, and partly into Westmeath; and is estimated to contain about three hundred thousand acres.* It is, like the other bogs of Ireland, composed chiefly of the remains of ancient forests of oak, pine, yew, hazel, birch, alder, mountain-ash, and poplar; and the vast quantity of bogs in Ireland shows the great extent of the forests in former times, and hence one of the ancient names of Ireland was *Fiodh-Inis*, signifying the “Woody Island.”

* *Acres*: We read that in the reign of the Irish Monarch, King Cormac MacArt, the site of the Bog of Allen was covered by an extensive forest.

6. BOGS AND ANCIENT FORESTS.

OAK forests particularly abounded in Ireland in ancient times, and the Irish oak was so very durable that it was found superior to that of any other country for ship-building, timber for houses, furniture, and various other purposes. In our old historians are accounts of the clearing of many great plains and cutting down forests in various parts of Ireland, in the earliest ages. In the clearing out of these great plains the forests were destroyed, and great quantities of trees are found deeply buried in the bogs ; and in the formation of the "Grand Canal," when cutting through the Bog of Allen, in Kildare, oak, fir, yew, and other trees were found buried twenty or thirty feet below the surface, and these trees generally lie prostrated in a horizontal position, and have the appearance of being burned at the bottom of their trunks and roots : fire having been found far more powerful in prostrating those forests than cutting them down with the axe ; and the great depth at which those trees are found in bogs, shows that they must have lain there for many ages.

7. BRASS MONEY.

ACCORDING to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, "The necessities of the State, A.D. 1546, obliged King Henry VIII. to coin brass or mixed money, and to make it current in Ireland, by proclamation ; to the great dissatisfaction of all the people, especially the soldiers."

Ware also says that about this time King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland, being hard put to it for lack of monies, gave directions to coin brass money, and commanded it by proclamation to pass as current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland. Simon, in his *Essay on Irish Coins*, says : "The money struck for Ireland in this reign was little better than brass". This base coin was made current in Ireland instead of silver, in six-pences, groats, half-groats, and pennies, and it was also circulated in the reign of Edward the Sixth ; but Simon says that Queen Mary, on her accession to the Crown, in order that she might ingratiate herself with the people of England, prohibited the currency of the base money there, and ordered gold and silver money to be made of a better standard ; but Ireland was particularly excepted in the proclamation issued for that purpose. According to Simon, ten thousand pounds worth of base monies were, A.D. 1554 (in the reign of Philip and Mary), coined for Ireland ; and, in the years 1556 and 1557, seven thousand pounds worth of the same were coined into shillings, sixpences, and groats for Ireland, and five thousand five hundred pounds more of this base money was coined into "Harp-groats" ; so that in less than three years about twenty-three thousand pounds worth of this base money was coined and circulated in Ireland. These coins are estimated by Simon not to have been worth more than about one-fourth of the value for which they passed ; so that one pound of this base money was worth only five shillings.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Simon, the ounce of silver in England was first divided into sixty pennies, which was in ancient times divided into only twenty pennies ; so that one of the old silver pennies of the reigns of the Edwards, was equal to three pence of the reign of Elizabeth. “The base money coined by Elizabeth being decried in England”, says Simon, “was sent over in great quantities into Ireland, where the *Bungals*, as they were then called, went for six pence, and the broad pieces for twelve pence; but in a short time after, the former passed only for two pence, and the latter for a groat; and, when they were refused elsewhere, they passed in Connaught—the first for one penny, and the last for two pence.” *Bunn* or *Bonn* was the Irish term applied to various coins, from a groat to a shilling; and *geal* means “white”, and the *bungals* above mentioned signify “shillings”; the broad piece mentioned was about half a crown, but of such base metal that its value was afterwards reduced to two pence, and the shilling passed for one penny. About the year 1600, money was coined for the service of the army in Ireland, so debased that it contained only between two and three ounces of silver to nine ounces of brass ; this base money, according to Sir John Davies, Fynes Morrison, Camden, and Simon, was sent over in great quantities to pay the army engaged in Ireland against Hugh O’Neill, earl of Tyrone, as the war drew yearly out of England upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. This base money, being extensively circulated, caused goods and provisions of all kinds to rise double the usual price, and impoverishment and discontent, not only among the Irish, but in the English army.

In the reign of King James the First, proclamations were issued ordering the base money of the reign of Queen Elizabeth to pass at one fourth its former value ; that is, the shilling for three pence, and the six-penny piece for three halfpence ; and, in the same reign, it was ordered that money should pass current in Ireland at one-third more than in England : thus, an English shilling passed for sixteen pence in Ireland ; five shillings, for six and eight pence ; and a pound was equal to about twenty-six shillings.

King James the Second, to supply funds for the support of his army, and various expenses in Ireland, was under the necessity of substituting base money for silver ; and, according to Simon, set up two mints, one in Limerick, and the other in Capel-street, Dublin, where a vast quantity of base money was coined, consisting of halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences, made of a mixed metal of a whitish colour, consisting of copper, brass, and tin ; and also some pennies made of copper and lead or pewter, and circulating throughout the country, as a substitute for silver coin. The various base coinages made current in Ireland by the kings and queens of England, and extensively circulated instead of silver money, were, of course, extremely injurious to the trade and commerce of the country, and greatly impoverished the inhabitants.

8. BREHON FAMILIES.

IN the “Dissertations” of Charles O’Connor, and in O'Reilly’s “Irish

Writers", accounts are given of many famous Brehons and chie f judges who flourished from the first to the eighth eentury, as Sean, Moran, Modan, Conla, Fithil, Fachtna, Sencha, the three brothers named Burachans or Burechans, etc.; these eminent men formed and perfected a great code of laws, which, from their spirit of equity, were designated *Breithe Neimhidh*, signifying " Celestial Judgments". The most renowned of these Brehons, for the justice of his judgments was Moran, son of Cairbre-ceann-Caitt, the 101st monarch, who reigned in the first century of our Era , and (see Note, page 48) he is represented in his office of chief judge of the kingdom, as wearing on his neck a golden ornament called *Iodhan Morain* or " Moran's Collar", which is described in Vallancy's *Collectanea*; and this collar was fancifully said to press closely on the neck of the wearer, and almost choke him, if he attempted to pronounce an unjust judgment. Amongst the chief Brebon families were the following :—The MacEgans, hereditary Brehons in Connaught, in Leinster, and in Ormond ; the O'Dorans, Brehons to the MacMur-roghs, kings of Leinster ; the MacClancys, of Clare, Brehons to the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, to the Fitzgeralds, earls of Des-mond, and other great families in Munster ; the O'Hagans of Tulla-hoge, in Tyrone, Brehons to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone ; the O'Breslins of Donegal, Brehons to the O'Donnells, and to the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh.

In the Tracts of Sir John Davis, an interesting account is given of O'Breslin, the Brebon to Maguire: Sir John, who was attorney-general to King James the First, having proceeded to various parts of Ulster, about A.D. 1607, together with the judges and chancellor, to hold assizes, on coming to Fermanagh they required to know the tenure by which Maguire held his lands ; and having sent for the Brebon, O'Breslin, who was a very feeble old man, he came to the camp, and the judges having demanded his Roll, he at first refused to show it, but at length on the lord chancellor taking an oath that he would return it safe, the old Brebon drew the Roll out of his bosom, and gave it to the chancellor. The Irish MS. was well written, and, having been translated for the judges, it was found to contain an account of the rents and tributes paid to Maguire, which consisted of cattle, corn, provisions, hogs, meal, butter, etc. (see Note *, page 174) ; but Davis says he lost the copy of the roll at Dublin.

9. BRIGANTES.

THE learned Baxter, in his "Glossary of British Antiquities", and many others are of opinion that the *Brigantes* were the same as the *Briges* or *Phryges* of Strabo, and other ancient geographers ; and originally possessed the country called Phrygia, in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea. These Phrygians, long before the Christian Era, like the Iberians of Asia, a neighbouring nation, sent a colony

through Thrace to Spain, which settled near the Celtiberians ; and their chief city was called by Ptolemy and other Greek geographers, *Brugantia* and *Phlaouin Brigantion*, by the Romans *Flavia Brigantium*, and by Orosius and Ortelius *Brigantia* and *Brigantium*, which is now the city of "Corunna," in Gallicia, in the north of Spain.

The Brigantes of Spain are supposed by others to have been Phœnicians ; and there was a celebrated *Pharos* or "watch-tower" built, it is said, by the Phœnicians at Brigantia, or, according to Orosius, the tower was erected by the Tyrian Hercules*. This tower was called by the Irish writers *Tur-Breogain* or "The Tower of Breogan", and was said to have been built by the famous warrior named Breogan, who was king of North Spain, and uncle of Milesius, a quo the Milesian or Scotic Irish Nation; from this tower the sons of Milesius and their followers set sail for Erin. The descendants of this Breogan were called by the Irish writers *Clann-na-Breogain*—a term latinized *Brigantes*; therefore, there is a remarkable coincidence between the Irish writers and ancient geographers, as to the origin of the Brigantes : the Irish making them a colony from Scythia, near the Euxine Sea, who settled in Spain in very remote times ; and various geographers considering them to have been Phrygians, who were Celto-Scythians from Asia Minor, also near the Euxine sea. The *Clann-na-Breogain* came to Ireland with the Milesians, of whom they were a branch ; and were powerful and numerous tribes.

As to the origin of the Brigantes of Britain, they are considered by Dr. O'Connor, and by the learned Spaniard, Florian Del Campo (quoted in the *Oyygia Vindicata*), to have been originally some of the Brigantes of Spain, who first came to Ireland in very remote times, and some of whom emigrated thence to Britain ; and Dr. O'Connor, in his *Rerum Hib. Script. Vet.*, states that the Brigantes of Britain are mentioned by Seneca and other Roman writers, under the name of *Scoto Brigantes*, as being considered of Scotic or Irish origin : they were also designated by the epithet *Ceruleos*, from their bodies having been painted a blue colour. The Brigantes of Britain formed a powerful people in the northern parts of England, and possessed the territories now forming the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham ; and were celebrated for their valour and long resistance to the Roman legions. The Brigantes of Spain, Ireland, and Britain were Celts or Celto-Scythians, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

10. CELTO-SCYTHIANS.

THE Romans designated as *Celto-Scythia* those countries about the Euxine sea, including parts of Europe and Asia—those territories being inhabited by the *Celto-Scytha*, that is a mixture of Celts and

* *Tyrian Hercules* : For the Phoenician Hercules, the reputed founder of Tyre, see Note, page 51.

Scythians; and they are mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Marius. The Thracians and the Pelasgians (a people of Thrace), who were the most ancient inhabitants of Greece, were Celto-Scythians; ; also the Iberians who dwelt in Iberia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, were a mixture of Celts and Scythians, and from them were descended the Georgians and Circassians, and the Caucasian clans, who have been always famous for the valour of their men, and beauty of their women; and, in modern times, their bravery has been conspicuously displayed in their resistance to the Russians. The ancient inhabitants of Italy were chiefly Celts, or a mixture of Celts and Scythians. The Cimbrians and Belgians, ancient people of Germany and Gaul, who sent colonies to Britain in early ages, were likewise Celto-Scythians, and so were the Iberians, Celtiberians, and Cantabrians of Spain, and the Brigantes of Spain, Ireland, and Britain ; and the Milesian Irish, the Britons, the Picts, and Caledonians appear to have been all a mixture of Celts and Scythians.

11. CIMBRIANS AND BRITONS.

THE *Cimmerii* of the Roman writers, called by the Greeks *Kimmeroi*, were an ancient people who inhabited the territories near the Euxine sea, on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Cimmerian Bosphorus, called the *Palus Mæotis*, now the "Sea of Asov." The term *Cimbri*, according to Plutarch, signified "robbers", or, according to Mallett, the word "*Cimbri*", means *warriors* or *giants*; and "*Cimber*", in the Gothic and German language signified a *robber*. According to some writers, the Cimbrian were a Gothic or Teutonic race, but others consider they were originally Celts, and descended from the Cimmerians above mentioned ; but becoming mixed with the Teutonic tribes of Germany, were afterwards a mixed race of Celts and Germans or Celto-Scythians, and their language was a compound of the Celtic and Teutonic.

In very remote ages, according to the "Welsh Triads", in the *Celtic Researches* of Davies, and other ancient records, the "*Cymry*", who were said to have been the first inhabitants of Britain, are stated to have come from the east, near *Defrobani*, now *Constantinople*, under a chief called *Hu Gadaran*; and other colonies of the *Cymry* are stated to have come from Gaul under a chief named *Prydan*, who was the son of *Aed Maer* (which is the same as the Irish *Aodh Mor*), or "Hugh the Great", and from this *Prydan* the country was called *Inish Prydain*, or "The Island of *Prydan*", from whom, it is said, came the name of "Britain"; but, according to *Camden*, the name was derived from *Brit*, which in the Celtic and Irish signifies "painted", or "variegated", as the ancient Britons painted their bodies ; according to *O'Brien*, the name was derived from *Brit*, "painted", and *tan*, "a territory", signifying "the country

of the painted people"; and according to others, the name was derived from *Briotan Maol*. The Cymri or ancient Britons, who were settled in the north of England, were called *Cumbri*, and gave its name to *Cumbria* or "Cumberland". From these accounts it therefore appears that the ancient Britons were chiefly Celts, but mixed with the Germans or Teutonic race.

12. CORMAC'S PALACE AT TARA.

AN account of the palace of the celebrated Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland in the third century, is given by various historians. It was called *Teach Miodhchuarta*, signifying either the "House of Banquets", or the "House of Conventions"; also *Teach-na-Laech*, or the "House of the Heroes"; and it was the place in which were held the great *Feis Teamhrach*, or the "Conventions of Tara". In its halls the monarchs gave their great banquets; and entertained the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs. It is stated that the length of the structure was three hundred feet; the breadth, fifty cubits or about eighty feet; and the height, thirty cubits or nearly fifty feet. It contained numerous apartments besides the royal bed-chamber, and had on it fourteen doors; and it is stated that there were seven other great habitations adjoining the palace. Cormac* was the son of Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarchs of Ireland, of the race of Heremon; he was one of the most celebrated of the Irish kings, for munificence, learning, wisdom, and valour; and the glories of his palace at Tara were, for many ages, the theme of the Irish bards. Amongst other splendid articles it is mentioned that he had at the royal banquets one hundred and fifty massive goblets of pure gold. Cormac's palace was situated on the Hill of Tara, and a great part of the circular earthen ramparts, together with a large mound in the centre, still remain. The palace is considered to have been built chiefly of wood, from the oak forests in ancient times so abundant in Ireland; and was probably in part formed of stone-work†, or a fortress of Cyclopean architecture, composed of great stones without cement: and though few of those stones now remain, they may have been removed in the course of ages, and placed in other buildings, particularly as the hill of Tara was easily accessible. Though this royal residence could not be compared with the elegant stone-buildings of more modern times, yet it was distinguished for all the rude magnificence peculiar to those early ages. On the hill of Tara were also erected several other raths or fortresses and mounds, as

* Cormac: As Conn of the Hundred Battles was the grandfather of Cormac, he was sometimes called Cormac "MacCuinn", as well as Cormac MacArt.

† Stone work: See Note, page 91, as to the art of building with stone and lime mortar, at an early period in Ireland.

mentioned by various ancient historians ; amongst those fortresses were *Cathair Crof Finn*, or “*Crof Finn’s fortress*”—so called from Crof Finn, one of the Tuath De Danan queens, and this building was also called *Tur-Trean-Teamhrach*, signifying the “*Strong Tower of Tara*.” As the term *Cathair* was applied only to stone buildings, this was probably a fortress of Cyclopean architecture, the stones of which may have been removed in the course of time ; and the Danans are stated by the old writers to have built fortresses in other parts of Ireland, particularly that called *Aileach Neid*, in Tirconnell, situated on a great hill near Lough Swilly, in the county Donegal--and of this Cyclopean fortress some ruins still remain.

At Tara was also the building called *Mur-Ollamhan* or the “*House of the Learned*”, in which resided the bards, brehons, and other learned men ; and likewise *Rath-na-Seanadh*, which signifies either the “*Fort of the Conventions*” or of the “*Synods*”, and said to be so called from great meetings held there at different times by St. Patrick, St. Adamnan, St. Brendan, and St. Ruadhan ; also *Rath-na-Riogh*, or the “*Fortress of the Kings*” ; *Dunhana-na-nGiall*, or the “*Mound of the Hostages*”, where there was a fortress in which the hostages were kept ; and *Dunha-na-mRanamus*, signifying the “*Mound of the Warlike Women*,” which was probably either a habitation or burial place of those ancient heroines ; there was likewise a habitation called *Cluan-Feart*, or the “*Sacred Retreat*”, which was the residence of the Vestal Virgins or Druidesses.

There were also habitations at Tara, for the warriors, Druids, Brehons, and bards, and also for the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs who attended at the great national conventions; and, therefore, the place was considered as a city in those times. There are many remains of the mounds, raths, and other antiquities still remaining at Tara; but many of those mounds and ramparts have been levelled in the course of ages. According to the ancient historians, many of the kings, queens, and warriors of the early ages were buried at Tara, and several sepulchral mounds were there raised to their memory. In one of the earthen ramparts at Tara were discovered, A.D. 1810, two of the ornaments called *torques*; a sort of golden collar of spiral or twisted workmanship, and of a circular form, open at one side, worn on the necks of ancient kings and chiefs, and similar to those which were worn by the ancient kings and chiefs of Gaul, and were called *torc* in the Celtic language. One of the torques discovered at Tara is five feet seven inches in length, and something more than twenty-seven ounces in weight, and all formed of the purest gold ; the other torque is beyond twelve ounces in weight, and they form some of the most interesting remains of ancient Irish art.

In the celebrated work called *Dinseanchus*, which gives an account of the origin of the names of remarkable places in ancient Ireland, and was composed by Amergin, chief bard to Dermot, monarch of Ireland in the sixth century, the origin of the name *Teamur* is thus given : Teph or Tephi, a daughter of Bachtir, king of Brigantia in

Spain having been married to Canthon, king of Britain, died there, but her body was brought back to Spain, and a *mur* or "mound" was erected to her memory, and called *Tephi-mur* or the "Mound of Tephi." Teà, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, and queen of Heremon, the first Milesian monarch of Ireland, having seen the mound of Tephi, while in Spain, caused a similar mound to be constructed when she came to Ireland, as a sepulchral monument for herself; and, being buried there, it was called *Tea-Mur*, signifying "Tea's Mouud", and hence was derived "Tara" or "Temor", latinized "Temora" or "Temoria". In after times it was called *Teamhair-na-Riogh*, or "Tara of the Kings"; and *Rath Cormaic*, or the "Fortress of Cormac". It is also mentioned by old writers under the names of *Druim Aiobhin* and *Tulach Aoibhin*, signifying the "Beautiful or Delightful, Hill". Kineth O'Hartigan, a celebrated bard of the tenth century, wrote a poem on Tara, contained in the "Book of Ballymote," from which have been translated the following among other passages :—

"It was a famous fortress of wisdom ;
It was ennobled with warlike chiefs ;
To be viewed it was a splendid hill,
During the time of Cormac O'Cuinn (Cormac Mac Art).

"When Cormac was in his grandeur,
Brilliant and conspicuous was his course ;
No fortress was found equal to Temor,
It was the secret of the road of life.

"Enlightened was his train of bards,
Who kept their records in careful order,
And what they said was respected by the
Professors in each art.

"When Cormac resided at Temor,
His fame was heard by all the exalted ;
And a king like the son of Art-Ean-Fhear
There came not of the men of the world".*

13. CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

THE Curragh of Kildare, celebrated as a race-course, is an extensive tract about six miles in length, and two in breadth, containing about

* *World* : See Note, page 11—

"Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time,
For the long-faded glories they cover."

—Moore.

five thousand acres ; it is a level or gently undulating plain of surpassing beauty, covered with the most exquisite verdure, and forms a more delightful lawn than the hand of art has ever made.

14. CYCLOPEAN ARCHITECTURE.

Of that massive rude architecture composed of large stones without cement and forming walls and fortresses of immense strength, there are many remains in Ireland, resembling the Cyclopean architecture of ancient Greece and Etruria : such as the fortresses of *Aileach*, in Donegal; and of *Dun Aonguis*, on one of the Arran Isles, off the coast of Galway. At Knockfennell, in Limerick, and Cahir Conree, in Kerry, are the remains of Cyclopean fortresses ; similar remains are at Cahirdonnell, in the parish of Kilcrohane, county Kerry ; but the most remarkable specimen of Cyclopean architecture in Ireland is that called *Staigue Fort*, situate also in the parish of Kilcrohane, on a hill near the bay of Kenmare. It is built of stones, without cement, but of admirable architecture, of a circular form ; and the internal area about ninety feet in diameter, the walls eighteen feet high and thirteen feet thick, a doorway opening to the interior ; on the outside a broad and deep fosse surrounds the entire building. A full account of "Staigue Fort", given by Mr. Bland in the year 1821, may be seen in the 14th volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy" ; and there is a model of the fort in the Royal Dublin Society House.

That Ireland has been peopled from the most remote ages, there exists abundant evidence over the entire country.* In every county, and almost in every parish are found some memorials, such as remains of Cromleacs, Druidical temples, round towers, cairns, sepulchral mounds, Cyclopean fortresses, raths, and other antiquities, the histories of which, and even their traditions, are long lost in the night of time.

15. DANISH REMAINS.

THE Northmen erected many fortresses and strongholds for their defence in Ireland, one of which of stone, namely "Reginald's Tower", still remains at Waterford ; and they are considered to have constructed many of those circular earthen ramparts commonly called *Forts* or *Danish Raths* ; but though they may have constructed many of those raths, most of them throughout Ireland were erected by the ancient Irish themselves, as fortresses and habitations, many centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. The sepulchral mounds, commonly called *Moats*, have been attributed

* Country : "The traces of the husbandman's labour," says De Vere, "remain on the summit of hills which have not been cultivated within the records of tradition; and the implements with which he toiled have been found in the depth of forest or bog."—See page 10.

to the Danes ; but these earth works were chiefly constructed by the Irish as sepulchres for kings and warriors in the Pagan times .

Ledwich and some other antiquarians have absurdly attributed the erection of almost all the ancient stone buildings in Ireland, before the English invasion, to the Danes, and amongst other structures, they have maintained the absurd theory, that the Danes built the Round Towers and many of the old stone churches ; but, instead of building, the Danes more probably destroyed many of the Towers, and they demolished many hundreds of the churches. But, after their conversion to Christianity, the Danes built a few churches, amongst others Christ Church and St. Michan's, in the city of Dublin ; and some in Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. Some of the ancient weapons of bronze and iron, bronze pots, and other culinary utensils, war trumpets, etc., found in bogs, lakes, and other places, are supposed by some to be Danish remains ; but it is much more probable that they were mostly Irish. Some of them, no doubt, may have been Danish ; but it is very difficult now to determine whether those remains are Danish or Irish antiquities. The Danes, are traditionally said to have brewed a kind of *strong beer* ; and to have used the tops of the heath as one of the ingredients, probably as a substitute for hops.

16. ENGLISH PALE.

THE term *Pale*, signifying a fence or enclosure, was applied to those English settlements in Ireland, within which their laws and authority prevailed ; and the designation “*Pale*” appears to have been first applied to the English territory about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Spencer, in his “*View of Ireland*” (written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), speaking of the invasion of Edward Bruce, A.D. 1316, says—“he burned and spoiled all the old English *Pale*.” The extent of the *Pale* varied much at different periods, and Spencer says again of Bruce’s forces—“they marched forth into the English *Pale*, which then was chiefly in the north, from the point of Dunluce (in the county Antrim), and beyond into Dublin, having in the midst Knockfergus (now ‘Carrickfergus’), Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most out-bounds and abandoned places in the English *Pale*, and indeed not counted of the English *Pale* at all, for it stretched now no further than Dundalk towards the North.” According as the English power extended, so did the *Pale*, and it was considered to comprise at some periods the counties of Antrim, Down, part of Armagh, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King’s and Queen’s Counties, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, and part of Wicklow; but in general the name “*Pale*” was confined to the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare.

Campion, in his *Chronicle* says : “An old distinction there is of Ireland into Irish and English Pales, for when the Irish had raised continual tumults against the English planted here with the conquest, at last they caused them into a narrow circuit of certain

shires in Leinster, which the English did choose as the fattest soil, most defensible, their proper right, and most open to receive help from England ; hereupon it was termed their *Pale*, as whereout they durst not peep ; but now, both within this Pale uncivil Irish and some rebels do dwell, and without it countries and cities English are well governed." It appears that the Irish who dwelt within the Pale, and acknowledged English authority, were considered as subjects, had to a certain extent the protection of English laws ; but all the Irish outside the Pale were styled *Irish enemies*, not being recognised as subjects ; while the Anglo-Irish, or Irish of English descent, who resisted the Government, were termed *English rebels*, being accounted as subjects.

The native Irish, according to Sir John Davies, being reputed as aliens, or rather enemies, it was adjudged no felony to kill a mere Irishman in time of peace ; and it appears that if an Englishman killed one of the mere Irish, he was only fined a mark. Various penal laws against the native Irish were passed in the parliaments of the Pale, particularly the "Statute of Kilkeamy", A.D. 1367, in the reign of King Edward the Third, which prohibited, under the penalty of high treason, any intermarriages, fosterage, or similar connexions, between the families of English descent and the native Irish ; and imprisonment, fines, and forfeiture of lands and goods were inflicted on such English as permitted the Irish to pasture or graze their cattle on their lands ; and similar penalties, prohibiting the appointment or promotion of any of the native Irish to bishops' sees, abbeys, church livings, or any ecclesiastical preferments ; and that any person of the English race speaking the Irish language, or adopting Irish names, dress, customs, or manners, should forfeit all their goods, lands, and tenements !

In the reigns of the Henrys and the Edwards, kings of England, various other penal laws were passed against the native Irish, to compel them to change their names and take English surnames ; to give up the use of the Irish language, and speak only English ; to adopt the English dress, manners, and customs ; to cut off their glibs or flowing locks*, and shave their upper lips at least once a

* *Flowing locks* : Up to the 28th year of the reign of Henry VIII., the Irishmen in Ireland proudly wore long locks of hair, which was called *Coulin* [coolin], and meant "long fair hair" ; but an act was then passed restraining the Irish from wearing *long locks* on their heads, or hair on their upper lips. That stringent Law inspired the composition of the exquisite Irish song called the *Coulin* ("cuiilfhion" : Irish, *a fair-haired or handsome person*), which is rendered in Moore's *Irish Melodies*—"Though the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see"; and, for pathos, its music is amongst the choicest of all the Irish melodies :

" To the gloom of some desert or cold rocky shore,
Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,
I will fly with my *Coulin*, and think the rough wind
Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind.

" And I'll gaze on thy gold hair,
As graceful it wreathes,
And hang o'er thy soft harp,
As wildly it breathes ;
Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon will tear
One chord from that harp, or one lock from that hair."

—MOORE.

fortnight—otherwise to be punished as Irish enemies. The Irish resisted the relinquishment of their ancient customs, as they were extremely partial to wearing long flowing hair and beards on their upper lips ; and, notwithstanding these penal enactments, the Irish continued for centuries to use only their own language, manners, and customs.

17.—FAIRIES.

THE idea prevalent among the peasantry of Ireland, Great Britain, and most of the northern nations of Europe, relative to preternatural beings inhabiting woods, mountains and wastes, and denominated in the English language *Fairies*, originated in the tenets of Polytheism, or the sect of paganism professed by all the ancient inhabitants of Europe, before the light of the Gospel shone among them.

Our ancestors, not content with deriving the origin of nature from an eternal almighty Being, delegated the works and operations of nature to subordinate divinities of different orders and degrees : some having immediate intercourse, and ultimately connected, with the Divine Being, from whom they thought they originated ; whilst others, though far superior to mankind, were only ministering spirits to those of higher dignity. In every order and degree, myriads of these spiritual existences were supposed to inhabit all parts of the universe ; some, they said, dwelt in the sun, some in the moon, and others in the planets and stars ; whilst others again were stationed on earth, superintending not only the affairs of mankind, but every animal and vegetable production ; nay, rivers, lakes, plains, valleys, rocks and mountains, were under their protection, and even the elements were said to have their guardian genii. The descriptions given of these aerial beings, in the traditions and superstitions of the people, are elegant and pleasing. They are generally defined blooming in full perfection of youth and beauty, enjoying the most elegant and finished forms, and clothed in loose and flowing garments of azure, blue or purple, skirted with gold and silver, whilst chaplets of the most beautiful and odoriferous flowers of the different seasons, adorn their heads, necks and arms ; and gems, which exceeded in brilliance the pellucid drops of early dew, gave a lustre to their elegant golden tresses. Of these fanciful beings some were said to sport in living crystal waters, rivers and fountains ; others presiding over groves, forests and plains, reposed on carpets of violets and primroses, in bowers of jessamines, wood-bines and roses ; whilst others, furnished with gold plumed wings, rode through the regions of the air in cloudy chariots of the most splendid hues, where they directed the winds, rain, storms and tempests.

Those which were supposed to preside over the forests and vegetable productions of the earth, the Irish and Britons denominated *Feadh-Righ* [Fairy], or "Woodland Divinities." The *Fairies* were

supposed to hold their habitations under the ground and in the bodies of trees : to them appertained the care of corn, fruit and cattle. They were generally favourable to the human race, though when, through the ingratitude of mankind, they were injured in any of their charges, they frequently notified their resentment on several subjects committed to their charge : the springs became turbid, the corn and fruit blasted, and the cattle sickened and died. On which account great care and attention were employed to merit the favour of these guardian spirits; and no small degree of homage was paid to them. The ancient Irish generally sacrificed to them by pouring a part of what they drank upon the earth ; and so firmly did they believe in their existence, that there were persons in rural districts called *Fairy Doctors*, who were supposed to hold immediate intercourse with them, and prevented them from not only injuring the cattle, corn and trees, but cured them of such diseases as they were supposed to have inflicted on them.

These imaginary beings among different nations have various names and employments, according to their situation and mode of life. Among the northern nations they were called *Aafe*, *Fairies* and *Elves*; with the Greeks, *Nomes*; with the Romans, *Naiads*, *Nymphs*, *Silvans*, *Satyrs*, etc.; and in the Hebrew theology they make a considerable department. Whence it is evident that the opinion respecting Genii, Fairies, Spectre, and Apparitions, so prevalent amongst most nations, arose from this ancient doctrine.—Gas-kin's *Irish Varieties*.

18. FLIGHT OF THE EARLS.

(Continued from the first series.)

AFTER the “flight” and attainder of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, their extensive possessions became forfeited to the Crown ; and not only the lands of the Earls, but those of all the Irish chiefs and proprietors in Ulster were confiscated. The tenants, and people of Irish descent were deprived of their lands ; and, according to Pynnar, the *Swordsmen* “were transported into the waste lands of Connaught and Munster, where they were dispersed, and not planted together in one place”; some of the Irish chiefs got re-grants from the Crown of small portions of their own hereditary lands.

Fynes Morrison, who was in Ireland in the time of the lord deputy Mountjoy, having visited the country, A.D. 1613, says: “At this time I found the state of Ireland much changed; for, by the flight of the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, with some chiefs of countries in the North, and the suppression and death of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty,* their confederate in making new troubles, all the North was

O'Dogherty: See Note, page 167 ; where some incidents in relation to this Sir Cahir O'Dogherty are related.

possessed by new colonies of *English*, but especially of *Scots*. The mere Irish in the North, and over all Ireland, continued still in absolute subjection, being powerful in no part of the kingdom, excepting only in Connaught, where their chief strength was yet little to be feared, if the *English Irish* had sound hearts to the state."

Thus after a continued contest and fierce wars for four hundred and thirty years—from the time of Strongbow, comprising the period from, A.D. 1170 to 1600—the reduction of Ireland was ultimately effected by England; and with the heroic struggles of Hugh O'Neill, and Red Hugh O'Donnell, terminated the power of the Irish princes and chiefs, not only in Ulster, but in all the other provinces, for, afterwards, with the exception of the great confederacy of A.D. 1641, and the insurrection of 1798, the Milesian Irish people made no national movement to recover their independence.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

19.—HEREDITARY OFFICERS.

IT has been shown that the office of Bards and Brehons was hereditary in certain families, and so were various other offices, as those of physicians, military commanders, standard-bearers, etc.: thus, for instance, the O'Hickeys and O'Cullenans were hereditary physicians in Munster; the O'Cassidys were the physicians of the Maguire, lords of Fermanagh; the O'Dunlevys were physicians in Donegal; and the O'Sheils in Westmeath. The O'Hanlons, chiefs in Aímagh, were hereditary standard-bearers to the kings of Ulster. The MacSwineys, of Donegal, the MacDonnells and Mac Sheehys, of Antrim, and the MacCabes, of Cavan, were all famous commanders of galloglasses in Ulster, under the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, Maguires, etc. All these fighting tribes were men of great strength and valour, and were also often employed as galloglasses under the Bourkes of Connaught; the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare and Desmond, in Leinster and Munster; and under the O'Briens, MacCarthys, and other great families in Munster. The MacDermotts, lords of Moylurg, in Roscommon, were hereditary marshals of Connaught; and the Macnamaras of Clare were marshals of Thomond. The O'Malleys, of Mayo, and the O'Flaherty's, of Galway, were admirals of Connaught; the O'Briens, of Arran, in Galway, were admirals on that coast; and the O'Falveys and O'Discolls were admirals of Desmond. The O'Keeffes, O'Riordans*, O'Sullivans, and O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, were also military commanders of note in Munster. The O'Moores, lords of Leix, were in ancient times the marshals and chief military commanders of Leinster; the O'Molloys, of King's county, were standard-bearers of Leinster; and the MacGeogaghans were marshals of Meath.

* *O'Riordans*: In modern times the surname "Riordan" has been rendered *Rutherford*.

The account of "Brehonism" and "Tanistry", given in this and the first series, has been collected from the "Essay on the Brehon Laws", by Edward O'Rielly; the "Annals of the Four Masters", the works of Ware and Vallancey, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, the Tracts of Sir John Davis, Spenser's "View of Ireland", O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, the "Dissertations" of Charles O'Connor, and other sources. It may be mentioned that there are still preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, large collections of Irish manuscripts on the Brehon Laws; and there is a valuable glossary on these laws contained in the ancient work called the "Book of Ballymote."

20. HIBERNIA.

JULIUS CÆSAR, in his account of Britain, thus mentions Ireland: "Qua ex parte est Hibernia dimidio minor ut existimatur quam Britannia"; which may be translated thus:—"On which side (the west) lies Ireland, less by half, it is supposed, than Britain." Tacitus, in the first century, in his "Life of Agricola," mentions Ireland under the name of *Hibernia*, and says—"Melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti": thus stating that its approaches and harbours were better known to commerce and to mariners than those of Britain. By Dioscorides, in the first century (as quoted by O'Flaherty), Ireland was called *Hiberi*; and in the "Itinerary" of Antoninus, quoted in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word "Eirin," Ireland is called *Iberione*; and by St. Patrick, in the Latin work called his "Confession" (which is given in vol. i. of O'Connor's (*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*)), Ireland is called *Hiberione* and *Hiberia*, and the people *Hiberiones* and *Hiberionaces*. We have seen (in the first series) that, in the century before the Christian era, Ireland, was first called *Hibernia*, by Julius Cæsar; and the people, *Hiberni*. By various other Latin writers the Irish are called *Hiberni* and *Hibernenses*.

21. INSULA SACRA.

IRELAND was called by several Roman writers, *Insula Sacra* or "The Sacred Island", from its being a celebrated seat of Druidism; and this name is considered to have the same signification as the Greek term *Ierne*, derived from the Greek *Ieros*, "sacred", and *Nesos*, "an island." Hanno and Himilco, celebrated Carthaginian commanders, made voyages to various countries of Europe some centuries before the Christian era; and the record of their voyages, termed *Periplus*, was deposited by Hanno in the temple of Cronus, at Carthage; and from the Annals of Carthage, in the Punic Language, Rufus Festus Avienus, a Roman poet and geographer, in the fourth century,

extracted an account of various countries from the "Periplus" of Hanno, in which work Britain and Ireland are mentioned. The passage referring to Ireland is as follows :

"Ast hinc duobus in *sacram*, sic *insulam*
Dixere prisci, solibus cursus rati est ;
Hæc inter undas multani cespitem jacit,
Eamque late gens Hibernicorum colit,
Propinqua versus insula Albionum patet."

Translated :

" But from this place (the Scilly Islands, off the coast of England), to the island which the ancients called *sacred*, is a distance of two days' sail ; its land extends widely amidst the waters, and the nation of Hibernians extensively inhabit it, and near it lies the island of the Albiones (that is *Allion* or England). "

22. MEETING OF GRACE O'MALLEY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE meeting of *Graine-Ui-Mhaille* [Grana Wale) or "Grace O'Malley" and Elizabeth is a circumstance as singular as it is well authenticated. Dressed in the simple costume of her country, with her crimson mantle flung across her shoulders, the Irish chieftainess approached the stately Tudor, seated on her Throne, surrounded by her glittering court ; and, undazzled by the splendour of the scene, addressed the Queen of England, less as a mistress, than as a sister sovereign :

(FROM THE IRISH.)

There stands a tower by the Atlantic side--
A grey old tower, by storm and sea-waves beat--
Perch'd on a cliff beneath it, yawneth wide
A lofty cavern—of yore a fit retreat
For pirates' galleys ; altho' now, you'll meet
Nought but the seal and wild gull ; from that cave
A hundred steps do upwards lead your feet
Unto a lonely chamber !—Bold and brave
Is he who climbs that stair, all slippery from the wave.

I sat there on an evening. In the west,
Amid the waters, sank the setting sun ;
While clouds, like parting friends, about him prest,
Clad in their fleecy garbs, of gold and dun ;
And silence was around me—save the hum
Of the lone wild bee, or the curlew's cry.
And lo ! upon me did a vision come,
Of her who built that tower, in days gone by ;
And in that dream, behold ! I saw a building high.

A stately hall—lofty and carved the roof—
 Was deck'd with silken banners fair to see.
 The hangings velvet, from Genoa's woof,
 And wrought with Tudor roses curiously ;
 At its far end did stand a canopy,
 Shading a chair of state, on which was seen
 A ladie fair, whose look of majesty,
 Amid a throng, 'yclad in costly sheen—
 Nobles and gallant knights proclaim her England's Queen.

The sage Elizabeth ! and by her side
 Were group'd her counsellors, with calm, grave air,
 Burleigh and Walsingham, with others, tried
 In wisdom and in war, and sparkling there,
 Like Summer butterflies, were damsels fair,
 Beautiful and young : behind, a trusty band
 Of stalwart yeomanry, with watchful care,
 The portal guard, while nigher to it stand
 Usher and page, ready to ape with willing hand.

A Tucket sounds, and lo ! there enters now
 A stranger group, in saffron tunics drest :
 A female at their head, whose step and brow
 Herald her rank, and, calm and self possest,
 Onward she came, alone, through England's best,
 With careless look, and bearing free, yet high,
 Tho' gentle dames their titterings scarce represt,
 Noting her garments as she passed them by ;
 None laughed again who met that stern and flashing eye.

Restless and dark, its sharp and rapid look
 Show'd a fierce spirit, prone a wrong to feel,
 And quicker to revenge it. As a look,
 That sun-burnt brow did fearless thoughts reveal ;
 And in her girdle was a skeyne of steel ;
 Her crimson mantle, a gold brooch did bind ;
 Her flowing garments reached unto her heel ;
 Her hair—part fell in tresses unconfined,
 And part, a silver bodkin did fasten up behind.

'Twas not her garb that caught the gazer's eye—
 Tho' strange, 'twas rich, and, after its fashion, good—
 But the wild grandeur of her mien—erect and high.
 Before the English Queen she dauntless stood,
 And none her bearing there could scorn as rude ;
 She seemed as one well used to power—one that hath
 Dominion over man of savage mood,
 And dared the tempest in its midnight wrath,
 And thro' opposing billows cleft her fearless path.

And courteous greeting Elizabeth then pays,
 And bids her welcome to her English land
 And humble hall. Each looked with curious gaze
 Upon the other's face, and felt they stand
 Before a spirit like their own. Her hand
 The stranger raised—and pointing where all pale,
 Thro' the high casement, came the sunlight bland,
 Gilding the scene and group with rich avail ;
 Thus, to the English Sov'reign, spoke proud "Grana Wale" :

"Queen of the Saxons ! from the distant west
 I come ; from Achill steep and Island Clare*,
 Where the wild eagle builds, 'mid clouds, his nest,
 And ocean flings its billows in the air.
 I come to greet you in your dwelling fair.
 Led by your fame—lone sitting in my cave,
 In sea-beat Doona—it hath reached me there,
 Theme of the minstrel's song ; and then I gave
 My galley to the wind, and crossed the dark green wave.

" Health to thee, ladye !—let your answer be
 Health to our Irish land ; for evil men
 Do vex her sorely, and have bucklar'd thee
 Abettor of their deeds ; a lyeing train,
 That cheat their mistress for the love of gain,
 And wrong their trust —aught else I little reck,
 Alike to me, the mountain and the glen—
 The castle's rampart or the galley's deck ;
 But thou my country spare—*your foot is on her neck.*"

Thus brief and bold, outspake that ladye stern,
 And all stood silent thro' that crowded hall ;
 While proudly glared each proud and manly kern
 Attendant on their mistress. Then courtly all
 Elizabeth replies, and soothing fall
 Her words, and pleasing to the Irish ear—
 Fair promises—that she would soon recall
 Her evil servants. Were these words sincere ?
 That promise kept ? Let Erin answer with a tear !

23. MONASTERIES.

IN the years 1537, 1538, and 1541, various Acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of religious houses in Ireland, and during

* *Clare* : "Clare Island" and "Achill Island" are off the western coast of the county Mayo. Clare Island is still in the possession of Sir Samuel O'Malley, who claims to be the lineal descendant of the "O'Malley" family. At *Carrighooley* ("the castle in the nook or secret place") the tourist is shown an aperture made in the sea-wall of the chamber of Grace O'Malley, through which a cable was passed, fastening her galley at one end, and coiled round her bed-post at the other ; by this means our illustrious heroine, who was sometimes called the "Dark Lady of Doona", was always ready for any alarm.

the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, all the abbeys, monasteries, priories, convents, etc., were abolished ; their extensive lands and endowments were confiscated and seized by the Crown, and the abbey and church lands, and Erenach lands (all of which were denominated *Termon lands*,) were conferred in large grants on laymen, chiefly the nobility and gentry of the country. Numerous colleges, seminaries, and schools attached to the abbeys, were also suppressed, and likewise the hospitals and *Biatachs*. The "Biatachs" were charitable institutions or houses of hospitality, and are frequently mentioned in the course of the Annals of the Four Masters ; the name in the Irish is *Biadhtach* (derived from "biadh" : Irish, *food*, and "teach," *a house*, and hence), signifying "houses of entertainment" ; and the lands appropriated for their maintenance were termed *Baile Biadhtaigh* (anglicised "Ballybetagh"), that is the townland of the *Biatach* ; and the name *Biatach* or *Betach** , was likewise applied to the keepers of those houses, who were sometimes laymen, and sometimes ecclesiastics—many of whom are recorded by the "Four Masters". These *Biatachs* were amply endowed with grants of lands, cattle, sheep, etc., by the Irish princes and chiefs, for the public entertainment of all travellers and strangers; the sick, the poor, and indigent. These houses of hospitality were extremely numerous in all parts of the country in ancient times ; and it is estimated that there were at least two thousand of them throughout Ireland—one or more generally in every parish. These houses were generally erected at cross-roads, always well supplied with provisions and meat boiled in large cauldrons ; and supplies of various kinds were always kept ready cooked for all comers.

At the Reformation, according to Ware's works, and Archdall's *Monasticon*, there were in Ireland five hundred and sixty-three monasteries of the various orders ; the respective numbers of which are separately given by Archdall and Ware.

The abbots of the following monasteries were mitred abbots, who, together with the priors here mentioned (making in all twenty-four) sat amongst the lords, barons, and bishops, as spiritual peers in the Irish Parliament, according to Ware and others : The abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Mellifont, in the county Louth, the first of that order founded in Ireland, in the twelfth century. The abbot of the Cistercians of Bective, in Meath. The abbot of the Cistercians of Baltinglass, in Wicklow. The abbot of the Cistercians of Dunbrody, in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tintern, in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Jerpoint, in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Douske, in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tracton, in Cork. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Nenay, in Limerick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Abington or Wotheney, in Limerick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Holy-Cross, in Tipperary. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Evin, in Kildare. The abbot of the Cistercians of Mary's-Abbey, in

* *Betagh* : This Irish word is the origin of the surnames *Beatty*, *Beattie*, and *Beytagh*.—See the "Beatty" pedigree.

the city of Dublin. The abbot of the Augustinians of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin. The prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham, in Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of the Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of All Saints, in Dublin—now Trinity College. The prior of the Augustinians of SS. Peter and Paul, of Newtown, near Trim, in Meath. The prior of the Augustinian Monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Louth. The prior of the Benedictines of Downpatrick, in Down. The prior of the Augustinians of Great Connall, in Kildare. The prior of the Augustinians of Kells, in Kilkenny. The prior of the Augustinians of Athassel, in Tipperary. The prior of the Augustinians of Rattoo, in Kerry.

24. PICTS, CALEDONIANS, AND BELGIANS.

THE Picts were called by the Irish writers, *Cruithnidh*, which O'Brien considers to be the same as *Britneigh* or "Britons"; others derive the name from *Cruit*, "a harp": hence *Cruitneach* the Irish for "Pict", also signifies "a harper", as they are said to have been celebrated harpers. The ancient Britons are mentioned by Cæsar, and other Roman writers, as having painted their bodies a blue colour, with the juice of a plant called woad: hence the painted Britons were by the Romans called *Picti*. The Picts or Cruithneans, according to the "Psalter of Cashel", and other ancient annals, came from Thrace, in the reign of the Milesian monarch Heremon, and landed at Inver Slainge, now the Bay of Wexford, under two chief commanders named Gud and Cathluan; but not being permitted to settle in Ireland, they sailed to *Albain*, or that part of North Britain now called "Scotland", their chiefs having been supplied by Heremon with wives from among the widows of the Tuath De Danans slain by the Milesians in their conquest of Ireland. The Cruithneans became possessed of North Britain, and founded there the kingdom of the Picts, which continued for many centuries, until they were conquered, in the ninth century, by Kenneth Mac Alpin, king of the Dalriadic Scots or Irish colony in North Britain; and from that time the Scottish kings, of Milesian race, ruled over Scotland. According to the Irish writers the Picts, in their first progress to Ireland from Thrace, settled a colony in Gaul, and the tribes called *Pictones* and *Pictavi*, in that country, were descended from them; and they gave name to *Pictavia* or the city of "Poictiers", and the province of "Poitou"; and from these Picts were descended the Vendeanes of France. The venerable Bede states that the Picts came to Ireland from Scythia, or borders of Europe and Asia, and afterwards passed into North Britain. It appears that the Picts were Celto-Scythians (or a mixture of Celts and other branches of the Scythian family); and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

The *Caledonians*, or first inhabitants of Scotland, are considered to have been the same as the Picts, and mixed with Cimbrians (or

Britons) and some of the Milesian Scots from Ireland. The country was called by the Irish *Alba* or *Albain*, and by the Romans *Caledonia*. There are various opinions as to the origin of the name "Caledonia": some say it was derived from "Cathluan", the first commander of the Picts; others consider that the inhabitants were called *Coilldaoine*, from "Coill," the Irish for *wood*, and "daoine," *people*, as they lived chiefly in the woods—most of the country, in those early ages, being covered with the great Caledonian forest; and from "Coilldaoine" the Romans made the Latin name *Caledonia*. Others consider the name "Coilldaccine" to be derived from *coill*, "a wood", and *duna*, "fortresses", as the chief habitations and strongholds of the people were in the forests.

The *Belgians* were called in the Gaulish or Celtic language *Bolg*, and *Bolgach*, a quo *Firbolgs* and *Firvolgians*; and by the Roman writers *Bolgae*, *Belyæ*, *Belgii*. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, considers the name to be derived from the Celtic *bolg*, "a quiver for arrows", as they were great archers. The word *Bolgach* also signifies "corpulent": hence others are of opinion that they might have derived their designation from being stout men of large size; they were celebrated for their bravery, fought with great valour against the Romans, and were called by Caesar *Fortissimi Gallorum*, or "the most valiant of the Gauls". The Belgians possessed an extensive territory, called by the Romans *Gallia Belgica*; which comprised the northern parts of Gaul or France, and the country now called "Belgium"; they were divided into many nations or tribes, as the Parisii, Rheni, Bellovaci, Atrebates, Nervii, Morini, Menapii, etc. The Belgians, according to Appian, were a mixed race of Cimmerians and Germans; others consider they were a mixture of Gauls and Germans, and partly of the same origin as the Cimbrians, of whom an account has already been given. The Belgians of Gaul, being intermixed with the adjoining Germans, partly adopted their language, and hence some have considered they were a Gothic or Teutonic race; but they were chiefly Celts or Gaels, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language, but mixed with the German or Teutonic tongue. The Belgians of Gaul, many centuries before the Christian era, sent colonies to Britain; and when Caesar invaded Britain they were a powerful people, and possessed the southern parts of England, from Suffolk to Devonshire. The following were the Chief Belgic tribes in Britain:—the *Cantii*, in Kent; the *Trinobantes*, in Essex and Middlesex; the *Regni* and *Atrebates*, in Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset; the *Durotriges*, in Dorsetshire; and the *Damnonii*, in Devonshire and Cornwall. The capital city of the British Belgians was *Venta Belgarum*, now "Winchester." Colonies of Belgians from Gaul also came to Ireland in the early ages.

25. WARDERSHIP OF SLIGO.

THE O'Connors Sligo had extensive possessions in the county Sligo; their influence and authority extended, according to the "Four

Masters," from *Magh Ceidne* to *Céis Corran*, and from the river Moy to the boundary of Brefney. "Moy Ceidne" was the ancient name of the plain extending near the Atlantic, from Ballyshannon, in Donegal, to Bundrowes, in Leitrim, and, according to Charles O'Connor, contained part of Carbury, in Sligo; and "*Céis [Keash] Corran*" is a mountain near Lough Arrow, in Sligo, towards the Curlew mountains, on the borders of Roscommon. The O'Connors for a long period held the castle of Sligo, but, generally, in subjection to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, to whom that castle and the territory of Carbury, in Sligo, originally belonged. The following document, which has been translated from an intercepted Irish MS. on vellum, lately in the tower of London, gives a very curious and interesting account of the condition on which the O'Connor Sligo held the castle of that town under O'Donnell; and it illustrates the mode of military tenure under the ancient Irish chiefs. This document is dated in the year 1539, and runs as follows:—

"These are the conditions and the agreement on which O'Donnell gives the *Bardach*, that is, the Wardenship of Sligo, to Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and on which he accepted it; viz., that Teige should be a trusty and faithful officer to O'Donnell on all occasions, against both the English and Irish of the country, and of distant parts, and to be counselled by him in every cause, great and small, both at home and abroad in church and country (or lay and ecclesiastical), and particularly every time that O'Donnell demands Sligo from the son of Cathal Oge, he is obliged to deliver it to him; that every time O'Donnell proceeds into North Connaught, the son of Cathal Oge is bound to deliver to him the keys of Sligo, and to give him up the town itself (or castle), for the purpose of transacting his affairs in North Connaught, every time he demands it; that should O'Donnell be under apprehension that the English or Saxons might take Sligo, he shall receive it from the son of Cathal Oge, to demolish it (the castle), lest it should be taken possession of by the English, or by any others in opposition to O'Donnell, or the son of Cathal Oge; that Teige is bound to go along with the officers and marshals of O'Donnell, to every part of North Connaught, to enforce the lordship of O'Donnell; that every time O'Donnell sends *Buannaighe* (i. e. retained soldiers) into North Connaught, Teige is bound to support them, and not that alone, but to enforce their billeting (or quartering), for the soldiers in every other part of North Connaught, and that Teige shall have no other soldiers than those sent to him by O'Donnell and such as he will permit him to retain; that Teige is bound to send O'Donnell every provincial king who may come to Sligo, and also every chief of a town throughout Sligo to be sent to O'Donnell, and do nothing else but that to which O'Donnell himself shall consent; that Teige shall make neither peace nor war with any person far or near, in church or country, but with O'Donnell's permission, and to be at war with every person whom O'Donnell desires him to be at war with; that O'Donnell shall have the small Tower of Sligo, to give it to whomsoever he himself may please of his own people, for the purpose of transacting in it all his private affairs in North Connaught.

Teige gave the Almighty God, in His Divinity and Humanity, as an oath and security for the fulfilment of every thing in this engagement, and pledged himself that God might visit his body with all evils in this world, and to have no mercy on his soul at the point of death, if he did not fulfil this matter to O'Donnell, and to his heirs after him.

The security for this covenant on the part of the church is the archbishop of Tuam, who is not to allow the benefit of mass, of communion, of confession, of baptism, of burial in any consecrated graveyard, or the protection (sanctuary) of church or monastery to be given to Teige, or any person who would join him should he violate any part of this engagement; and the archbishop is bound, and also every ecclesiastic under his jurisdiction, to extinguish the candles of the cross (that is, to pronounce excommunication) against Teige and every one who joins him, as often as O'Donnell requires them to do so.

The sureties in these conditions on behalf of the professional men of Ireland, are Connor-Roe MacWard, O'Clery, and Fergal, the son of Donall Roe MacWard; and they themselves, and the professional men of Ireland, are bound to satirize Teige, as O'Donnell may require it.

The witnesses to this compact are the guardian (i.e the abbot) of Donegal: viz., Roderick MacCormac and the entire of his confraternity, namely, Torlogh O'Connor, John O'Donnell, Bryan Magrath, and William O'Dwyer; also, the archbishop of Tuam (Christopher Bodekine), the bishop of Raphoe (Edmond O'Gallagher), the abbot of Derry (Cuchonacht O'Firgil or O'Freel), and the dean of Derry.

The year of our Lord when this indenture was written, in the Monastery of Donegal, was 1539, on the 23rd day of the month of June, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist."

The following are the signatures of the ecclesiastics who witnessed this document, as written in Latin: "Nos Edmundus, Episcopus Rapotensis interfui tempore premissorum; Ego Abbas Derensis, testis sum omnium premissorum; Ego Frater Rogerus MacCormac, Guardianus de Donegal, cum meo conventu fuimus testes premissorum omnium; Ego Shane O'Donnell sum testium premissorum unus; Ego Frater Terrentius O'Connor, testis interfui premiss.; Ego Decanus Derensis interfui tempore premis."

The professional men signed as follows, in Irish: "I, Connor Roe, am in these sureties; I, O'Clery, am in these sureties; I, Fergal MacWard, am in these sureties."

In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana* it is stated that—"In the year 1585, in the government of the lord deputy Sir John Perrott, O'Connor Sligo, who had formerly taken a Patent for the county of Sligo, at the yearly rent of one hundred pounds sterling, did covenant that in lieu of this cess he would pay per annum a fine horse, and one hundred large fat beeves for three years, and afterwards one hundred and thirty beeves annually at Michaelmas, at the castle of Athlone; and also that he would at all Hostings bring twenty horse and sixty foot, and maintain them forty days, and would pay in money twenty-

five pounds per annum, and that in cases of necessity he should assist the queen with all his forces, and that he should make legal estates to the freeholders—they paying their proportion of the aforesaid contribution ; and the queen granted O'Connor all forfeitures for felony or by outlawry, or recognizance, and all waifs, strays, and penalties for bloodshed.” Thus it appears that, at that period, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the O'Connor Sligo had the chief authority in Sligo ; possessed under the crown the lands of Sligo ; and was equal in power to an earl over that county.

26. WITCHCRAFT.

THE Scandinavians worshipped goddesses called *Nornas* or *Nornies*, and the *Fates* or fatal sisters ; and the doctrine of “witchcraft” extensively prevailed amongst them—hence Milton alludes to this subject in his *Paradise Lost*, when describing Sin and her attendant demons :

“ Nor uglier follow the night-hag when called,
In secret riding through the air she comes,
Lured by the smell of infant blood to dance
With Lapland witches, while the laboaring moon
Eclipses at their charms.”

In the *Anthologia Hibernica* for June, 1794, is given a very curious account of “Witchcraft”, in Denmark, in the Pagan times, taken from the Icelandic *Saga*. The term applied to witches by Danish writers was *Stryga*, and it appears that cats were particularly connected with *witchcraft* amongst the northern nations : that sagacious animal being considered capable of seeing into futurity, and hence the skins of cats were worn by witches, and cats and witches were always represented as companions. Witches were also considered frequently to change themselves into hares, and thus run with great rapidity on their mischievous errands ; and there prevailed a belief amongst the common people in Ireland, that they were invulnerable by leaden bullets, and could be shot only by a sixpence or other piece of silver, or by a silver ball. The wizards or male conjurors were also held in high esteem, particularly in Scotland.

The doctrines of *witchcraft*, *sorcery* and *necromancy*, were probably derived from Druidism ; the witches being nearly the same as the *Druinesses* of more ancient days, and hence *Bean-draoi*, or a “druidical woman”, was also applied to a witch. The other terms applied by the Irish were *Piseog* (commonly pronounced “*Pistreoge*”) signifying *witchcraft* ; and *Easarluigheacht*, which also meant *witchcraft* or *witchery*. Hence *Bean-Easarluighe*, or *Cailleach Easarluighe*, signified “a woman or hag of sorcery” ; magic, sorcery, and necromancy were also termed *Deamhnoireacht*, which means “demonism.” In the Erse or Scottish Gaelic, *witchcraft* was termed *Buidseacht*, *Buidseachas*, and also *Druideacht*—the latter word signifying “*Druidism*” ; a witch was also termed *Bean-Buidseach*, and a

wizard, *Draoidh* (that is a “Druid”), and sometimes *Fiosaiche*, which meant a “fortune-teller.”

The doctrines of witchcraft, wizards, warlocks, and weird sisters, were very prevalent in former times in Scotland, of which copious and very curious accounts are given in Sir Walter Scott’s “Letters on Witchcraft and Demonology”; and still more admirable and vivid descriptions of witches and their incantations are given in Shakspere’s “Macbeth.”

In Ireland, particularly in Ulster, the belief in witchcraft extensively prevailed in former times, and, as stated in the Annals of the Four Masters, an Act against witchcraft was passed in the Irish Parliament held at Dublin, A.D. 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The *Evil-Eye*, called by the Irish *Beim-sul* (signifying “a stroke of the eye”), a belief connected with witchcraft, was in former times very prevalent in Ireland, as well as in Scotland and England; and it was believed that certain wizards, witches, and other evil-minded persons had the power of injuring, or even causing the death of cattle, horses, and even human beings, especially children, by their malignant looks. This belief also extensively prevails amongst the Turks and Arabs and in various countries of Europe; in Italy it is called *Mal Occhio*. It was also a superstition amongst the Greeks and Romans: by the Greeks it was termed *Baskania*, and by the Romans *Fascinatio*; and thus Virgil alludes to it in a passage where the shepherd laments that his tender lambs were bewitched:

“Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi *fascinat agnos*,”

The doctrines of witchcraft were very prevalent among the Romans; and a famous witch, named Canidia, is celebrated by Horace. The term *Saga*, signifying “a wise woman, or sorceress”, was applied to a witch in the Latin language; and in the English the word “witch” is derived from the Saxon *Wice*, which also signifies “wise.”

Fairyism has been much connected with the Danes in Ireland, in the traditions of the people; who consider the Danes to have erected the circular earthen ramparts or raths, called *forts*, and that the fairies were left there by the Danes to guard their treasures until their return to Ireland, which is expected to take place at some future time. The opinion that the Danes erected all the raths is erroneous; for, though they may have built many of them, yet most of these ramparts were constructed by the ancient Irish, centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. In the traditions of the people, the Tuath De Danans and Fairyism were connected; and it is probable that, from the similarity of the names, the Danes and Danans may have been confounded with each other, and some of the raths may have been constructed by the Danans in the early ages. The terms *Sighe*, *Sigheog*, and *Siabhra*, were applied by the Irish to Fairies: hence came the names *Siabhrog*, “a fairy habitation”; *Sluagh-Sighe*, “the Fairy host”; and *Bean-Sighe*, “a Fairy woman.” The Fairies were also called by the Irish *Deamhain-Aedhir*, signifying “Demons of the Air”; and frequently *Daoine-Maithe*, meaning “the Good People”—being so denominated for fear of giving them offence, and dreading their power.

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* *Virgil*: See Note under *O'Virgil* in the "Index of Surnames."

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* *Coyle* : This name has been modernized *Kyle*.

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* Freeman: This is another anglicised form of the Irish *Mac-an-tSaoir*.

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* *O'Firgil*: This word and *Virgil* are derived from the Irish *Feargaoil* ("fear," gen. "fir"; Irish, *a man*, Lat., "vir"; "gaol," gen. "gaoil": Irish, *family, kin, or kindred*).

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Tootal (see "O'Toole")			

* Thornton: This is the modern form of *Mac skenaghan*; derived from the Irish *MacSeainaghaín* ("Sclan," gen. "sceine"; Irish, *a knife*.)

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O'Hart, J.

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59 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, CANADA

